The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1884—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BEE-HIVE

BARGAINS

Are World-Renowned!

Come Early on Monday Morning,

Or any day this week, and you will not be disappointed.

500 dozen JERSEYS, in summer weight (just received), Satin finished, all wool, in black and colors,

At 79 cts. each
(Worth $1.50).

250 dozen LADIES' HOSE, full regular made, striped, solid colors, and Brown Balbriggan,

At 20 cts. per pair.

1,500 pieces Ribbon, all silk, worth from 10 to 15 cts. per yard,

At 3 cts. per yard.

750 pieces Lace for Dress Trimming, Oriental, Black and White Spanish, Pompadour, etc., etc., worth from 25 to 40 cts. per yard,

At 13 cts. per yard,

2,000 pairs Ladies' Kid Opera and Toilet Slippers, Kid lined, C, D, E Lasts, all sizes, fully worth $1.25,

At 79 cts. per pair.

1,000 Silk Umbrellas, 24 inch, best quality silk serge, with fine pearl handle, a regular $3.00 Parasol,

At $1.75 each.

500 Black Satin Fans, hand-painted, ebony sticks, worth $1.25,

At 59 cts. each.

200 dozen Cashmere Shawls, in all desirable colors, worth $2.50,

At $1.69 each.

1,000 Children's Dresses, made of Madras Gingham, handsomely trimmed, ages 2 to 6 years,

At 69 cts. each.

1,000 Boys' Sailor Suits

At $1.50 each.

5,000 Cornice Poles, hardwood, in ebony, cherry, oak, and walnut, complete with Rings and Brackets.

At 35 cts. each.

300 pieces of All-Wool Ingrain Carpet

At 50 cts. per yard
(Worth 75 cts).

500 pieces Dress Silks, Gros Grain, in all colors and black,

At 50 cts. per yard.

1000 Sets of Gents' Patent Separable Sleeve Buttons, over fifty styles to select from,

At 15 cts. per set
(Worth from 50 cts, to $1.50.)

500 Dozen Gents' Shirts, made of Dwight Anchor Muslin, linen front, cuffs, and bands, re-enforced fronts, perfect fit guaranteed, unlaundried,

At 50 cts. each.

1,000 Dozen Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, finest quality linen, hemstitched, generally sold at 50 cts., offered tomorrow

At 23 cts. each.

150 Dozen Pure Silk Mitts, open-work wrists, 12 inches long, in black and colors, worth $1.00, sold tomorrow

At 49 cts. each.

GREAT

Clearing Sale!

OF

China, Glassware,
Silver-Plated Ware,
Housekeeping Goods,
Fancy Baskets,
Satchels, Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

Everything 25 Per Cent Less Than Cost.

Goods Must Be Sold,

As we shall discontinue to keep this class of goods in the future.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING
Millinery Establishment
OF THE NORTHWEST.

Coutant's,

145 State-st.

MILLINERY.

HATS.

All the Leading Shapes in untrimmed Hats. Nadjezda, Newmarket, Fortina, Criterion, Ada Rehan, Ballezo, Cumberland, Syhau, Gironde, Carnival, Alletta, London.

FLOWERS.

5,000 Real French Montures

At $1.47 each.

FEATHERS.

Real Ostrich Plumes that were $1.25, now

75c.

Real Ostrich Plumes, that were $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00, now

$2.50 each.

Real Ostrich Tips, Gold Lace Pompons, Silver Lace, Beaded Crowns, Gilt Crowns, Silver Crowns. All the latest Parisian Novelties. The largest stock, the best goods, and the lowest prices.

CORSETS.

Victoria CORSET, Victoria CORSET,

$1.00.

The VICTORIA CORSET, which so many of the ladies are familiar with and have paid $2.00 for, will be sold MONDAY MORNING, June 9th, at one-half its value,

$1.00.

VICTORIA is a first-class Corset in every respect, made of heavy imported Satteen, three-ply goods, full boned, all colors. This will be the last and only time the GENUINE VICTORIA CORSET will be sold at any such price.

Also, we will sell the DR. SCHILLING'S Spiral Spring Corset, made of fine English Satteen, in all colors—Red, Black, Blue, Dove, Drab, and White—for $1.00, worth $1.75; warranted to be perfect in every respect.

This is a beautiful Corset. Look at it. Our Corset stock is the largest and best assorted of any house in Chicago, and our prices the lowest.

Cloak Department.

200 Silk Wraps, from $8.00 to $20.00.

300 Soliel Cloth Mantles, from $5.00 to $15.00.

500 Cloth Newmarkets and Raglans, from $5.00 to $12.00.

Misses' Havelocks and Ulsters from $2.50 to $5.00.

Linen and Mohair Ulsters from $1.25 to $3.00.

These are special bargains and now is the opportunity to purchase desirable and stylish garments at a very low price.

Jerseys! Jerseys!

Jerseys at $1.25.
Jerseys at $1.50.
Braided Jerseys at $2.00.
Street Jerseys from $2.50 to $5.00.

It is acknowledged by all that, considering quality, the best Jersey for the least money can be found at

COUTANT'S,

145 State-st.

LOT, CHEAP.

CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!

South Water-street.

Unimproved Lot east of Dearborn, 24x140. Must be sold at once. Inquire of
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

WAUKESHA

WATER (Crescent Spring), CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. DELIVERED.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

AGENCY.....175 Wabash-av
Telephone 2256.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon from Brink's express, 63 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

J. B. DEVLIN, Dentist,

127 Twenty-second-st., corner Michigan-av., has returned to the city, and has opened an office at the above address, where he will be pleased to see his former friends and patrons, and others requiring his services.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Manual School Association for the election of trustees, and the transaction of other business connected with the association that may properly come before them will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at 4 p. m. at the school building, northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st.
WM. A. FULLER, Secretary.

Thick, Fast,

AND MARVELOUS COMES

LLOYD'S

Incomparable, inimitable, unmatchable bargains.

Last Week's Hurly Burly

Surpassed by this week's amazing marvels.

A lively week at Lloyd's will this week be.

All Chicago challenged to produce goods of equal merit at the absurdly low prices named below.

Beginning Tomorrow Morn at 9

LLOYD WILL LET FLY

Thousands piled on thousands yards

Rich Satin Brocades,

Being the entire stock of a prominent wholesale house.

The fabric is a good, firm satin, in fifteen of the most desirable colors and shades fashionable this (Summer, 1884,) season.

All are beautifully and artistically embossed. The pieces taken individually are choice and captivating.

Taken as a whole they present as gorgeous an array of charming dress fabrics ever placed before the ladies of Chicago.

Of the Fifteen Colors not one bad shade.

Not one undesirable style among the great multitude of styles, and among these thousands of yards not one yard is imperfect.

You may make your selections with closed optics, and be sure to secure a pleasing choice.

Regular value of these goods is 65c per yard, Lloyd's Rashly Rushing price only

29 cts. Per Yd.

Do not confound these with inferior goods appearing somewhat similar and quoted at lower than above prices; reason they are sold lower is, they are worth—less.

Tomorrow and All This Week,

Black Gros Grain Silk, All Pure Silk,

At 49, 73, 97½c, $1.04, $1.21½, and $1.39 a yard. Wonderful values. Astounding Bargains.

All-Wool Black Cashmeres

At 33, 39, 47, 58, 67½, 79, 88, 99c, and $1.09. Quotations that challenge comparison.

CHANGEABLE BROCADE DRESS GOODS

16c per yard; worth 30c.

COTTON BROCADES, IN GOOD COLORS,

at only 5¾c per yard.

RENFREW DRESS STYLES GINGHAMS

At 4¾ cts per yard.

ONE CASE REMNANTS

White Victoria Lawns,

40 inches wide, at only

5 3-4 cts. per yard.

2 cases Manufacturers' Remnants

WHITE P. K.'S

At only 6 1-2c per yard.

One Hundred and Thirty Dozen

All Linen Damask Towels,

At 6 3-4c each, or 79c per dozen.

Black Chenille Fringes

At 24c, 33c, and 39c per yard.

Nine hundred yards Superior Double Raw Silk Beading, 4-inch deep

Black Chenille Fringe

At 47c per yard, worth $1.00.

ALL-WOOL

Black Cashmere Shawls

$1.47, $1.79, $2.19, $3.47, & $4.59,

Extra great values.

AND A LARGE LOT

Remnants of Prints

At 2 1-2c per yard.

Tomorrow Morn
AT

LLOYD'S,

142 & 144 State-st.

Paris Store,

State and Jackson-sts.

SILKS AND SATINS AT

Extremely Low Prices!

15 Pieces Lyons Satins, new shades, 39c, reduced from 47c.
10 Pieces Colors and Black Satin, extra quality, 63c, reduced from 87c.

Special Offering This Week in

BLACK and COLORED SILKS

At 59c, 65c, 75c, 90c, and $1.25, fully one-third less than last week's prices.

The 44-inch French and Black Cashmere at 69c is the greatest bargain ever offered. The immense sale is a sure test of merit.

5,000 Yards Lawns, new styles, just opened, 5c per yard.

6 Bales Brown Sheeting, full yard wide, at 5c per yard.

38 Pieces Loom Dice Table Linen, 14 1-2c, worth double.

200 Pieces Lace Curtain by the yard, just received. Being bought late in the season at less than cost to manufacture, we propose to give our customers the benefit thereof. They will be sold as low as 10c, 12 1-2c, 14c, 18c, 20c, and 25c per yard, worth three times more.

6,000 Yards of Ginghams in Apron Checks or Dress Styles, to be closed out this week at 5c and 7c per yard, cheap at 10c and 12 1-2c.

200 Dozen Large-Size Glass Towels at 2 3-4c each or 33c per dozen. See if you can match them in size or quality anywhere in this country.

We will make a clean sweep of all Remnants this week, such as Ginghams, Shirtings, Towelings, Table Linens, Lace Curtains, Etc. It will pay you to see them.

PARIS STORE,

236, 238, and 240 State-st.,
Corner Jackson.

The Fair

Tea and Coffee DEPARTMENT.

A Complete Stock at 20 Per Cent to 40 Per Cent Less Than Usual Retail Prices.

It Will Pay You to Examine.

E. J. LEHMANN,

The Fair,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

NORTHWESTERN

Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,

25 & 26 Borden Block. 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Garside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Seed, Chicago; I. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer. John M. Garside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT.

Magnetic Mineral Springs,

And Spring Lake House,

SPRING LAKE, MICH., two miles from Grand Haven Harbor, and on the shore of the beautiful lake for which the house is named. Now open for the season of 1884. Take Goodrich Steamer "Menominee" to Grand Haven Harbor, and steam-yacht "Lizzie Walsh" to hotel—or West Michigan R. R. (Michigan Central Depot) to Ferrysburg, without change of cars, from which station an omnibus runs to the house. Ask for excursion tickets.
JOHN MCVICAR, Proprietor.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.
BARNES & CO., Furriers,
82 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Famous

218 and 220 State-st.

GRAND DISPLAY

Millinery, Hats,
Tips, Plumes,
Flowers, Velvets,
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Table Linens,
Towels, Napkins,
Shawls, Parasols,
Fans, Boots, Shoes,
Perfumery, Soap,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Willowware,
Tinware,
Baby Carriages,
Laces, Embroideries,
Muslin and Gauze
Underwear,
Toys, Dolls, Books,
Combs, Brushes,
Notions,
Pocketbooks,
Shopping Bags,
Silver-Plated Ware,
Jewelry.

We Trim all Hats bought of us

FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR

Decided Bargains

VISIT

The FAMOUS,

218 and 220 State-st.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 60x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 3462 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.
Can be seen today—Sunday.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

TO RENT,

Whole or Half Store,

40x90, West Madison-st., between Dime Museum and Halsted; best location in city.
Address N 33, Tribune office.

Wanted--To Trade

One of the finest residences and grounds in the suburbs of Boston, six miles from State House, Boston, one mile from Harvard College; hot houses, fruits of all descriptions; everything complete. Cost $100,000. Will trade for Chicago business or residence property at cash value, $60,000.

Only those that mean business need apply.
G. S. CHAPIN,
75 Monroe-st.

GREAT

2 Excursions.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

JUNE 25.—Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas, for Land Seekers.

JUNE 26.—Chicago and St. Louis to California. The preceding Excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists.

RATES VERY LOW. Address
JOHN R. ENNIS,
109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 15 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 20 minutes ride to Van Buren-st.; ZERO FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 120 Dearborn-st.
Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

ALL OUR

FINEST PARASOLS

$3.90, $4.90, $5.90.

Worth $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00.
FIVE NINETY THE HIGHEST PRICE.

Earle

DOLLAR QUALITY
GUINET BLACK SILKS,
49 cts.
Finer Grades Proportionately Cheap.

122 & 124 State-st. | 122 & 124 State-st.

AT SEA'S.

TEN THOUSAND

PRETTY FANS!

Two-faced, one side bitter, the other sweet,

Given Every Visitor

In our extensive and popular

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

You are not obliged to make any purchase, but are simply asked, while there, to allow us the opportunity of convincing you that

SEA

Has the largest and most carefully-selected stock of

FINE MILLINERY!

And that our prices are not more than one-half the charges of your milliner.

Within the Past Two Days

We have received a very large shipment of Imported Summer Straw

HATS!

Made expressly for our establishment. This makes our assortment larger than any three of Chicago's milliners can show. It is vain to attempt any description of the vast number of different straws, shapes, and colors, but we know that an inspection will prove that

NOWHERE BUT AT SEA'S

Can be found a complete assortment of

Fine Millinery at Popular Prices

Endless Variety in Children's and Misses' Hats.

Plumes and Tips

Of every color and shade will be sold this week at greatly reduced prices, having close out the entire stock of an Eastern importer at no small sacrifice.

FLOWERS

In great profusion, more than 300 different varieties of

Sprays, Montures, Clusters, Corsage Bouquets, etc., etc.

We ask especial attention to our stock of

Gold Lace,
Silver Lace,
Beaded Lace,
Colored Lace,
Spanish Lace,
Gold, Silver, and Copper Brocaded Cloth.

Also, Braids and Cords,

Chenille Edgings and all other Trimmings.

Undoubtedly the largest selection of Novelty Millinery Trimmings west of New York.

Velvets, Silks & Satins,

Also Silk Crepes, in all the new shades.

Hats Trimmed Free

Under the critical supervision of Mme. Huson.

Dress Trimmings!

5-inch Double Chenille Fringe, 64 cts.; value, $1.00.

6-inch Double Chenille Fringe, 74 cts.; value, $1.85.

6-inch very heavy Double Chenille Fringe $1.00; worth $1.75.

5-inch Double Oriental Fringe, for Shawl Trimming, 98 cts.; worth $1.60.

Metal Buttons, in all popular shades, 10 cts. doz.; worth 50 cts.

Cloak and Dress Clasps, 19c; worth 50c.
Cloak and Dress Clasps, 29c; worth 65c.
Cloak and Dress Clasps, 39c; worth 85c.
Cloak and Dress Clasps, 80c; worth $1.65
100 yards Sewing Silk, best quality, 3c spool; worth 10c.
10 yards Sewing Twist, best quality, 1c spool; worth 3c.
500-yard Spools French Thread, 3c; worth 6c.
Genuine English Pins, 5c; worth 14c.

At Sea's.

AT SEA'S.

3,000 YARDS

WORSTED PLAIDS.

In every shade and combination,

22 cts.

Per yd.; every one else asks 40 cts.

WE STILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

ALL-WOOL

BLACK BUNTING

AT

16 cts.

PER YARD.

2,000 YARDS

Forty-four inch

BLACK LACE BUNTING,

(NEW DESIGNS),

39 cts.

Former price, 60 cts.

SHOES.

A Great Sale Now Progressing.

CHILDREN'S KID AND GOAT BUTTON, 95 cts.; spring heel, sizes 4 to 7; shoe stores ask $1.50.

CHILDREN'S KID AND GOAT BUTTON, $1.43; spring heel, sizes 8 to 10½, worth $2.50.

MISSES' KID AND GOAT BUTTON, $1.89; spring heels, sizes 11 to 2; shoe dealers ask $3.00.

$1.69 LADIES' KID BUTTON, GOAT BUTTON, All Widths, All Sizes, $1.69

Sea's Own Hand-Sewed LADIES' KID and GOAT BUTTON, $3.43; warranted equal to any sold at $6.00.

Same Shoe, made of FINEST FRENCH KID, $4.73; worth $7.00.

MEN'S LOW-CUT BUTTON SHOES, $1.43.

MEN'S BALS., CONGRESS, or BUTTON, $1.95; worth $3.00.

MEN'S SHOES worth $4.00 for $2.73.

Children's Outfits.

The Complete Outfitting of Boys, Youths, and Children

SEA'S VERY POPULAR SPECIALTY.

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS, all styles....$1.97
Clothiers ask $3.00.

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS, all styles....$2.24
Clothiers ask $4.00.

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS, all styles....$4.47
Clothiers ask $7.00.

BOYS' COAT AND PANTS, $1.97; worth $3.00.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS, $2.73; worth $5.00.

BOYS' FINE CASSIMERE SUITS.....$4.95
Stylishly made, and all sizes, 4 to 10 years.

BOYS' BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.....$4.95
All sizes, 9 to 17 years.

CHILDREN'S WAISTS (Silk Lacings)..29 cts.

At Sea's.

JUST THINK OF IT.

A Fine Marble-Top Chamber Set only - $55
A Beautiful Parlor Set, Plush Trimmed, $55
A Fine Marble-Top Sideboard, - - - $35
An Elegant Secretary, only - - - - $35
A Fine Wardrobe, only - - - - - - $15
A Folding Bed, only - - - - - - - $18

ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

FURNITURE.

Ingrain Carpets - - - - - 50c a yard
Brussels Carpets - - - - - 90c a yard

ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

CARPETS.

Ranges, Cook Stoves, Ice Boxes, and Refrigerators, at low prices for cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments.

P. & J. CASEY,

147 & 149 W. Madison-st., cor. Union.

RAISINS! RAISINS!

FOR SALE BY UNDERWRITERS,

Monday, June 9, at Warehouse, northeast corner North Clark and North Water-sts., for cash to highest bidder in lots to suit purchasers. Don't forget date, Monday, June 9.

Barber, Hartman & Co.,
206 STATE-ST.

"Wonderful Values IN Attractive Dry Goods!"

Ladies' Linen Collars,
With Capes, at 3c each.

Ladies' Linen Collars,
Without Capes, 6c per doz.

Chenille Run Spanish Lace
At 75c; reduced from $3.40.

Same Goods, Narrower, at 50c; reduced from $1.90.

Passementeries
At 25c; reduced from $1.20.

Colored Cashmeres,
All Wool, 44 inches wide, and worth $1.00, at 75c.

Cashmeres,
36 inches wide, new colors, at 40c per yd.

Black Nun's Veilings
At 50c; worth 75c.
65c; worth $1.00.
75c; worth $1.25.

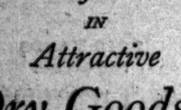
Black Silk Grenadines,
Brocaded for Wraps and Overdresses, at $1.00; worth $1.50.

Cashmere Scarf Shawls,
Silk Embroidered, in Pink, Blue, White, Cardinal, and Black, at $4.75; worth $6.00.

All-Over Embroidery,
New Patterns,
At $1.50; worth $2.00.
At $2.00; worth $2.50.

The quantity of Lace and Passementerie is limited, consequently those interested should call very early. The above lines of goods are recommended as exceptional Bargains.

Barber, Hartman & Co.,
206 State-st.



BAUER PIANO,

THE BEST TONED INSTRUMENT IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
CORNER MONROE-ST.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will contract to work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:
1,320 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 1,056 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 1,056 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,168 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,960 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,224 feet, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,488 feet, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 1,320 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. H. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

CASH BARGAINS!

FROM

Importers and Manufacturers.

OVERLOADED STOCKS.

5,000 Yards
Double-Fold Lace Buntings, De Beiges, Cashmeres, etc., short lengths, at 12½c, worth 30c.

1,000 Dozen
Ladies' Jersey Lisle Frame Gloves at 12½c, worth 25c.

500 Dozen
Ladies' Fancy Colored Lisle, Shirred-Top Gloves, seashore shades, at 19c, worth 45c.

600 Dozen
Ladies' Black and Colored, Pure Silk Lace Mitts, extra lengths, at 29, 48, and 59c, worth 50c, 90c, and $1.25.

10,000 Yards
Colored, all-silk Spanish Laces, all shades, at 5, 8, and 12½c, worth 15, 25, and 40c.

300 Pieces
Figured Linen Lawns at 12½c, worth 20c.

600
Ladies' Rubber Gossamers, slightly hard, at 29c; worth $1.00.

3,000 Yards
Lace Striped Buntings, double width, at 12½c; worth 18c.

10,000 Yards
Wide Hamburg Flouncing Embroideries, at 12½c; worth 30c.

300 Cases
Latest Shapes and Braids in Straw Goods, consisting of Ladies', Misses', and Children's French Chips, Canton, Milan, Coburg, Leghorn, large line children's trimmed and untrimmed in the most popular shapes, at 5c, 8c, 12½c, 17c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 33c, 48c, 59c, 75c, 89c, 98c, $1.10, $1.19, $1.29, $1.39, $1.48, $1.59, up to $2.98; 50 per cent less than elsewhere.

10,000 Yards
Real Torchon Laces at 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, and 25c; immense cash values.

25,000 Yards
Real Oriental Flouncings at 33c, 39c, 45c, 49c, 59c, 62c, 69c, 75c, 89c, and $1.00; less than 50c on the dollar.

300 Cartons
Of Fine Imported and Domestic Flowers from the stock of Edwin Hinchliff Sheriff Sale, consisting of Montures, Sprays, Wreaths, Roses, Buds, Fancy Pompons, Marabeau, and Chenille Trimmings, at 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 29c, and 39c; less than 25c on the dollar.

500 Boys' and Children's Suits
At $1.25, $1.49, $1.59, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.39, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.25, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $7.50 up to $14.50; less than half their real value.

250 Dozen
Ladies' Elegant Quality Brilliant Lisle Hose,
In all colors, at 48c, worth $1.00.

50,000 Yards
Fancy Linen and Cardinal Red Embroideries
At 1c and 2c, worth 5c and 6c.

Clearing Sale Remnants
MONDAY.

300 Remnants White Goods of all kinds,
400 Remnants Colored Dress Goods,
300 Remnants Black and Colored Silks,
200 Remnants Satins and Velvets,
300 Remnants Table Linens, Crashes, etc.,
400 Remnants Embroideries,
200 Remnants White and Colored Flannels,
200 Remnants Men's and Boys' Cloths, Cassimeres,
500 Remnants Ribbons, Lace, and Odd Ends,
600 Remnants of Domestics, Cheviots, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Cottons, etc.,
AT
40 to 50 per cent less than regular prices.

5,000 yards Standard Prints
At 2½c, worth 5c.

3,000 yds Staple Shirting Prints
At 3c, worth 6c.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many bargains unapproachable. All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.
Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,
118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

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HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.

"The most admirable instrument ever manufactured."
DR. FRANZ LISZT,
The greatest living Pianist.

These and other Pianos of standard makers can be found at warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,

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PIANOS.

HAZELTON
The Finest Goods Made.
IVERS & POND
The Largest Stock.
BEHR BROS.
The very lowest Prices.
EVERETT.
Low Prices & Easy Terms.
ROOT & SONS
MUSIC CO.,
Church & Lee, Managers.
Wabash and Adams.
Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.

STECK PIANOS!

The "ONLY" Piano in America which ever received the "Highest Prize" at a World's Fair.

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SOLE AGENT,
208 STATE-ST.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
Northwestern University, Session 1884-'85.

The Collegiate year begins Sept. 23, 1884, and closes March 24, 1885.
The course of instruction is graded, students being divided into first, second, and third year classes.
Qualifications for admission are either a Degree of A. B., a certificate of a reputable academy, or a preliminary examination.
The method of instruction is conspicuously practical and is applied in the wards of the Mercy and St. Luke's Hospitals daily at the bedsides of the sick. The Practitioners' Course commences the day after the Annual Commencement and continues four weeks. Fee, in advance: Matriculation, $5.00; Lectures, $75.00; Demonstrator, $5.00; Hospitals—Mercy, $5.00; St. Luke's, $5.00; Laboratory, $5.00; Breakage $5.00. Final examination, $25.00. Fee to Practitioners' course, $40.00. For information address
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The Grandest Display OF

Fine Fancy Goods

EVER EXHIBITED IN THE

UNITED STATES.

We stand without a rival. We have many imitators, but no equals.

The entire combination stores, department establishments, bargain shops, fancy goods houses, and such ilk, altogether, cannot make such a showing of glittering magnificence arranged in dazzling display; complete in every detail. Quality the very best, styles the latest, and prices guaranteed the lowest.

We give you full value every time,
We give you intense satisfaction,
No trouble to show our wares,
Everybody welcome whether they make purchases or not.

Remember you have a standing invitation to come to our place. The latch-string hangs outside, and come in early or late we will always strive to please.

A Holiday Showing in Summer. Cannot Be Duplicated in America.

The Greatest Assortment of Its Kind Ever Attempted.

SPECIALTIES.

We make a showing of Novelties, etc., which have been gathered from all the leading marts of the world, and to be appreciated must be examined by all who intend to purchase.

The World's Exhibit OF Fancy Goods, Art Wares, Toys, Novelties, Etc.,

ARE SHOWN AT

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s,

Cor. Madison and Wabash,
One Block North of Palmer House.

Department of the Northwest.

GILBERT MFG. CO.'S Dress Linings.

(THE NEW FABRIC.)

MERCHANTS AND DRESSMAKERS LIKE A CLOTH where great strength is combined with a soft satin finish. They also, if they want their Silks to give satisfaction, should recommend for linings the

Cable Twills AND Satin Classique Twills.

Many a Silk has been condemned because the common SILESIA or a poor waist lining has been used. You should also ask for the

Black Prince Twills.

A Cloth we guarantee to be fast black, and that PERSPIRATION or ACIDS will not change, neither can it be made to CROCK in the SLIGHTEST DEGREE. Bear in mind that with the exception of our FAST BLACKS all our goods are measured by the new PATENT MEASURING MACHINE.

We give below a list of a few of the REPRESENTATIVE houses where these goods can be found:

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
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IN NEW YORK.
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THE WILLIAM BARR D. G. CO.
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METCALF BROS.
GEO. PECK & CO.

IN LOUISVILLE.
SHARPE & MIDDLETON.
J. BACON & SONS.

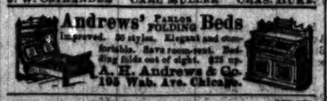
And Over 4,000 Others.

DISSOLUTION.

OSTRANDER & HUKE.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Ostrander and Chas. Huke, under the firm name of Ostrander & Huke, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
J. W. OSTRANDER.
CHAS. HUKE.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that J. W. Ostrander, Carl Muller, and Chas. Huke have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Ostrander, Muller & Huke, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of type and electrotype and stereotype machinery and type-founders' tools and printing-presses and the sale of printing material, and to that end have purchased the machinery, business, and good will of the late firm of Ostrander & Huke, and are authorized to collect and will pay all bills of the late firm of Ostrander & Huke. And the new firm so organized are fully prepared to receive and execute all orders intrusted to ourcare, and hope to merit the confidence of the craft generally.
OSTRANDER, MULLER & HUKE.
J. W. OSTRANDER. CARL MULLER. CHAS. HUKE.



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Peck's Patent Tubular Cushioned Ear Drums. The only cure, easy, and unseen device used to permanently restore hearing. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for free illustrated descriptive book to WEST & CO., 1 Murray-st., N. Y. Agents for South and West.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.
(Opposite the Palmer House.)

They Are Soiled, It Is True,

But they are not hurt, and they are worth 40, 50, 65, and 75c.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS FOR MEN,

Heavy and light weight, all sizes, as many as you want,

Your Choice for 19c. Each.

A fact which cannot be disputed is that we sell

Brocaded Silk Velvet

FOR $1.00 PER YARD.

Please try and see whether you can buy the same goods elsewhere for less than $2.00.

The fact is we sell Silk Goods cheaper than any known establishment in the city or elsewhere.

WE DO NOT LIMIT YOU IN QUANTITY.

Anything we advertise we sell to any one in such quantities as he or she desires. Take our

Figured Swiss Goods.

We sell fine quality of Swiss, with colored figures, white or Ecru Ground

At 25c. per Yard.

75c is the price they ask you elsewhere for the same. And so it is in

Curtain Laces,

Or a hundred other things we have in our store. Ask for anything you like, and if you don't find each department chuck full with bargains then we don't know what bargains are. We have about a

Hundred Dozen Silk Mitts,

Which we sell at

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WE HAVE
Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries,
Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons,
All Kinds of Dress Goods,
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Jerseys, Carpets, Hosiery, Underwear,

And what have we not got we would like to know, and everything we have got is cheaper than you can get the same kind of goods elsewhere.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

S. SHIREK.

POISON OAK

Seems to yield every time to treatment with Swift's Specific.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and was not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with not a sign of that awful poison left. Yours truly, DAVID RESBITT.

POISON OAK.

I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted in bathing when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it poisoned me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have no return of it. JOSEPH BEASLEY, Columbus, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Large Assortment of
FRENCH

MARBLE CLOCKS,

IN CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.,
64 Washington-st., between Dearborn and State.

NOW COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

The London Hansom Cab. C. Stone & Sons, Agents, 247, 249, 17, 173, 175 Clarke-av.

A full line of Coaches, Landaus, Victorias, Coupe Rockaways, Physicians' Coupes, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, etc., of the best make. Also one second-hand Cabriolet, one six-passenger Balloon-Top Carriage, one Park Phaeton, etc. All in first-class order. CHEAP.

AFTER THE NOMINATIONS.

The Delegates Depart Full of Enthusiasm Over Their Work.

The Business-Men of Chicago Say that the Ticket Will Sweep the Country.

Opening of the Campaign—The First Irish Recruit—The Senatorial Problem.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED AND READY TO SUPPORT THE NOMINEE—THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

The afternoon trains yesterday carried away the last detachments of the delegates and visitors to the convention. A night's reflection had convinced most of those who had opposed Blaine that they could consistently support him, and this they so declared. The New York Arthur people all stated that they were satisfied and would give Blaine a hearty support. They said that next to Arthur the successful candidate was their choice, and they infinitly preferred him to an Independent like Edmunds or a dark horse. This was strongly expressed by the delegates from New York City and the western part of the State. All the Arthur leaders united in shoving the responsibility for their defeat on the Edmunds contingent.

WANTED TOO MUCH.

Its mainstays, they declared, wanted everything or nothing, and after getting all the preliminary honors, came up smiling with a demand that the 275 Arthur delegates come over bodily to the eighty-five Independents. In refusing to accede to this demand the President's managers said they only echoed an overwhelming sentiment among a large majority of the delegates that both the leading candidates must not be slaughtered for some third man who had no claims to the nomination. For this reason they thought the choice made would be better received by the party at large and a better feeling engendered than if Edmunds or some dark horse had gotten the prize. Some of the disappointed Arthur people sought to ease their minds by criticising the management of the President's interests, but this found little sympathy, as there was a general agreement that the Arthur leaders had done the best they could when so many votes were lacking that the success of Arthur was akin to an impossibility.

WILL JOIN THE PROCESSION.

The Independents managed to excite some attention by the report which was started Friday night that they intended to bolt and form a new ticket with perhaps Edmunds and Lincoln. The majority of them denied this and said that having taken part in the convention and having had a full opportunity to express their views, they felt bound to support the nominee and act within the lines of the Republican party. This was the remark of young Mr. Roosevelt and George William Curtis was credited with the same views. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Chairman of the New York Committee, said after going home and thinking over it a few days they would probably all fall into line.

THEY TALK BACK.

The Independents returned the denunciations of their former allies among the Arthur men, claiming that but for their pig-headedness Edmunds could have been nominated. The Vermont delegates took the result with better grace than any of the others. One of their number said they had been chosen as straight Republicans, and while Arthur was their second choice they had nothing to say against Blaine. The Massachusetts delegation was probably the most disgruntled, as the reformers in its ranks had been the loudest in proclaiming what they proposed to do. All the Independents would have preferred Gresham for Vice-President, as they thought the selection of Logan was "rubbing it in" pretty roughly.

TOO GOOD FOR ANYTHING.

Notwithstanding that the opinions of the Independents who took part in the convention were against a bolt, some of the irreconcilables were bent on starting a new party. Carl Schurz did most of the talking to this effect, but he was reënforced by some local reformers. There were not enough of them, however, to make any more, and it was said that if another convention were called it would probably not be done till the Independents who can't support Blaine have time to consult. Those of them with Democratic leanings want to wait the action of the July convention before putting a ticket in the field. About the only Chicagoan among them is Franklin MacVeagh.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

In the afternoon a meeting of the delegates appointed to wait upon the nominees and notify them of the action of the convention was held at the Palmer House. About half the members of the committee were present. It was decided that the delegates to whom this duty has been intrusted should make Boston their place of meeting, and it was arranged for them to be at the Parker House in that city the morning of June 20. Thence they will proceed to Augusta by special train to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination. From Augusta the committee will go on to Washington City, where they will meet Senator Logan. All the members of the committee who are intending to go are requested to notify promptly Senator H. H. Rollins at Dover, N. H., in order that their transportation may be arranged for. The committee, reënforced by Gen. Henderson and other officers of the convention, will number about fifty.

THE ILLINOIS MEMBER.

The appointment of the member from Illinois was the subject of a little amusement when the facts got out yesterday. It was said that about three-fourths of the Illinois delegates were aching for the honor, but the choice finally sifted down to Senator Cullom or Congressman Davis, and their claims were duly set before the Chairman. Davis had a warm champion in Mr. Wheeler, his colleague from the Third District. The latter got the ear of Chairman Henderson to tell how he and Davis were original Blaine men, voted for him from the start, represented a strong Blaine district, and were entitled to some recognition, rather than the Logan delegates, who did not come over until the issue was practically decided. Mr. Wheeler's eloquence triumphed, and Congressman Davis will be one of the men who wait on Mr. Blaine.

WHY GRESHAM WAS NOT PUT IN NOMINATION.

Some curiosity has been expressed that Gen. Gresham's name was not presented to the convention for the second place. Col. Holloway, of Indianapolis, one of the General's friends, explained the reason very fully yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter. After Blaine was nominated, he said, a number of delegates went to the Indiana men and urged them to present his name. The Arthur men in the New York delegation declined to interfere as to the second place, and announced that they would support anybody who was wanted by the men who had nominated Blaine and whom they did not wish to embarrass in the completion of their ticket. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Curtis, and the other Edmunds men said Gen. Gresham would be quite satisfactory to them. Col. Holloway denied that there was any division in the Indiana delegation, which he said was solid for Gresham if he would take the nomination. Between the afternoon and evening session a dispatch was sent to the Postmaster-General, informing him of the movement in his behalf, and in a short time an answer came to United States Marshal Foster, substantially like this: "Don't desire the nomination for Vice-President. Could not and would not accept it. Why not nominate Harrison?" In the face of so positive a refusal as this the Gresham movement was reluctantly dropped.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS.

SOLID FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

S. Guy Sea—The strongest possible ticket that could have been made. It is the substance as against the shadow.

C. P. Pardridge—A strong ticket, and made stronger by the addition of the name of Logan. The masses of the people are for Blaine, and he will be triumphantly elected.

Brown Bros.—We say amen to all that the convention has done. It is to our minds the best ticket that could be named, and is bound to win.

Charles D. Peacock—A most excellent nomination, and one with which I am well satisfied.

Joshua B. Lambkin—Blaine is just the man, and with Logan it makes the strongest team that could have been named.

F. W. Harvey—The ticket as chosen was not my choice, but all the same it will receive my vote. I wanted Lincoln for second place, but am satisfied. The ticket will receive twenty out of the twenty-one votes in my store.

Ludwig Thieben—I'm satisfied, for I have always been a strong Blaine man. When the *Staats-Zeitung* says that the Germans will not vote for the ticket they state that which is false. It will get many Democratic votes.

D. R. Place—I do wish that the convention went out of the usual order and put a representative man on the ticket for Vice-President. Blaine was not my choice, but I am satisfied he will be elected.

C. H. Hammond—It suits me, though Lincoln was my choice for second place. I have no objection to Logan, and am satisfied that the ticket will be elected without much difficulty.

James C. Simm—The best ticket that could have been made. I am going to try and help the boom by getting out Blaine and Logan sugar medals.

J. L. Pattison spoke of the ticket as the strongest that could have been made, and he thought it would get almost every temperance vote in the Union.

Hatch & Breeze both thought the ticket excellent, top, bottom, and sides, and that there is no doubt of its success.

I. W. Bangs says that he is suited in every way, and that the ticket could not be better. He considered Blaine and Logan two representative Americans.

Daniel H. Seavey was suited with the ticket. Logan would add much strength.

J. W. Middleton said that the ticket was all right and was bound to win.

C. H. Slack—The best ticket ever named. It means a foreign policy that will make America a recognized Nation among the nations of the world. The only fault I have to find is that there is a little too much of the protection flavor about it. Nevertheless it is a ticket of which every American should be proud.

C. K. Giles—Most excellent. It will work for the interest of the Nation instead of personal politics. We now want $100,000,000 for the navy, and they will give it.

Mandel Bros.—It combines the interests of the business-men, the workingmen, and the soldiers. Blaine and Logan are as good as could be named, and they will sweep the country.

Timothy Dwight Jr., of Dwight Bros., said he had not met with a single person during the day who was not well satisfied with the ticket. Among business-men generally it was eminently satisfactory.

William Heinemann thought it was a good strong ticket which would give no one an excuse for bolting. It suited him to a dot.

At Fuller Bros., the wholesale druggists, the reply was: "Do I think the ticket is satisfactory to business-men? I can answer you to that question."

Peterson & Bay, the bankers, considered the ticket first-rate, and were well satisfied with it. "I am pleased with the nomination," said Mr. F. S. Rockwood, the grocer. "It is the strongest that could have been made."

Said J. W. Tuohy: "In choosing Mr. Blaine the convention has selected the man of the people. His popularity speaks well for his success."

L. Hudson—The nominee of the Republican party is the only one to lead it to victory. I shall vote for him.

A. Lichtenstein—Blaine is the right man for the right place, and his election will give confidence to the business people.

F. Seeger—I am for Blaine first, last, and all the time.

Townsend Smith—Under the administration of Mr. Blaine this country will make further advances in its greatness. His nomination gives universal satisfaction. If he is elected we may look forward to the enforcement of a strong foreign policy.

Patrick Joyce—I am a Democrat and an admirer of Blaine. I think that the business interests will not suffer if he is elected.

S. A. Dale—No better man than Blaine could have been chosen to earn the fullest confidence of the community.

ON 'CHANGE.

SATISFIED WITH THE TICKET.

On 'Change the nominations were the main topic of conversation during the morning. The Blaine men originally comprised about half the board, counting Democrats and all, and they were of course highly elated on his name. The Arthur men generally fell into line for him also. There were only two important questions.

Phil Armour was looking in the best of spirits, with an unusually benevolent smile overmenting his countenance, when asked how he liked Blaine. "First-class," said he, "now that he is nominated. He was not my first choice, you know. I liked Arthur's Administration, but Blaine is all right among businessmen. That you may depend upon. You can put me down for him, body, soul, and breeches."

George D. Irwin, of Irwin, Orr & Co., said: "The nominations were the very best and strongest that could possibly have been made. I did not believe, and do not now, that Arthur could have been elected if he had been nominated. I was surprised the Blaine men did not get up a business-men's meeting here. We could have laid way over the New York Arthur meeting. I talked with a large number on 'Change this morning, and heard only two or three disaffected Republicans there."

President Blake had just returned from Minneapolis, where there was plenty of Blaine feeling. Said he: "If I could have elected the President he would have been Arthur. If I could have nominated him he would have been Blaine, for I very much doubted Arthur's ability to be elected. The conservative men of the country were well pleased with Arthur's Administration, but I do not think their fears of an aggressive administration by Mr. Blaine have any good ground. Blaine is a very able man, who, when the responsibility is placed upon him, will carry it for the country's good. Any man in power becomes conservative, and the acknowledged commanding ability of Mr. Blaine, I think, is a sufficient security that the business interests will not suffer under his Administration. When I was South recently, a number of Confederates said to me they would vote for Blaine if he were nominated. They liked his sturdy manhood. One of them was a former Colonel of the Rebel army who was an enthusiastic admirer of Blaine. I do not believe the feeling in business circles of New York will cause any serious defections. The Republicans will remain in their party and the Democrats in theirs very much the same as if Arthur had been nominated."

W. T. Baker said: "I regard the nominations as fatal to the party. The Republicans will lose Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and I do not know how many other States by this ticket."

E. B. Baldwin thought the ticket was the strongest which could have been put in the field. With very few exceptions it was received by Board of Trade men with great favor. His personal preference was for Edmunds, but the party preference had been Blaine all along as the choice of the people, and therefore he was the only proper man to nominate. He would receive the cordial support of Chicago business-men.

James H. Milne said he was well satisfied with Blaine. On 'Change the feeling seemed unanimous for him, the Arthur men of course being disappointed, but not as much as was to be expected.

George J. Brine said the Chicago businessmen received the nominations with favor.

L. P. Rumsey said: "The nominations are the very strongest which could have been made. Blaine was the choice of the people, and against them the business-man's wishes must stand aside, but Blaine was also the choice of a large proportion of our business-men as well, making him an exceptionally strong candidate. We will give him our full and earnest support."

C. J. Kershaw thought the business-men's efforts to push Arthur in New York City a miserable fiasco. There were just as many and just as good business-men on the other side. Said he: "What the country wants for President is a powerful man who knows what he is about, and Blaine fulfills these conditions."

At Keith & Crooker's a jubilant Blaine crowd was indulging in congratulations over the success of Blaine. Mr. Crooker said he had talked with a good many business-men with Democratic proclivities, who said that they would vote for Blaine, a man who just suited them.

Charles Culver said that while he supported Mr. Arthur the nominations called for his support as a business-man. "I would have been pleased with the nomination of Arthur, but if alive I expect to vote for Blaine next November.

Secretary Stone said the Plumed Knight would sweep the country from the pine forests of Maine and the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific.

INSURANCE MEN.

THEY LIKE THE MAN FROM MAINE.

Charles H. Case, of the Royal Insurance Company: "I shouted myself hoarse for Blaine yesterday and last night, and could not sleep because I was so well pleased with the nomination. Still it will be a hard fight because the masses are apt to say, 'Let us have a change.'"

William Warren, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, was well pleased with the nomination, because he thought Blaine an able statesman and one who would assert the independence of the United States. Mr. Warren would have liked the ticket better had Lincoln been given the second place.

Cashier Tolman, of the 'Traders' Bank, said he had voted only once in twenty-four years and took little interest in politics. He heard an Irishman say to an Arthur man in the bank: "I'll vote for Blaine, and every white Irishman will do the same. Mr. Tolman thought Logan would capture the soldier vote.

H. D. Pendelu, General Agent of the Washington Life-Insurance Company, favored Hawley, but thought the ticket selected was a strong one, and that the Democrats would have no

nominate their best man to make a close fight.

S. J. Smith, General Agent of the New Orleans Insurance Association, is a Democrat, but thinks Blaine is the best man in the Republican party, and that he will carry the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith admires Blaine's vigorous foreign policy.

Adolph Loeb, the insurance agent, said that Blaine was his first choice and the choice not only of the majority of the Republicans but of the mass of the people.

President Lombard, of the National Bank of America, had a picture of the Man from Maine hanging up in his office. He was pleased with the ticket, thought it was sure of success, and expressed the opinion that the financial interests of the country did not, as was generally supposed, favor Arthur's nomination.

Vice-President Gage, of the First National Bank, said that Arthur was his first choice, and that since Blaine had been nominated he had nothing to say. He thought, however, that Blaine's nomination would have no effect on the financial interests of the country either one way or the other.

"The ticket is all right," said Congressman R. W. Dunham. "It will carry every Northern State except, possibly, New Jersey, and have better than a fighting chance in North Carolina, and, I think, Virginia and Tennessee, and, perhaps, Florida. The convention could not have put up a stronger ticket. As Republicans we don't want the earth, but we shall take quite a liberal slice of it."

Said Postmaster Palmer: "The ticket is the best that could have been selected, and Blaine and Logan are as good as elected. Nearly all are well pleased, and the Arthur men will wheel into line."

THE DEMOCRATS.

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP.

"I think it is the easiest ticket to beat that could have been nominated," said Judge Lyman Trumbull. "I think it will be strong in the Republican States, but weak in the doubtful ones."

"I would have selected that ticket myself," said William C. Goudy, "in preference to making up one from the other candidates. I think we can defeat it as easily as any other. If we cannot we could not defeat any. The ticket represents the party, and it is the one they ought to have."

"I think Edmunds and Gresham would have been a better ticket," said Melville W. Fuller, "for success of the Republicans; but of course there will be a good deal of enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan, and the ticket will run very well, but I think we will beat it."

"I think it is a strong ticket," said Mr. F. H. Winston, "especially in the West. I do not, however, think it is an invincible one. I think men can be found in the Democratic party who can beat it, but whether we will find them remains to be seen the 8th of July."

"Is it the strongest ticket, in your opinion, the Republicans could have put up?"

"I don't think, with the material they had before the convention, there is any comparison between Blaine and the rest. I have always believed that he would be nominated. He deserved the nomination at the hands of his party."

"As a Democrat, would you rather have seen one of the others nominated?"

"Yes. I could have selected several who would have suited me better. If I had been a Republican I should have supported Blaine."

President Grannis, of the Union National Bank, said: "I am a Democrat and am satisfied with Blaine because I think we can beat him with any man we put up. Arthur was more popular with the financial men than Blaine. They know what Arthur's policy is and do not know what Blaine's will be."

M. Schweisthal, Cashier of the International Bank, is a Democrat and thinks Bayard can beat Blaine. He also thinks that Blaine, while an able man, is too stubborn.

County-Commissioner McCarthy said: "Blaine is undoubtedly the strongest man the Republicans could put up. He is a man of unquestionable ability and is an acknowledged leader."

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE TWELFTH WARD IN LINE.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward wanted to be the first to organize for the coming campaign, and last night they had an enthusiastic gathering in Owsley's Hall. Mr. T. C. MacMillan was chosen to preside. Ald. J. L. Campbell, who was one of the chief promoters of the meeting, said that the Twelfth Ward, one of the banner Republican wards of the city, ought to feel in ... bound to take the initiative in fighting for ...

to the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, he needs no comment from any son of Illinois.

EDWARD T. HILL.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

IT ORGANIZES, AND ADJOURNS TO MEET JUNE 26.

The new National Republican Committee held its first meeting yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was called to order by S. B. Elkins, of New Mexico. J. W. Mason, of West Virginia, was made Temporary Chairman, and George A. Hooker, of Vermont, Temporary Secretary.

Senator Sabin moved that S. B. Elkins, J. B. Chaffee, John D. Lawson, John C. New, and George A. Hooker constitute a committee to make arrangements for permanent headquarters and report to the full committee, which was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, June 26. There was no significance in the meeting, and there was no discussion as to the permanent Chairman, it being the custom for the National candidate to be consulted on the subject.

The following is a complete list of the committee:

Alabama—Theodore Youngblood, Union Springs.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs.
California—Horace Davis, San Francisco.
Colorado—J. B. Chaffee, Denver.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware—Daniel J. Layton, Georgetown.
Florida—Jesse D. Cole, Monticello.
Georgia—F. F. Putner, [illegible].
Illinois—D. T. Littler, Springfield.
Indiana—John C. New, Indianapolis.
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines.
Kansas—Cyrus Leland Jr., Troy.
Kentucky—J. B. Moore, Owensboro.
Louisiana—Frank Morey, Delta.
Maine—J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta.
Maryland—James A. Gary, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—W. W. Crapo, New Bedford.
Michigan—John P. Sanborn, Port Huron.
Minnesota—M. G. Norton, Winona.
Mississippi—John R. Lynch, Natchez.
Missouri—R. T. Van Horn, Kansas City.
Nebraska—Church Howe, Auburn.
Nevada—Thomas Wren, Eureka.
New Hampshire—E. H. Rollins, Dover.
New Jersey—Garret H. Hobart, Jersey City.
New York—John D. Lawson, New York.
North Carolina—R. W. Humphrey, Goldsboro.
Ohio—A. L. Conger, Akron.
Oregon—J. T. Apperson, Oregon City.
Pennsylvania—B. F. Jones, Pittsburg.
Rhode Island—Horace A. Jenks, Providence.
South Carolina—John B. Johnson.
Tennessee—W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro.
Texas—C. C. Binckley, Sherman.
Vermont—George W. Hooker, Brattleboro.
Virginia—Frank S. Blair.
West Virginia—John W. Mason, Grafton.
Wisconsin—Edward Sanderson, Milwaukee.
Arizona—Clark Churchill.
Dakota—Judge Bennett, Deadwood.
District of Columbia—P. H. Carson, Washington.
Idaho—John M. Coffin.
Montana—James A. Smith.
New Mexico—S. B. Elkins, No. 92 Broadway, New York.
Utah—C. W. Bennett, Salt Lake City.
Washington—Thomas T. Miner, Fort Townsend.
Wyoming—J. M. Carey, Cheyenne.

DEPARTING DELEGATES.

THIS MORNING FINDS THEM ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.

Last evening the hotel lobbies seemed like graveyards to one familiar with the noise, cheering, bustle, crowding, and jostling of the last week. Nearly all the delegates left during the course of the day, and the outside public who came to see a National Convention took to flight as soon as a President had been named. Those of the delegates who remained over either sought rest and quiet for their unstrung nerves in their rooms or else devoted themselves to seeing a little of the city before starting home.

The Sherman House wore quite a deserted aspect last night. The Alabama and Tennessee delegations started home on the afternoon trains, and South Carolina left in the evening for Washington, whence the members proceed home. Congressman Smalls was with them, and said he hoped that the managers of Mr. Blaine's campaign would make a fight for some of the Southern States. "Send speakers and trusty United States Supervisors into our State and we will carry it, for then the Democrats will not dare to commit their frauds for fear of a reaction in the North. If two or three of the orators who will make Ohio ring from one end to the other would visit South Carolina, we could tell a very different tale in November."

A great many left the Palmer yesterday, though they departed individually and not by delegations. Among the more prominent were Walter Evans of Kentucky, ex-Senator Bruce and John R. Lynch of Mississippi, and Congressman O'Hara of North Carolina. All three were much disappointed at Arthur's defeat, but all are for the ticket heart and soul. "We came here for Arthur," they said, "and we went down with our flags flying, but now we must come up with Blaine, and all that we can do will be done." O'Hara thought there would be a very fair chance of carrying North Carolina. Bruce, Lynch, and O'Hara left together for Washington.

Among the few persons sitting last evening in the Palmer House lobby were Senator Mahone and the Hon. John F. Dezendorf. The latter was alone, while Mahone was surrounded by several of his delegation. Dezendorf was naturally delighted with the nominations, and predicted success in Virginia if Mahone did the square thing. Senator Mahone did not care to talk, but his lieutenant, James D. Brady, said that they would do all they could to carry Virginia. Their Electoral ticket was already in the field and pledged to the nominees of this convention, and they would do their level best to put it through. The Virginia delegation leaves this morning via the Baltimore & Ohio.

A visit to the Pacific revealed only three persons of political prominence—"Long" Jones, Frank Hatton, and Edwin Packard, one of the delegates-at-large from New York. "Nothing," said Jones, "can stop this ticket; it will elect itself, and the man who tries to stand up against it will be simply mad. Look out for majorities everywhere, and big ones." Frank Hatton says he still thinks Arthur was a stronger candidate, but now everybody must turn in and work with a vim for Blaine. The delegations did not leave in a body, but each member struck out for himself. By tomorrow no one will remain to tell the tale. The best satisfied men seem to be the hotel clerks, who have been worked well-nigh to death. The landlords, however, are well satisfied and cry, 'Come again.' Their next harvest will be the Democratic Convention. To give an idea of how much money is earned by hotels during conventions, the Palmer House bar took in one day, Thursday, $1,382, and Tuesday and Wednesday over $1,000. When asked how they had done, Willis Howe crossed his hands complacently and said: "We are not complaining very much."

THE SENATORSHIP.

CROP OF CANDIDATES—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EAGERNESS OF SOME ILLINOIS POLITICIANS TO HAVE LOGAN NOMINATED.

Logan's nomination for Vice-President has left a very large hole in Illinois politics, and any number of ambitious statesmen are willing to step in and fill the gap. His election virtually means his elimination from the politics of the State for the next four years. Its more immediate result, however, is to open up to the politicians' view the seat in the United States Senate which Logan will relinquish the 4th of March next—the expiration of his six-years' term. Even in the altogether improbable event of his defeat as the Republican candidate for Vice-President, his would-be successors in the Senate, judging from present indications, will so have plowed the political field and raised such a crop of adherents in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, while Logan's eye is intently fixed on the National horizon, as to place the control of that body in their own hands and enable some one of them to land in Logan's seat when he gives it up. They have reasoned all this out—indeed, they had it all planned before he was nominated—and the scramble may be said to have begun before the convention met for its first session, so certain it was that Logan would be chosen for second place. While "Long" Jones was hesitating, and deprecating, and wishing the Senator hadn't left the matter in the hands of his friends, but had sent a blank refusal to accept second place—for the long-headed Jones saw the end from the beginning—some of these very schemers who have been waiting long and impatiently for Logan's star to set were quietly but none the less thoroughly doing all they could with the delegates from other States to work up the outside pressure for Logan and taking good care that it should be exerted on the delegates from Illinois in a way that would do the most good. It is hard to persuade the average politician just now that Senator Cullom required much urging. As the senior instead of the junior Senator from Illinois, not only will his importance in National affairs increase, but his share of the Illinois patronage and his influence in the politics of the State be greatly enlarged.

"LONG" JONES.

If, as is suspected, all this should bode no future good to "Long" Jones, already standing on the brink, with the Civil-Service law staring him in the face, and a growing opinion among the members of the State Central Committee that he should resign its Chairmanship, just as the Federal officeholders who were put on the new National Committee declined to serve, and with a freshly-awakened and vigorous personal opposition, especially among the Egyptian members, growing out of the sudden organization of the new committee at Peoria, if all this was foreseen, and it probably was, it is little wonder that Jones did his very best to head off the Logan Vice-Presidential boom and nip it in the bud. If anybody, too, considered it a curious spectacle for Abner Taylor to insist in the convention on Logan for Vice-President and for George R. Davis to urge the same thing, the curiosity and the wonder may disappear when it is known that among the list of Illinois politicians who are now said to have their eyes trained on Logan's seat in the Senate Mr. Taylor's political idol, Mr. Charles B. Farwell, and Congressman Davis himself are by no means last or least. State-Senator Campbell, who is mentioned in the same category, was likewise for Logan for Vice-President. So was United States Marshal John Tanner, though for a different reason. The Marshals of the northern and the southern districts of Illinois have long regarded each other with jealousy and distrust, and if all the present speculation is not wide of the mark the astute Tanner joyfully discerned precisely what his northern rival foresaw and tried to avert. Then, too, everybody—big and little—who was under obligations to Cullom either as Governor or Senator, favored the Logan Vice-Presidential movement and worked it up on the outside for all it was worth. In this way they not only worked in harmony with the views which are believed to have been uppermost in Cullom's mind, but in doing so were enabled to discharge to some extent the obligations they were under without the sacrifice of anything but time and wind. Jonathan Merriam, Ace Matthews, and John W. Bunn, so far as can be learned, were the only Illinois politicians of special importance, outside of Jones, who openly opposed the move—Merriam as a friend of Logan's and not a particularly enthusiastic friend of Cullom's, Matthews for much the same reason, and Bunn as a friend of both with an honest conviction that somebody should be put on the tail of the ticket who would conciliate the Administration and the "fine-haired literary fellows" as well, and that that somebody should be Gresham. The other influences at work, however, proved the stronger. Cullom won and Jones lost.

FAITHFUL TO HIS CHIEF.

Nothing could illustrate better the latter's devoted loyalty to his chief than his surrender to a pressure which, while it made Logan the nominee for Vice-President, may send Jones to the political rear. Once enlisted, he never faltered. When the motion to nominate Logan by acclamation had been made and withdrawn, it was followed by a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose. The latter motion prevailed, but instead of putting the motion to nominate Logan, Gen. Henderson, who was apparently a trifle "rattled," declared him nominated, when, as a matter of fact, he was not. Jones, determined that Logan should be nominated by a roll-call, if nominated at all, and that no one should ever be able to say that there was any trick about it, went up to the Chairman's desk and, as a friend of Gen. Logan, demanded a roll-call. Gen. Henderson declined to order one, and remarked that he didn't intend to have one man run that convention. Jones warmly deprecated any intention of running things, and for a few moments there was quite a spirited debate around the Chairman's desk. Finally Jones went down to the Illinois delegates, where he should have gone first, and in the end George R. Davis secured the roll-call, and Logan was nominated so clearly that no one could ever cavil at it.

While it is sufficiently clear from the foregoing why so many of the Illinois politicians wanted Logan as Vice-President, a good many people are puzzled to know why Logan himself should want the nomination, or at least put himself in the hands of his friends, as he did. The story has gone out that his friends have been badly demoralized over his defeat in two of the Chicago districts, and were fearful that his prospective race for the Senate would result in failure. "Long" Jones sturdily denies this, and says Logan's friends held out against his nomination almost up to the very moment that Senator Plumb placed his name before the convention. Why Logan surrendered himself to his friends, however, Jones does not explain. Possibly a certain telegram he received from Logan yesterday might shed some light on the subject, but he refused to give it up to a representative of THE TRIBUNE and couldn't find it when two well-known State politicians, to whom he communicated the fact that he had received a dispatch from the General, asked to see it.

SENATORIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The name which is on most of the politicians' lips just now, in connection with the prospective vacancy in the Senate, is Gov. Oglesby's, though the speculation in this instance is apparently very wide of the truth. "I am not a candidate for Senator," said the veteran to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "I would rather be Governor than Senator. Oh, no, I haven't got that idea into my head and I ain't going to either." Gov. Oglesby spoke warmly and with evident sincerity, and he said the same thing substantially to everybody else. The argument he and his friends made, too, in the last Senatorial campaign, that Gov. Cullom was ineligible, could be brought with the same force against Oglesby next January, after his election as Governor, and he evidently realizes it, and so do his friends. But, as already intimated, there will be no dearth of candidates without him. In fact, nearly every Illinois politician of any prominence whatever is now in the process of being "mentioned," and several actual entries have already been made. In addition to those already named, the more prominent ones now spoken of are David T. Littler, Congressmen Cannon, Henderson, Payson, and Thomas, ex-Congressman Frank Marsh, with a strong probability that if he is forced to the front the anti-Marsh men will similarly force their leader, Maj. R. W. McClaughrey; Gen. Rinaker, Gen. J. C. Smith; Gen. Raum, who was enthusiastic for Logan for Vice-President; Gov. Hamilton, Ike Morrison, Clark Carr—in case he doesn't get to Congress this fall—Tom Ridgway, Gen. Kueffner, Tom Needles, and Merritt L. Joslyn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The names of Jesse Spalding and Dick Tuthill were also in the air yesterday, with a prospect that there will be a dozen more "mentions" a day from now on. One good result of the scramble, however else it may be viewed, will be to excite the liveliest sort of interest in the legislative ticket this fall and add just so many more workers to the party cause. It was the frequently-heard opinion yesterday that none of the Senatorial candidates who happened to be delegates to the National Convention and who did not vote for Blaine need wear themselves out in the Senatorial strife. For this reason Gov. Hamilton, who voted to adjourn at the end of the third ballot and then voted for Arthur on the last, and Gen. Rinaker, who voted to adjourn and stuck to Logan to the last, were barred out of the race, while Carr and Davis, as was generally conceded, had good places in the front line of the "starters."

ON THE FENCE.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" WILL WAIT AND SEE.

Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, June 7: The Republican National Convention has finished its work. Noise has overcome reason; the lungs the brain. Blaine, of Maine, who is in statesmanship what Edwin Forrest was on the stage, has been chosen as the champion who the 4th of November is to measure his strength with that of some not-yet-named Democratic antagonist. What will the result of this contest be? Naturally it is impossible to arrive at any certain conclusion so long as one of the combatants is unknown. The time when a Republican nomination was the equivalent of an election has been past for twelve years. Today the Republican nomination means only the beginning of a bitter contest, with very doubtful result.

If the Democrats, in foolish delusion, nominate a man of the stamp of our (Horizontal Bill) Morrison for their leader, then Blaine would have no difficult task; but against a man like Cleveland, who was chosen Governor of New York in November, 1882, he could with difficulty come off first-best. If the Democrats are so kind as to renew their well-known folly, owing to which the Republican party has kept rule so long, Blaine has a good chance of being President. If it should happen otherwise, he may console himself with the reflection that a far greater man than he, to-wit, Henry Clay, who, after many vain efforts, finally received the nomination in 1844, was defeated by as weak an antagonist as Polk.

The enthusiasm for Blaine will be limited to those whose candidate he was from the beginning. As for those German-speaking citizens who are generally, though with a very decided reservation concerning temperance questions, counted as members of the Republican party, very little trace of such enthusiasm is to be seen. They remain cold. They will wait in perfect composure until they see what candidate is put up by the Democratic party, and then take the advice of the Apostle Paul, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." The Independents, who, with their iceberg Edmunds, met with so severe an overthrow, deserve special pity. They staked their all on one card, and lost. Now the question is, What will they do? If our recollection is correct they announced solemnly that, in case Blaine were nominated, they would come out openly against him. Will they carry out this threat? Will Messrs. Curtis, Roosevelt, and Schurz, who were so delighted over their triumphs in the election of Lynch and Henderson, now take the stump against Blaine? We are justified in expecting it from them. Or will they make peace with Blaine? Why not? The Chinese made peace with the French after they had beforehand solemnly announced through the Marquis Tseng that first the capture of Sontay, then that of Bacninh, then finally that of Hanoi would be a casus belli. Cannot we expect from the Independents, the "Young Republicans," as much self-contradiction as from the Chinese? As for those whose independence is true and sincere, for those who do not care whether the next President is a Republican or a Democrat so long as he is a competent, honorable, and good man, they will choose as their motto, after the Democrats have made their selection, "Let the best man win."

THE CONVENTION HALL.

CHANGES TO BE MADE BY THE DEMOCRATS—MARSHAL SEXTON'S EXPLANATION.

The alterations in the Exposition Building necessary to fit it for the use of the National Democratic Convention began yesterday morning. It is the present purpose of the Committee of Arrangements to make a great many changes. The Democrats say they "do not want to wear any Republican old clothes," and men have been set at work to gather in the bunting and flags used by the Republicans. Yesterday morning the hall presented a sad and forlorn appearance. Windows were broken, chairs upturned, and the flags, many of which had fallen from their place, above the heads of the delegates, were ruthlessly scattered about the aisles where they were rudely trampled under Democratic feet. In place of the stentorian tones of the inspired orator, the vacant walls gave back a hollow echo to the sound of the hammer and the handsaw. All the chairs and other property hired from dealers was returned.

A look at the floor of the hall corroborated the statement that some of the delegates and women visitors had brought their "vittles." Slices of bread and meat, pieces of pickle and chicken bones, together with lemon peels were scattered under the chairs inside the railing where the rats came and played with the crumbs.

REMODELING THE HALL.

The Democrats intend remodeling the entire hall, but the work will not begin in earnest for some days. The changes which the Committee on Arrangements has in view will fit the hall for the accommodation of about 20,000 people. The east and west walls will be moved further apart, and the south partition will be placed some distance nearer Englewood. The rise will be made much more gradual. It is intended to have a seating capacity of 2,000 before the elevation of the seats reaches the hight of the present first row. The platform is to be taken out of the north end and moved to the west side, its future location being outside the present walls. By this change and some alterations in the sounding-boards it is hoped that the speakers will be heard better in the Democratic Convention with a larger audience than in the last gathering. They desire to let in as many as possible without interfering with the work of the convention. The changes suggested will not be made unless the architect approves of the plan.

HOW THE CROWD GOT IN.

Mr. James Sexton, who was seen overlooking the recent battle-ground, explained to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE some of the difficulties with which he had to contend in the convention. He said he had heard a good deal of talk about doorkeepers and ushers receiving money, but he did not believe they had taken half as much as they got credit for. "Thursday," said he, "a thousand special alternates' and guests' tickets were issued, where or by whom I do not know. They were too good to be counterfeits, but there was something mysterious about them and their appearance which I could not understand. They were exact copies of other tickets presented, the only peculiarities being that they did not call for seats, and that they all appeared that day. We suppose they were distributed Thursday because no coupons for any of the previous sessions had been torn off. The holders of these tickets all came early, evidently knowing that was the only way to secure a chair. The doorkeepers began taking up these tickets early in the evening and immediately some of them came to me to see whether they were genuine. I thought they were. I took them to John C. New and he said they must be. About this time Mayor Harrison came in and whispered in my ear that he had been informed that the platform was in a dangerous condition, and that as Mayor of the city he felt himself compelled to order the crowd to keep off. While we were talking the crowd overpowered my guard at the south door of the Exposition, threw the policeman aside, and pressed forward toward the convention hall, breaking windows, doors, and chairs, and overrunning everything. The Mayor telegraphed for fifty more policemen, and we made a charge upon the intruders, driving about 500 from the building, but 350 had already entered the hall, about 200 of whom crowded upon the platform. I got out all but the crowd on the platform and fearing that it would fall and create disaster here and a panic in other parts of the hall, I let them remain and closed the doors. In this way many who stood on the outside with tickets were denied admission.

WHO GOT LEFT.

"Only fourteen delegates were absent from the hall when the doors closed, and as the Chairman told me to have them admitted I went out and announced that all delegates would be allowed to come in. Well, sir, if there was a man in that crowd who was not a delegate I could not find him. They fell into line at my suggestion, and the line wound around one corner of the building and up into a crowd of 10,000 people. Of course, I could have told by their tickets whether they were or were not delegates, and some undertook to show me, but the instant they took them out they were snatched from their hands as quick as thought. I believe most of the delegates got in eventually. The point of my story is that this trouble I think laid the foundation for most complaints. I suspected, as soon as anybody, that there was a leak at the door, and hired three detectives who were unknown to the doorkeepers and ushers to watch the men at the entrances. After watching a whole session, they came to me and said that they were not certain, but they suspected two men. Afterwards Col. Welter, of the Police Department, sent two detectives who caught the two doorkeepers in the act of taking $5 for five entrance fees, and I did the best I could. I fired them at once, and put new men in their places. All told, during the several sessions of the convention, I took the badges from thirteen ushers and four doorkeepers for passing in their friends or taking money for admission fees. Still it was not as bad as people think. The places of those rightfully entitled to seats were taken by people provided with the 'special' tickets, and some were monopolized by men with bogus badges. Here, for instance, is a counterfeit usher's badge. The ribbon is not so dark a red as that worn by the regular ushers. I knew it was a counterfeit the moment I laid my eyes on it because the word 'usher' as seen upon the genuine badges was printed on another piece of ribbon of the same color and pasted over the words 'assistant usher.' This was done in making the badges as a sort of 'catch.' I have the thanks of the delegations, and, whatever the public may say, I know the whole thing was managed well. The people who found fault did not know the difficulties I had to contend with."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS SHOWERED ON THE DELEGATES.

The following congratulatory telegrams were received here by members of the Pacific coast delegation yesterday:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—*To F. M. Pixley:* The Forty-first Assembly District Club send congratulations. The city is wild with enthusiasm, and the Chinese question is practically settled.

J. H. FEHNEMANN, Chairman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—*To the Hon. W. W. Morrow, Chairman of the California Delegation:* Well done, brave boys of the Pacific. The land is never lost that has a son to right her.

CLARA S. FOLTZ.

[She is a prominent female lawyer.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—*To W. W. Morrow:* The delegation has earned the lasting gratitude of California for its unswerving patriotism and faithfulness.

A. S. HALLIDIE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 7.—*To the Hon. W. W. Morrow:* Sacramento is good for 2,000 majority for Blaine and Logan. Accept congratulations for your gallant leadership.

S. B. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—*W. W. Morrow:* Accept heartfelt congratulations for your success. Blaine's nomination is received with unbounded enthusiasm.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

NAPA, Cal., June 7.—*D. McClure, Palmer House:* Great enthusiasm, and guns firing here in honor of Blaine.

BIGGS NEILSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—*W. W. Morrow:* We are justly proud of our delegation, and we promise 20,000 majority for our noble standard-bearer.

ALEX. BADLAM.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7.—*D. C. Reed:* San Diego is firing 100 guns for Blaine.

GUNN.

SACRAMENTO, June 7.—*W. W. Morrow:* Sacramento Republicans rejoice over the nomination of Blaine and the whole coast responds Amen. Victory sure. Demonstration here tomorrow evening.

JAMES J. FELTER.

RED BLUFF, Cal., June 7.—*To the Hon. C. C. Bush:* Cheer after cheer going up; drink after drink going down. Hurrah for Blaine! Hurrah for the Pacific Coast delegation! Everybody, Democrats and all, wild with excitement.

G. G. KIMBALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—*To Col. C. F. Crocker:* Glory to you all. Whistles are blowing, bells are ringing. Sags are dying, and everybody is wild. Three cheers for Blaine and the California delegation. Business is closed for the week.

GEORGE CROCKER.

A GOOD THING.

JUDGE MORAN AND PHIL HOYNE AGREE THAT IT HAS BEEN DONE.

Judge Moran was found in a very genial and communicative mood when a TRIBUNE reporter put to him the stereotyped question as to what he thought of the nominations. He said he was personally an admirer of both Blaine and Logan, and they were excellent representatives of their party. Blaine deserved the nomination years ago. He was a bold, brave man whom one could not help liking. The placing of such men on such a platform with the hope of catching the tariff reformers was a shrewd idea, and was indicative of the boldness and cheek of the Republican party. The Judge recollected that he was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and he went on with a mild, good-humored sarcasm to say that it was a felicitous coincidence to have on a platform advocating tariff reform and antagonism to corporation land grants two candidates who had been in Congress with the party which had made all the extravagant land grants to railroads, and who had voted in favor of every iniquity of the tariff bill, and every measure directed to the destruction and annihilation of the American navy. The Judge became an American citizen again for a moment, and declared Blaine was a remarkable man, a representative of the bulk of his party, and the fittest one that could have been selected to represent that party.

"Uncle Phil" Hoyne was enthusiastic in favor of the nominees. "They couldn't be better," he said, "and they'll be elected, too."

NOTES.

THE COLORED MEN.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of Colored Men held at the Palmer House yesterday morning the call for a National convention at Richmond in July was rescinded, as the leading colored men cannot spare time from the campaign to attend. On motion of J. W. Wilson, of St. Louis, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman at Atlanta to adopt a plan to aid the polling of a full negro vote.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the negro press yesterday morning it was decided to change the place of the next meeting of the association from Richmond to New York.

REJOICING IN TENNESSEE.

Capt. W. M. Ekin, a delegate from Tennessee, thinks the ticket is the strongest that could have been made. The nominations will add to the strength of Judge Frank T. Reid, Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, whom they hope and expect to elect in that State this fall. Mr. Blaine possesses in a large degree the respect and confidence of the better class of Democrats engaged in commercial and manufacturing interests in the State, and the Captain believes that there is perhaps no soldier of the Union army more deservedly popular with the loyal element of the State than Gen. John A. Logan.

Capt. J. C. Dougherty, of Tennessee, was much gratified with the nomination of Gen. Logan, and was of the opinion that it adds great strength to the ticket. In the early part of the evening Capt. Dougherty sent the following dispatch to Mr. Blaine:

CHICAGO, June 6.—*The Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:* I congratulate you. In Tennessee and throughout the South you will receive every Republican vote, and also thousands from those who have heretofore voted against our party in that section of the country. JOHN C. DOUGHERTY.

THE CONVENTION MUSIC.

Messrs. Keith, Seiz, and Schoeninger, the committee in charge of the music for the National Convention, deserve considerable credit for the result of their labors. The orchestral music furnished during the several sessions was all that could be desired, a fact which has hitherto received but little notice from the press, being partially lost sight of in the overwhelming reports of the labors and actions of the convention.

A FRIEND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. J. A. M. Passmore, representing the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, voted for John A. Logan for the Presidency in the convention without change until the name was withdrawn, and when it came to the election of a Vice-President Mr. Passmore was instrumental in getting his delegation to cast a solid vote for Logan.

A SLUR ON THE DELEGATES.

A man from Toledo, O., sending a dispatch home, asked the clerk in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company for a blotting-pad with which to blot his writing, and not seeing one remarked that he supposed those thieving delegates had stolen all of them. To his horror George William Curtis, who was immediately behind him, remarked that he was one of those "thieving delegates," whereupon the man from Toledo remarked, "I don't see any blotter left for you," and retired in good shape.

DUPLICATE GAVELS.

Capt. B. B. Chamberlain, of New Britain, Conn., one of the delegates to the late convention, bears away with him as a trophy an exact duplicate of Chairman Henderson's gavel, barring the silver plating, which was presented to him by Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co., who hail from New Britain and who made the instrument with which Gen. Henderson so vigorously pounded his desk during the exciting scenes of the convention. The firm will make two more of these gavels, which are to be exact duplicates of Gen. Henderson's, and one of which will be sent to Mr. Blaine and the other to Gen. Logan.

A REPORTORIAL OVERSIGHT.

The reporters of the *Morning Nuisance* and of a Republican morning paper omitted, in some inexplicable way, all mention in yesterday's paper of the great event of the evening—the Blaine and Logan ratification meeting which took place around THE TRIBUNE Building. Next to the nominations it was the event of the day. For hours after sunset thousands of people blocked Dearborn and Madison streets, rending the air with shouts of applause for the nominees, and for the paper which had done so much to secure their success. The scene was enlivened with bursts of music and with the glare and flash of fireworks. Although one of these papers was right across the way from all this scene of turbulent joy and delight, and although the rockets from THE TRIBUNE Building were fairly bombarding its windows, its reporters, like those of the other sheet, appear to have overlooked entirely this great demonstration. It is surprising that after the two papers in question had spent days and weeks in working enthusiastically for the nomination of Blaine and Logan they should have omitted so striking a proof of the devotion of the people of Chicago to the cause of their two favorite candidates. It is an inexplicable omission.

OHIO'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

The large floral helmet with the flowing white plume that was presented to Judge West when nominating Blaine was a tribute to the Great Commoner. It bore the inscription: "The ladies of Ohio send greetings to the Plumed Knight. May the Heavens smile upon the champion of the land that above all others champions and respects women."

On the change of Logan's vote to Blaine a telegram was immediately sent to Judge West's home in Bellefontaine, O., and before the fourth ballot was all taken a large company of Plumed Knights, organized and ready, were on the streets, wild with excitement.

BOTH SEXES FOR BLAINE.

On the Peru accommodation Friday morning on the Rock Island & Pacific Road, a vote was taken, resulting:

	Blaine.	Arthur.
Men	39	16
Women	21	9
Total	60	25

SURPRISED AT THE ENTHUSIASM.

The Edmunds men from the Bay State were astounded at the tremendous wave of enthusiasm which culminated Friday. Said Robert R. Bishop, Butler's opponent two years ago: "It is phenomenal in the history of American politics, and the most remarkable outburst of popular feeling I have ever witnessed." Other members of the delegation expressed themselves similarly. They may find when they cross their State-line the same phenomenal state of public sentiment prevails at home.

THE BOYS WILD WITH JOY.

After the fireworks in front of THE TRIBUNE office night before last had ceased the boys had a display of their own on Madison street, above Dearborn, using instead of rockets and blue and red lights a couple of organ-boxes, which were soon ablaze. This held a large crowd, and the cheering still went on. Not being satisfied with shouting for Blaine, they danced about the blazing pile like a lot of wild Indians. Two policemen made an effort to clear the street, but the boys were too many for them and so they gave it up. At this time some members of the Union Veteran Club, carrying torches and headed by a band of music, marched down the street and nearly the entire crowd fell in behind them, and cheering as they went left the policemen masters of the situation.

A SOLEMN PLEDGE.

During the evening "Clint" Wheeler, the leader of the Arthur forces, ran on to a crowd in which were Tom Platt, Donaldson, and others of the New York Blaine men. He took his hat and pledged himself in these terms: "May every hair in this bald head be pulled out if 'Clint' Wheeler does not exert himself to the last particle of his ability to help elect Blaine. Boys, you have fought hard for three conventions, and at last you have won. By the eternal, you deserve your success." A cheer went up on this declaration which sounded through the hotel corridors like the roar of a cyclone.

"RATS."

While the vast crowd outside the Exposition Building were cheering the Blaine gains some wag wrote "Rats" on the bulletin-board. The crowd stopped shouting a second, whereupon a wit in the crowd shouted: "Take your name off that board!" That set the crowd going again.

KANSAS NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

The Kansas delegation met in Senator Plumb's room Friday evening and substituted Cyrus Leland Jr. for John A. Martin as member of the National Committee. This action was taken because Col. Martin is a member of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Homes, and under civil-service ruling is ineligible to hold a position in which he would receive funds for campaign purposes. Besides, he will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas this fall, and cannot give his attention to the duties of National Committeeman.

DEFERENCE FOR LAW.

Several men holding Federal positions, who had been agreed on as members of the new National Republican Committee, when they learned the provisions of the Civil Service act of Congress refused to occupy the positions and thus embarrass the committee. Among these were Messrs. Meyendorf of Montana, Pride of Idaho, and persons from Florida, Nevada, Mississippi, and other states.

HE HAD SEEN THE TEXANS.

An aristocratic-looking individual, in the nobby suit and white beaver hat that showed he was a member of the Philadelphia Club, entered the Palmer House Friday night, and advancing to a group of delegates, accosted them with "Have you seen the delegates from Texas? They called me a lobbyist. I'm a Republican, born and bred one. My father was a Republican and so was my mother. I have worked for the interest of my party, but six or seven of those Texans gathered about me last night and called me a lobbyist. I didn't say anything. I wanted to see how the thing would come out. But now I want to meet them. Any of you fellows seen those Texans?" and he passed on. A half-hour later he leaned quietly on the counter at the Grand Pacific. There was a frightful swelling over his right eye and his badge hung limp from his vest. He didn't join in the animated conversation of those about him; he had seen the Texans.

"RATS."

An elderly man with a Horace Greeley cast of countenance, white hat, and Lincoln Club badge performed various terpsichorean evolutions about the rotunda of the Clifton House as Currier's band, of Cincinnati, regaled the bystanders with some rare music. He danced amongst the musicians greatly to the peril of the music-racks. At the conclusion of the piece the bandmaster arose from his chair, winked at the musicians, and sauntered toward the Lincoln Club man, who was shouting vociferously for Blaine. Upon the mouthpiece of his instrument the bandman imitated the squeaking of a rat and at the same time one of the musicians grabbed the irrepressible Lincoln Club man by the ankle. With one leap he cleared the base drum and several chairs, while a shout went up from the crowd. The Lincoln Club man "set 'em up" to the band.

Somebody posted in the Palmer House a placard that read: "Independent party: Wanted for President—A man whose pants do not bag at the knee."

MUSIC AND SONG.

Music filled the soul of the concourse that congregated at the Grand Pacific. National campaign songs, followed by cheers and shouts of Blaine and Logan, shook the solid structure to its foundation. A colored quartet from Knoxville, Tenn., with their banjos and tambourines, took possession of chairs in the rotunda and rendered a number of Southern melodies greatly to the amusement of the assembly, who contributed liberal applause to their efforts and hissed and groaned horribly, when the police appeared and stopped the further progress of the impromptu concert. The crowd then sought diversion in a hatless seven-footer, who, armed with a piece of scantling, staggered into their midst, and using his lumber-yard as a baton led in many a well-known song until two stalwart policemen took him in hand, and, though he administered many a severe blow to the blue backs of the officers, he was finally vanquished and led away to the police station. The strains of a band from the front of the Grand Pacific, where from the balconies fireworks were being set off, caused a general rush in that direction. The police stopped the display, however. An impromptu torchlight procession of men styling themselves the Blaine-Logan Club, headed by a band, drew up in front of the hotel and called for speeches.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

The Lutheran Ministerium.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—At today's session of the Lutheran Ministerium consideration of the revised constitution was resumed. The section providing for holding ministerial sessions to consider charges of heresy or examine into the application of a candidate for reception and ordination was approved.

Under the work of the District Conferences the Rev. Dr. Mann moved that the word "doctrine" take the place of "theological" in the sentence "to consider and discuss theological, exegetical, pastoral, and practical questions for instruction and edification." The sentence providing for the election of Conference Presidents annually at the last meeting before the annual meeting of the synod was changed to "annually at the first regular meeting after the annual meeting of the synod." Other changes made were unimportant.

Resolutions were adopted soliciting subscriptions to raise $125,000 for the new seminary buildings in West Philadelphia.

General Synod of the Reformed Church of America.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America being in annual session at Grand Rapids this week accepted an invitation to visit Hope College here. About 300 arrived here this forenoon on a special train, and were received by the faculty and students of Hope College. Speeches were made and greetings of welcome rendered in song by the students. This afternoon they took a boat-ride to Lake Michigan, and a large number will remain here over Sunday and return Monday.

A LIGHTNING TRAIN.

CHICAGO JUNCTION, O., June 7.—The special train over the Baltimore & Ohio conveying Washington correspondents to the National Capital arrived here at 8:40. The run thus far made is a most remarkable one and one of the fastest for the distance ever made. The leaving time at Chicago was 2:10 p. m. The train arrived at Garrett, 148 miles, at 5:30, three hours and twenty minutes—actual running, two hours and fifty minutes. The train left Garrett at 5:40, and arrived at Chicago Junction, 128 miles, at 8:40, three hours, with ten stops. The actual running time from Chicago to Chicago Junction, 271 miles, was five hours and thirty-three minutes. There are forty-seven correspondents on the train, and they will reach Washington not much after 12 o'clock tomorrow.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 7.—[Special.]—Thomas T. Land Jr., a planter on Rough-and-Ready Place, in Bossier Parish, near Benton, committed suicide by shooting his brains out at an early hour this morning. He was the son of Judge T. T. Land, a lawyer of this place. His wife left him in bed while she was preparing for breakfast, and hearing the report of a pistol ran into the room and found him lying on the floor in a dying condition. He was suffering from mental derangement.

THE TUMBLE IN WHISKY.

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—The action of one of the members of the whisky pool in basing quotations at $1.08, irrespective of the pool quotations of highwines, had the effect to reduce the price to $1.08 yesterday, and practically to destroy the pool. Today sales are quoted at $1.07, showing a disposition to further reduce prices and to effectually kill the pool.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A Democratic Caucus at Elgin Converted into a Donnybrook Fair.

Results of Bourbon Primaries in Various Illinois Counties—The Situation Elsewhere.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

KNOCKDOWN ARGUMENTS.

ELGIN, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic caucus held here today was a regular Donnybrook Fair. The town committee and crowd had a lively fight at the opening with a knockdown or two with heavy canes. Two Chairmen presided and three delegations will go to the County Convention, for O'Donnell, for Herrington, and for Burritt.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries of this county were held here today. The returns are not in from all the townships yet, but the indications are that John J. McLean, candidate for Circuit Clerk, has procured a small majority of the delegates over his opponent, John Fath. Louis Allen will be the nominee for State's Attorney, and R. Southworth has probably secured enough votes to give him the nomination for State Senator. George M. Stevens, of Nokomis, will be the nominee for Representative, having no opponent in the field. The delegates will be instructed for Gen. Jesse Phillips for Congress. The County Convention will be held Monday, June 9.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries in Moultrie County today instructed for Eden for Congress and J. H. Baker for the Lower House of the Legislature. The convention will meet Monday next.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Winnebago County held their convention here today. The Hon. T. Butterworth was Chairman. Delegates were selected to the State Convention at Peoria and instructed for Harrison for Governor, McKinley for Attorney-General, and Tilden for President. A set of resolutions was passed denouncing in strong terms the counting out of Tilden.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The primaries to appoint delegates to the Democratic County Convention were held today. A light vote was polled, but resulted in the selection of delegates favorable to the following candidates: For Representative, Robert A. Gray; for State's Attorney, John D. Drennan; for Circuit Clerk, J. D. Duncan. The County Convention meets Monday afternoon, when delegates to the State Convention will be selected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

MADISON, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The Jefferson County Republican Convention this afternoon nominated William Copeland for Representative, William H. Matthews for Clerk, William P. Graham, James K. Reed, and W. L. Cosby for Commissioners, Joseph Smith for Surveyor, and Dr. T. W. Forsnee for Coroner.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 7.—[Special.]—The Democratic mass-meeting selected their delegates today to the State Convention at Baton Rouge June 17 to select delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Arrest of the Captain and Others at Cleveland—Fines Imposed for Disturbing the Peace.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—[Special.]—"We are on our journey to the jail—glory, hallelujah! We are on our journey to the jail—glory, hallelujah!" Thus sang the Salvation Army tonight as they marched down Prospect street, in the custody of a squad of police, to the Central Police Station, where they were all locked up on the charge of disturbing the peace. For several months the army has had its headquarters in the church on the corner of Ohio and Brownell streets, where nightly meetings of the most hallelujah kind have been held. Frequent complaints have been made of boys and girls being influenced by the excitement to leave their homes and wander away with the army, and the nights have been made hideous by the noise until the people were disgusted with their actions. Last night Sergt. Johnson, Detective Humphrey, and several patrolmen arrested twenty-six of the army as they were proceeding down Prospect street. At once the air above was struck up, quickly followed by:

There'll be no policemen there,
There'll be no policemen there;
In Heaven above
Where all is love,
There'll be no policemen there.

At the station they continued to sing, shout, and laugh or snivel as they felt inclined throughout the night. Scattered through the police court-room this morning was the female portion of the army, while the males occupied seats in the prisoners' row. The Judge admonished them at great length of the evil of their ways, and disposed of their cases as follows: Capt. Walker was fined $15 and costs, and the Meredith brothers and Wetrig were each fined $5 and costs. The case of Lieut. Charles Nevell was continued until June 11 and jury demanded. The other cases were continued until June 10. "If these people come here again I'll send them to the workhouse," was the final volley fired after the retreating forces by his Honor.

It is becoming apparent that Cleveland has not seen the last of the Salvation Army yet. They are determined to make martyrs of themselves. According to the statement of one of the sisters they will not pay their fines, the rules of the army not allowing them to expend money for any such purposes. They propose to go to the workhouse instead and work out their fines. Meanwhile the different sections of the army throughout the United States have been notified by telegraph, and a fresh instalment of Salvationists are expected to arrive and continue the work where the prisoners of war left off. It is understood that this program will be carried out and repeated as often as a section of the army gets arrested.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Gravel-Train Jumps the Track in Ohio—Seven Laborers Shockingly Mangled.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—A Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo gravel-train with a boarding-car at the rear, filled with Italian laborers, was backing at a speed of twenty miles an hour this evening ten miles east of Akron. The boarding-car jumped the track and the other cars piled on top.

Seven Italians, names unknown, were shockingly mangled. Two have since died and five lie in a critical condition. Several others were slightly injured.

CANOE-BIAL BLISS.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* A young married couple are going down the Minnesota River in a canoe on their wedding-journey. They are bound for Dubuque.

WHY HE STOPPED THE PAPER.

Paris (Ky.) *Beacon:* "Good-morning, sir," said a pale young youth on entering the *Beacon* office yesterday. "Is the editor in?"

"Yes, sir; what can I do for you?"

"Please discontinue the *Beacon* that I ordered sent to Miss Jones at Blankville."

"Certainly. Has the young lady gone back on you?"

"Worse than that."

"How worse?"

"Why, I—I—great Heavens!—I married her!"

SALE OF THE "NEWS-JOURNAL."

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—The sale of the *News-Journal* to Edgar M. Thompson, trustee, was confirmed by the court. John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*, has taken possession of the property.

The entire editorial staff of the *News-Journal* were discharged today, and the paper discontinued. In its stead will be issued tomorrow the *Sun*, the new two-cent paper started by the *Enquirer* a few days ago.

TENNESSEE'S GAMBLING LAW.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 7.—The Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., this morning rendered a decision affirming a verdict of the Criminal Court of this county in the case of the State vs. Garvin, in which the constitutionality of the act passed by the late Legislature making the keeping of a gaming-house a felony was being tested. Garvin was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, June 9. A full attendance of all Sir Knights who intend to accompany the Commandery to Minnesota on 23d inst. is particularly requested. All who intend going and have not already notified the Secretary of the committee will please do so at once that additional accommodations may be secured. By order of E. C. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—All Sir Knights who are to accompany the Commandery to Minnesota on the 23d inst. are requested to attend. Drill meetings to be held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of this week in drill-hall of the Masonic Temple. By order of Captain General. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 409, A. F. & A. M.—The members are requested to meet at the hall, 220 South Halsted-st., Monday, June 9, at 12:30 p. m. sharp to attend the funeral of our late brother Joseph L. McDuffee. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of CHAS. E. BECKER, W. M. W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COUNCIL PRINCES OF JERUSALEM 16°—Stated Convocation Thursday evening, June 12, in the Preceptory of the Rite, No. 78 Monroe-st. The 16th° will be conferred. Sojourning Princes are invited to participate. GEORGE M. MOULTON, 33°, M:.E:.S:.P:.G:.M:. GIL W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

LINCOLN PARK CHAPTER, NO. 177, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday, June 9, for work in the Holy Royal Arch degree. All Companions of the Royal craft are fraternally invited. By order of the M. E. H. P., DENNIS HAWORTH. CARL F. HERRMANN, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Work in the Most Excellent Master Degree. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Communication Friday, June 13, for work on Mark Master's degree. Visiting companions always welcome. By order of B. T. WRIGHT, M. E. H. P. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. & A. M., 187 East Kinzie-st.—Special Communication Friday evening, June 13th, at 7 o'clock. Important work. Members and visiting brethren cordially invited. R. L. LEONARD, W. M. GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A Regular Communication will be held Tuesday evening, June 10, 1884, at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st. at 8 o'clock. Business and work. The fraternity are invited. J. B. HARDY, W. M. R. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310, A. F. & A. M., 144 East Twenty-second-st.—Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Special for work. Visiting brethren welcome. By order JOHN T. RICHARDS, W. M. WM. M. THEXTON, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Visiting companions welcome. By order of J. H. HUYCK, M. E. H. P. WM. J. BRYAR, Secretary.

ARCANUM COUNCIL, NO. 730, ROYAL ARCANUM, will meet in Elks' Hall, over Hooley's Theatre, Tuesday evening, June 10. Every member is requested to be present. Important business. H. R. SANDES, Secretary.

ARCANA LODGE, NO. 717, A. F. & A. M.—A Regular Communication will be held at their hall, Wednesday evening, June 11. Business of imporance. Members are earnestly requested to attend. By order, HENRY PRATT, W. M.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 639, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication next Wednesday, June 11, for important work. Members are requested to attend. Visitors welcome. By order of A. LINDSTROM, W. M. L. WEYHE, Secretary.

FORT DEARBORN COUNCIL, NO. 278, ROYAL ARCANUM—Will hold regular meeting at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., on Monday evening, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. JAMES McDEVITT, Regent. T. H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, K. T.—Stated Conclave Tuesday, June 10, at 8 p. m., at 144 Twenty-second-st. Visiting Sir Knights welcome. By order of E. C. W. M. BURBANK, Recorder.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, June 10, 1884, at 8 o'clock for work. Visiting fratres courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

SILOAM COMMANDERY, NO. 54, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave Friday, June 13, 1884, at 7:15 p. m. prompt. Full attendance specially requested. By order of the E. C. C. R. CRITCHELL, Recorder.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Special F. C. Lodge Friday evening next at 7 o'clock sharp. Regular Communication at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. H. H. HILL, W. M. FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 126, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday, June 13, at 4 o'clock p. m. Regular Convocation at 8 o'clock p. m. Work on the R. A. degree. Visiting companions always welcome. Per order, FRANK KNIGHT, H. P. E. F. NEWELL, Secretary.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1884.

SHORT SUNDAY STORIES.

"The Tribune" Series of Tales by the Best Writers.

THE TRIBUNE began last Sunday the publication of a series of short stories by some of the most distinguished American authors. A number of the leading journals are united in this enterprise. The subscribing newspapers are: In Chicago, THE TRIBUNE; in New York, the *Sun*; in Philadelphia, the *Times*; in Cincinnati, the *Enquirer*; in St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat*; in New Orleans, the *Times-Democrat*; and in Springfield, Mass., the *Republican*. Other members of the association in large cities not already represented may be announced hereafter.

The publication of the first story, which is from the pen of Mr. Henry James, began last Sunday; the second and last part of it is printed today. It will be followed by others from Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Bret Harte. Negotiations with writers of similar distinction are now in progress, and the present intention is to continue the series through the summer months.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Five Months for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

FRANCE continues to insist on joint control with England and Italy over Egypt.

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, the aged American journalist, died at his home in New York yesterday afternoon.

COURTNEY, the oarsman, did the usual thing yesterday. He failed to meet Ross for the match at Oak Point, N. Y.

MR. COBB's bill providing for the forfeiture of the unearned Atlantic & Pacific land-grants passed the House yesterday.

OVER two hundred depositors of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburg, have brought suit against the Directors of that defunct institution.

JOHN R. McLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has obtained control of the Cincinnati *News-Journal*, a rival Democratic paper. It is probable that the publication of the latter journal will be discontinued.

THE committee appointed by Chairman Henderson to notify Mr. Blaine will meet at the Parker House, Boston, June 20. Thence they will proceed to Mr. Blaines' residence at Augusta by special train.

TAWHIA, the Maori King, who is now in London, and who is astonishing the natives there by keeping sober, has taken a great fancy to ballet-girls, whom he ogles from his box in the theatres of the English Capital.

HUNDREDS of jollification meetings over the nomination of Blaine and Logan were held in various parts of the country last night. The nominations give unbounded satisfaction to the Republicans everywhere.

MINOR orders, as they are called, were conferred yesterday at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Theological Seminary at Baltimore on a large number of students, principally from Chicago, Cincinnati, Covington, Davenport, and Detroit.

MR. GLADSTONE's rest during the Whitsuntide holidays has greatly benefited his health. He appears now to be in better health and spirits than he has been in for years. He spent his vacation week in wood-chopping and riding.

REPUBLICAN Congressmen and department officials in Washington unite in saying that Blaine and Logan are very strong nominations—the strongest that could be made. It means, they say, an aggressive, positive, and enthusiastic campaign.

TWENTY-FOUR men and women of the Salvation Army arrested at Cleveland, O., Friday, for disturbing the peace by parading, singing, shouting, and praying aloud, were fined small sums yesterday. Twenty of the accused refused to pay the fine and were released on bail.

THE House Civil-Service Committee has reported against the bill for the repeal of the Civil-Service act. The law, they say, is moderately successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it was passed, and is honestly and conscientiously administered by the Civil-Service Commissioners.

THE House discussed at considerable length yesterday resolutions offered by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, reserving the agricultural public lands for bona fide settlers. Mr. Holman offered an amendment extending the scope of Mr. Nelson's resolutions. No quorum being present the debate was adjourned.

MR. OAKEY HALL is making a sensation in London by lecturing against the adoption of the Reform Government which the Liberals propose for that city. He says it would give rise to corruption and extravagance. He refers to his own experience when Mayor of New York City in proof of his assertions.

THE National Republican Committee appointed by the convention last week held its first meeting yesterday in this city, and temporary officers were appointed. A committee was chosen to arrange for permanent headquarters. The committee adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, June 26.

THE Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company has been absorbed by the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. This gives the Postal Company control of 9,000 miles of pole lines and 55,000 miles of wire. The new company will be operated in connection with the Commercial Cable Company, and cheap rates are promised.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FLOWER, of New York, who is mentioned as the probable candidate of the New York Democracy for President, said to THE TRIBUNE's New York correspondent yesterday: "Mr. Blaine will increase in strength as the days go by. He will poll the full Republican vote. He is as strong a man as they (the Republicans) could have nominated."

A TREATY of peace between France and Annam has been perfected and accepted by the latter Power. It virtually makes Annam a province of France. French officials will administer its affairs and Frenchmen will represent it in all foreign courts and in its relations with all foreign nations. Its commerce will also be regulated by the French, and, of course, for the benefit of France.

GEN. LOGAN yesterday received many dispatches from prominent Republicans all over the country congratulating him on his nomination to the Vice-Presidency and thanking him for accepting it out of loyalty and devotion to his party. His acceptance, it is generally believed, will unite all sections of the Republican party and put an end to all bickerings among Republicans. His course is highly praised on all hands, and, as one Republican journal puts it, calls forth the admiration and respect of the people irrespective of party. Gen. Logan said yesterday that he expected to take part in the campaign.

CHICAGO business-men, bankers, insurance men, and professional men belonging to the Republican party, who were interviewed yesterday by TRIBUNE reporters as to the result of the convention, without exception expressed themselves as very much pleased at the nominations made. Some Democratic politicians professed to think the ticket a weak one, while the majority admitted that it was an exceptionally strong one.

IT is semi-officially announced that an English expedition for the relief of Khartoum will leave Cairo about the 28th of July. A committee will in the meantime consider the best plan for providing water for the army while operating in the desert. The British forces now in the Soudan and in Egypt have been placed under the command of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. The Gladstone Government has finally decided against the employment of Turkish troops.

IN another page will be found a graphic sketch of the early life and surroundings of James G. Blaine, with an account of his paternal and maternal ancestors, the Blaines and Gillespies, a description of the old homestead where he was born, and of the tomb in the graveyard attached to the Roman Catholic Church at West Brownsville, Pa., which, a few years ago, Mr. Blaine had erected as a loving memorial over the earthly remains of his father and mother which repose beneath.

REPRESENTATIVE CULBERTSON's bill limiting the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Courts and regulating the removal of cases to the Federal Courts passed the House yesterday. The bill provides that the minimum jurisdiction of the Circuit Court shall be $2,000 instead of $500, and makes members of corporations doing business in a State citizens of that State for all judicial purposes. The right of removal of causes to the Federal Courts is limited to defendants. The bill contains several other important provisions.

THE Rev. J. H. Ecob, a leading Presbyterian minister of Albany, N. Y., who was pastor of the church at Augusta, Me., which the Blaine family attended for ten years, speaks of the Republican Presidential nominee as a man who stands loyally by his convictions, whose word had always back of it a clear purpose, the soul of geniality in his household, a generous friend to the poor and lowly, a man of brilliant gifts and great magnetism, one whose election will be an honor to the whole American people.

BISMARCK is desirous of beginning the development of the German colonial policy, which task Emperor William said the other day he wished to bequeath to his son. The German Chancellor has already requested England to cede a piece of territory on the west coast of Africa adjoining Walfish Bay, on the ground that most of the white inhabitants of the place are Germans, and that a German company is operating the mines of the district and building railroads there. England is not likely to accede to Bismarck's request.

LAST week was a very quiet one in produce circles in this city, and would have been even more so but for the larger receipts of grain, which had to be attended to. The progress of the convention was watched with very great interest, and business was practically suspended on the day devoted to balloting for standard-bearers of the Republican party. There was a little more attention to business yesterday, though a great deal of time was devoted to expressions of opinion and comparison of views on the political situation. There was a general indorsement of the selection, the number of soreheads being few.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, in an interview with a TRIBUNE representative yesterday, expressed himself well pleased with the nomination of Blaine. He has great elements of strength, some that no other has, Senator Harrison said. He will carry the Pacific States beyond a doubt, and in Indiana he will draw from the Democracy, particularly the Irish section of it. His foreign policy, particularly in relation to South America, with which he wishes closer commercial relations, will commend itself to the business interests of the country. Senator Harrison is very much pleased at Logan's nomination for Vice-President.

DISPATCHES from Chicago to two of the principal London papers, the *Standard* and the *Telegraph*, represent that two of the principal causes of Blaine's success in Chicago were his popularity among the native American Anglophobists and his greater popularity among the Irish-Americans on account of his aggressive foreign policy, his vigorous and successful protests while in Congress against the imprisonment in England of American citizens born in Ireland, the leading part which he took in bringing about the naturalization treaty of 1870 between England and America, and his opposition to the foreign corporations holding American lands. The correspondents in question say, and this part of their dispatch is quite true, that Blaine will draw heavily from the Irish Democratic vote. The dispatches have caused uneasiness in England.

MR. BIGGAR, the well-known Irish member of Parliament, predicts that there will be no disturbances at the Nationalist meeting in Newry today. He characterizes the Orangemen's threats as mere buncombe, and intimates that Earl Spencer is making entirely too much of the threats, in order to magnify his services in preserving the peace. Biggar says the Nationalists are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and ridicules the statement of Geddes, the London Orangeman, that he is about to take 1,000 men from London to Newry. Mr. Biggar has a very poor opinion of the personal prowess of the Orangemen, and thinks that the Nationalists at today's meeting will far outnumber them. One thing which he says is quite correct, and that is that the sayings and doings of both parties are greatly magnified and exaggerated, and too much importance is attached to them.

IN England the nomination of Blaine by the Republican party, while not acceptable or at all in accordance with British wishes, is received with the greatest respect and taken as an indication that the American people are determined to put their ablest and best men into the principal National offices. The London *Times* refers to Mr. Blaine as the most conspicuous and respected politician of the Republican party, and as being the most eminently suited to represent and uphold the dignity of the United States. The Republican party has done itself honor by the nomination of so distinguished a man. The *Pall Mall Gazette* fears the election of Blaine, feeling that he will endeavor to replace British influence and trade wherever he can by American influence and trade. The *Gazette* recalls his language concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and says it is an evil augury for the future relations of England and America. England, it adds, "will watch with extreme solicitude the progress of the campaign."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The contest over the Republican nomination was a heated one, but it has left fewer bruises and scars than usual. Any one may verify this statement to his satisfaction by comparing the prevailing manifestations of public sentiment with those of 1880 immediately following the adjournment of the Republican National Convention of that year. At that time there was a general sense of disappointment. Two powerful factions had contended for the supremacy and both failed to achieve the result for which they were striving. Blaine's following accepted the nomination of Garfield with a certain degree of gratification because it marked the defeat of the third-term heresy, but there was a pang of disappointment in the enforced surrender of their favorit's claims. But the Grant following refused to be comforted. The leaders of the Stalwart party were sore and revengeful. Among them there were loud threats of disaffection, deep mutterings of discontent, and signs of lukewarmness which boded evil to the party. Garfield's eminent abilities and sterling qualities remained to be developed before the people, and the Republican leaders and Republican press went into the campaign in a most dejected spirit. The Democrats were jubilant over the dissensions in the Republican party, and during many weeks the situation was regarded as exceedingly critical.

The conditions attending the nomination of Blaine present a striking contrast to those of four years ago. It has been many long years since the streets of Chicago resounded with such spontaneous and universal expressions of joy over any political event as Friday evening. The demonstration was not local, for it included the vast crowds which had gathered here from all parts of the country in attendance upon the convention. It was the candidate of the people who had been nominated. The rejoicing was not over the triumph of any faction nor the defeat of any man or dangerous doctrine, but in behalf of a leader who is admired and loved. Those who opposed Blaine in the convention in the interest of other candidates were impressed long before the decisive ballot was taken that Blaine has the masses of the Republican party with him, and it is not hard for any man who is concerned primarily in the success of the party to yield his personal preferences to a popular pressure which gives the strongest possible assurance of a party victory. The spirit of American institutions makes the will of the majority the final tribunal in public affairs, and in the present case there is not the slightest doubt even in the minds of Blaine's opponents that he has now and has had ever since the Presidential canvass set in the masses of the Republican party with him. This constitutes a strength far greater than any factional support or political scheming; it provides a popular enthusiasm which is contagious and will carry everything before it.

The feeling in Chicago is a counterpart of the enthusiasm in every Republican community in the land, large and small. THE TRIBUNE could have printed twenty pages yesterday morning filled exclusively with the accounts which came from all sections of the same popular rejoicing. Blaine's name strikes a chord in the American heart which vibrates over the continent. It will be folly for any one to deny the influence of popular feeling in an election which turns upon the popular vote. If the instinct of the masses is not to be trusted then the forms of popular government should be abandoned. If any faction or any individual in the Republican party is not ready to recognize the right and the force of popular sentiment, that faction or that individual is out of place in the Republican party, whose name and history attest a ready obedience to the will of the majority. No personal bias can hold out against such an influence. The result will be a degree of harmony and an incentive to campaign work which will make the Republicans confident without abating their interest or their endeavor. In recent times no Republican convention has concluded its work with so sure a promise of the united indorsement of the party—certainly not since the first nomination of Gen. Grant. When Grant was nominated in Chicago as the hero of the War a huge device was displayed with the legend: "Match him!" The same challenge may confidently be thrown to the Democrats today. The Republican party has chosen a leader whom their opponents cannot match either in personal ability, public service, or popular esteem. No man of his time commands so much devotion from his friends or so much admiration from his opponents. Certainly it would not be possible to enter upon the campaign of 1884 under more encouraging auspices.

EMERY STORRS' SPEECH.

The most vigorous, incisive, and telling speech made during convention week was that delivered by Mr. Emery Storrs at the conclusion of proceedings Friday night. The enthusiastic audience called upon Mr. Ingersoll, but as he was not present the call was made upon Storrs, and he was fairly carried to the platform, and, without any other inspiration than the excitements of the moment, made an address which will rival any of Ingersoll's brilliant efforts. It was full of sarcasm and humor, and as sparkling as a glass of champagne. His characterization of Mr. Blaine was admirably concise and to the point, and his arraignment of the Democracy was the most scathing and severe—and all the more severe because it was studded with humor and satire—that that party has ever been called upon to face.

I have seen in one of their platforms that they propose to enter on business with no capital except the purity of their principles. Was there ever such a bankrupt concern with such a capital? They say that that is all that they have to offer for the suffrages of the people. My God! my friends. A man that will work on these terms will work for nothing and board himself. Won't you think of that dear, delightful old daisy, if she could take physical form, which we call the Democratic party, entering into business upon the purity of her principles? She has kept a house of political ill-fame for more than twenty years. She has entertained every dishonest political notion and every disreputable political tramp on the continent during that period of time.

I think I see her marching up to the ingenuous American citizen, with her shawl twisted around her shoulders, with brass jewelry in her ears, out at the toes, with a drunken leer of silly invitation in her eye, with maiden coyness; professing to do business on the purity of her principles. I would not for the world say anything disrespectful of the Democratic party. There are certain things about it that attract me; but I regard it a little as I do a waterspout, which I like to look at from a distance, but dislike to get too near to; and when I see one of its processions—and we will see many of them during this campaign—I feel about them as our old friend Strode, in this State, did when he described an experience of his own in the Black Hawk War. He said: "By the dim light of the setting sun, on a distant eminence, I saw a hostile band. They were gentlemen without hats; I did not know who they were, but I knew d—d well they were no friends of mine."

In his description of the triumphant march of the Republican columns to victory Mr. Storrs aroused the most overwhelming enthusiasm with his glowing periods. He said:

The night is closing down upon us, the old diabolism of the Democratic party is not yet gone. Another convention will be held here next month. Tilden will probably be nominated. It is possible that he is already dead, but, with the slyness and secretiveness of the author of the cipher dispatches, he might be dead two years and never let anybody know it. We will run substances against shadows. We will run living, breathing men, with bone, and flesh, and muscle, and appetite, against ghostly reflections such as he. They tell us that he may carry New York. New York is a great, practical, splendid business State. It was my great good fortune to be born there. It is the old Empire State. It stands like the angel of the Apocalypse, with one foot resting upon the sea and the other upon the land, the mistress of both. It has the spirit of Blaine and Logan in its bosom. The old Republicanism of that State which challenged the diabolism of Democracy thirty years ago has still within its heart the old undying and imperishable faith. It will carry this banner, you may rest assured, forward through the storms and fires of the conflict upon which we are about to enter to triumph and to victory. There may be those who will hesitate and falter by the roadside. There may be those who will weary in this magnificent march. The campaign is now upon us. We have no time for liniments or poultices. We cannot stop to heal the infirm. The lame men must fall behind, the cripples be relegated to the rear. The great, healthy, splendid marching of the Republican millions taking up this banner will place it, you may be sure, upon the topmost eminences of magnificent victory.

One more extract will serve to illustrate Mr. Storrs' commanding power as an orator. In his peroration he rose to the following superb oratorical flight:

Now, gentleman, you are going to be escorted from this place by a band of music. Music is in all the air. I feel its old pulsings in my very veins tonight. I know what this feels like, and I know what the awakened excitement and enthusiasm of a great and mighty party indicate. I hear the old songs of the old days. I see the old flag, with every star glistening like a planet, filling all the skies. I see the old procession formed. I care not where my place in that procession may be—whether it be up in the front, under the light of the blessed old banner, or down near the rear—I listen to the order "Forward," and I march, as you will march, with your faces toward the flag.

If Mr. Storrs can thus deliver himself without preparation, without the inspiration he would have had if the man of his own choice had been nominated, what may we not expect of him when he appears armed and equipped for the campaign of victory?

CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is reminded in connection with other duties of the hour to present to its readers and the public in general the superior attractions of Chicago as a place of summer resort. The claims which have heretofore been made are now emphasized by the verdicts of the thousands and tens of thousands who have been here during the last week and realized the bland and blessed influences of its delightful weather and the magical effect it has had in allaying the passionate heats of political excitement and harmonizing divergent views.

There is probably not another city in the United States that could have welcomed the convention to such a paradise of weather. While dispatches from all parts of the country announced excessive heats in some places and storms in others, the convention delegates and the vast crowds of onlookers were reveling in the charms of the Chicago weather. The mornings were soft and cool, the noons just warm enough to be thoroughly enjoyable, and the evenings as perfect as those of Venice. All day long the sun shed a soft, gentle light and warmth, and all night long the moon flooded the earth with her mild radiance, only temporarily obscured by thin scarfs of clouds that added beauty to the other enjoyments. It was a weather which admitted of great labor without fatigue and excitement without strain or overeffervescence. Nothing could have been finer for convention work, whether in the crowded hotel parlors and corridors, on the busy, swarming streets, or in the vast space of the Exposition Building with its surging, excited masses. The maximum of effort could be reached with the minimum of discomfort. There were no hot, jaded, sweating, worn-out people to be seen. Every person was fresh, active, vigorous, and wide-awake, braced and inspired by the tonic of glorious sunlight, cool breezes, and a balmy atmosphere which made effort delightful. Hundreds of reporters telegraphed glowing accounts all over the country of the delightful days, and departed from us with regrets to their hot and stifling dens.

Our meteorology had its effect upon the great army of the people marching to Blaine and victory. It did not increase their confidence, for that was unshaken, but it added to their comfort, it made their shouts more sonorous, it gave them an unflagging elasticity of body and spirit. They felt the magnetism of the Great Commoner in the magnetism of the atmosphere, and under these fair skies they carried their banner to victory. Equally did the Chicago weather have a good effect upon the Arthur men, and the Edmunds men, and all the other adherents of the anti-Blaine forces. It inspired them to their best efforts, and when defeated it reconciled them to their loss. They could not feel resentment nor harbor ill-will in such an atmosphere. The stately Curtis, the lissom Roosevelt, the airy Lodge—those three fragrant Independent flowers—could not cherish any malice. They simply drooped their charming heads and smiled through their sorrow, while all the Arthur men, from the Pickwickian Townsend, of New York, to his swarthy brother of "the Old Guard" from Florida, surrendered with charming grace. They could not get mad under such a sky shedding balm on their wounded hearts.

The delegates from every State and Territory sang the praises of Chicago as a place of summer resort in general mass chorus and without a discordant note. They not only luxuriated in its glorious weather, but they were in ecstasies over its grand and spacious hotels, the excellence of their accommodations, the superior quality of the table, the extent and wonderful diversity of its markets which furnished them with luxuries from every part of the country, the drives to the parks, the stir and life of the streets, the elegance of the stores, the capacity of the warehouses, the unrivaled facilities of mail and telegraph, the beauty of its residences, the courtesy of its people, and the vast tides of being which surge and roll through its thoroughfares. All this was new to them in comparison with the stale, stagnant, stifled life at other so-called summer resorts, and more than one of them reluctantly bade adieu to a city in which they devoutly wished their lots had been cast. Next month another crowd of patriots will come here to hold their convention, No. 2, and though they will be here when the Dog Star rages and the land is glowing like a furnace, they will have compensation for the uselessness of their undertaking in the charms they will find in the great city of summer resort.

THERE is no longer any factional division in the Republican ranks. There will be no talk of Stalwarts and Half-Breeds during the present campaign. There will be no sulking or intrigues against the election of Blaine. The most conspicuous and resentful of the Stalwart leaders—Conkling—will give Blaine a hearty support. Conkling's associate in the Senate sensation—Platt—was a Blaine delegate in the recent convention. President Arthur's support of the ticket will be cordial and earnest. Blaine himself is one of the best friends of the Stalwart Republican. Gen. Logan enjoys the warm friendship of Gen. Grant, and was the Old Commander's favorit for the Presidential nomination. At the same time the enthusiasm and persistence which nominated Blaine were furnished by the Garfield Republicans. Thus the two factions have been united upon a candidate who holds the masses, and the dissensions which scandalized and weakened the Republican party for several years have been buried out of sight. Jealousy and resentment have disappeared before a demonstration of popular enthusiasm, and the Republican party today is more firmly bound together than at any time since Hayes was inaugurated. It has the confidence, aggressiveness, and fire which denote triumph.

MR. J. R. WHEELER, of the Third Congressional District, was the original Blaine man in the Illinois delegation. Mr. Wheeler, before he was chosen as a delegate, said that he would vote for the nomination of Blaine, and repeated this pledge after the convention had adjourned. He was steadily and persistently for Blaine first, last, and all the time. It was probably due to his influence that Mr. George R. Davis was brought over to the support of Blaine. Mr. Davis was originally inclined to favor the nomination of President Arthur, but being convinced that it was the desire of his constituents that Blaine should be nominated he yielded his own judgment, and, like Mr. Wheeler, voted for Blaine on the first ballot, and continued to do so until the last. The same is true of Mr. J. L. Woodard, of the First Congressional District of Illinois. The unpledged movement in Cook County therefore had as its result the choice of three Blaine delegates and one Arthur delegate. It will be seen that the unpledged movement entered into by President Arthur's friends in this county, and encouraged secretly by all the Independents and "kickers" in this region, was an enormous blunder from a strategic point of view; three of the delegates being absolutely unpledged, were overwhelmed by the popular demand for Blaine which rose up from all quarters, and the fourth delegate, himself a strong Blaine man, voted for Arthur for personal reasons alone. It may be said that the enormous development of popular enthusiasm on behalf of Blaine had an effect not only on the delegates in Cook County, but also on many others, who were not aware of the feeling in the West on the Presidential question. This is probably the first time that the nomination has been so directly influenced by public feeling at the time the convention was held; but in this case it is true that not only the local sentiment expressed in and out of the convention was decidedly for Blaine, but the surrounding States of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, and Illinois were represented largely in the city by earnest Republicans not delegates, who brought a tremendous pressure to bear on the representatives in casting their votes. The California delegation did good service also, and its missionary work was felt every day among the delegates from all parts of the country.

THE *Daily Nuisance* says that the Republican party has gone contrary to its wishes, and has nominated Blaine and Logan. For this unconscious offense it serves notice on the awe-stricken party that it bolts the ticket, and will begin a campaign of slander and defamation which shall outdo the one which it conducted in 1880 with such signal success or failure—we have forgotten which. We submit that this is not fair play; it is not the way in which a great and powerful *Nuisance* should treat a weak and obscure political organization, which has not yet learned how to manage campaigns or to win victories. It should have come out in advance and notified the trembling convention of what it wanted done, and of what it would do if its demands were not complied with. It should have sent copies of its *Nuisances* containing these threats free to the delegates, so that they might have known what the will of the *Nuisance* was, and what the fate of the party would be if it were not obeyed. Had this been done the convention would have made haste to nominate the candidates of the *Nuisances* on the first ballot, and the latter would have been spared what must be to them the painful task of crushing a party which sinned out of ignorance and not with any deliberate intention of incurring the displeasure of a paper which has for years shaped the destinies of the country, and sold large and varied assortments of the most interesting falsehoods at the moderate rate of a cent a hundred.

THE *Daily Nuisance* says: "The Republican party, assembled in convention, has seen fit to disregard such counsel as we were able to afford it." It is possible that the convention was not aware of the fact that any counsel had been offered it by the nuisance in question. It is stated on the authority of Æsop that a fly once apologized to an ox for taking the liberty of resting on one of its horns, to which the larger animal made answer that it had not, up to that time, been aware of the existence of the small apologizer; and so this paragraph may be the first that the convention has heard of this special form of nuisance. But if it had heard the counsel there is no reason to believe that it would have followed it. The counsel which it did take was that of President Arthur, who moved that the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous. To advice coming from that quarter it listened with respect. Whether the *Nuisance* will receive it in the same spirit is more than doubtful. While it has for months been praising the wisdom and virtues of "Chet," and stating that with him as a leader victory was certain, it is probable that it will play false to him again as it did four years ago after he was put in nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

DIDN'T Denis Kearney, Lord of the Hoodlum Empire of the Sand Lots, once indulge in some uncomplimentary reflections upon England and the English? All the same he now addresses, as softly as a sucking dove, the editor of the London *Times*, asking him to "be kind enough to announce to the workingwomen of England that there is a splendid opening for them in California"; to supplant, he lucidly explains, the Chinese, whose coming to this country has been prohibited. Then bubbles out the milk of the cocoanut. "Mr. Editor," writes Denis, "you will remember the undersigned as the leader of the agitation that brought about the enactment prohibiting any more Chinese from coming to this country. I have now opened and am conducting an intelligence office to get girls that will take the place of the Chinese. . . . Salutation. Denis Kearney."

THE name and reputation of James G. Blaine have far transcended our National borders. Foreign papers are adding to the general chorus their notes of praise. The London *Times* heads the list with a most unqualified and enthusiastic indorsement of the nomination, and congratulates the Republican party upon the wisdom and excellence of its choice, besides paying a splendid tribute to him as a man and a statesman. Praise from the Thunderer is praise indeed, for that paper has not been lavish in its commendations of American statesmen. It is a tribute to Mr. Blaine's brilliant qualities and exalted ability of which Americans may well be proud.

THE first gun of the Blaine campaign of 1884 has been heard, and, although the report comes from far-away Oregon, its sound is clear and unmistakable, announcing a sweeping Republican victory. The election was held the 2d, and was for Congress, Judges, the Legislature, and county officers. The ticket was victorious all along the line, and the Republicans carry the Legislature, which assures a Republican United States Senator to take the place of James H. Slater, Democrat, whose term expires next March. This great victory ratifies the solid vote of Oregon for Blaine through the four ballots. It emphasizes his victory in that State next November. It entirely removes Oregon from the list of doubtful States. It indicates to the Democratic managers the hopelessness of repeating their attempted fraud of 1876 in that State. The news of this election will solidify the Pacific States. It indicates the general drift of the political tide for the year. It shows the Democratic party the utter hopelessness of its struggle beyond the mountains. It reëchoes what the delegates declared by their votes, that Oregon is solid for Blaine. The wave which has started in Oregon will roll on until it spends its force in Maine, carrying everything before it.

WAS or was not Senator Sabin elected a delegate to support Mr. Blaine? A good many other delegates are asking the question, and it appears to me that if a "Senator" has done such a very naughty thing as to go back on his word he should make some explanation stronger than what he has already done.—*Chicago Rambler.*

Senator Sabin *was* elected a delegate on the distinct pledge that he would support Mr. Blaine. He broke that pledge and betrayed and deceived his constituents, and he will have to pay a heavy price for it. His temporary glory as Chairman of the National Committee has vanished; he cannot even be a member of that committee as long as he holds an office, and he will have no political influence after his term as Senator expires.

A SILLY report was sent out by the firm of W. T. Baker & Co., of this city, in one of its circular letters to correspondents a day or two ago, to the effect that the nomination of Blaine would have a depressing effect on the stock markets. Those who were weak enough to act upon the advice of the firm were doubtless surprised to find the market very firm that day and prices well sustained. It isn't well for sensible men to mix politics with business; and the firm of W. T. Baker & Co. has done itself no credit by its stupid campaign document No. 1.

THE Chicago produce markets were rather more active Saturday, and wheat was much stronger owing to a good export demand here and in New York. It closed $\frac{3}{8}$ cent higher than Friday. Corn closed $\frac{1}{4}$ cent lower, oats $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower, rye futures $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher, lard 5 cents higher, meats 10 cents higher, and pork nominally easier. Hogs were firmer, and cattle weak. The shipments of last week exceeded the receipts by 146,462 bushels of wheat and 108,063 bushels of corn.

JOHN M. HAMILTON and John I. Rinaker are now, of course, candidates for the United States Senate. Will it help either of them before the people to have it known that they were opposed to the nomination of James G. Blaine from first to last, and voted against him on the last ballot, even though they had to disregard the expressed wishes of Senator Logan in so doing?

MR. HENRY WATTERSON pays his compliments to the New York *Sun*. He says it is like Paddy's pig, it can neither be counted nor counted on. But worse even than that, it is "a species of journalistic 'little joker'; now you see it, and now you don't." Apparently Mr. Watterson has been "seeing it" a good deal lately.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, the "Uncle Remus" of the Atlanta *Constitution*, is described as one of the most bashful of men, and it is a mystery to all his friends how he ever summoned up courage to get married.

GEN. SHERMAN is reported to be angry with the St. Louis public authorities because a water-tax bill was presented to him. A veil is mercifully drawn over his language when the gas bills come in.

SOME one suggests that Gen. Butler is the Gypsy Queen of American politics; but that can hardly be. [illegible]

BLAINE'S OLD HOME.

Interesting Associations Clustering About His Pennsylvania Birth-Place.

The Graves of the Great Leader's Father and Mother—Boyhood Days.

Reminiscences of School Life—The Blaines, Gillespies, and Ewings—An Early Romance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—I stood today, wrote Col. Frank A. Burr to the Press from West Brownsville, where Mr. Blaine's candidacy was not a subject of current comment, beside two old graves in this village that are in the shadow of the little Catholic Church, that quickly recalled to me Longfellow's beautiful lines on old St. David's Church at Radnor. The marble that marked them was much newer than the mounds, and the surroundings impressed me with the thought that a dutiful and reverent son had, years after, when means and opportunity came that were wanting when death called father and mother, placed a fitting monument to mark the spot where they slept. It is a plain, unpretentious stone that marks these graves, and it was the names only that attracted my attention. They were those of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie Blaine.

"Who were these two people in life?" I asked of an old gentleman who had wandered along with me to this quiet city of the dead.

"Why, they were the father and mother of James G. Blaine. I knew them both well. Eph Blaine and I went to school together. He was one of the founders of this town, and was Squire here for many a year. He was elected Prothonotary of the county in 1842, and moved to Washington, the county-seat. He married Maria, a daughter of old Neal Gillespie, the smartest man in this whole section, and from his people James Gillespie Blaine derives his middle name. The Gillespies were among the most prominent families in the State. The seal of Nature's nobility was stamped upon them, one and all. The men were brave and stalwart; as strong in character, too, as they were stout of limb. The women were very handsome, and carried themselves as proudly as though the blood of a hundred Earls were coursing through their veins. The beauty of old Mrs. Blaine, James' mother, passed into a proverb. Even in her decrepit age she preserved much of her early attractiveness, and her eye was like a hawk's, as clear and piercing then as in the days of her budding womanhood. This was a peculiarity of her family, and she transmitted it to all her children. The Gillespies were ardent, intense Catholics, and made their religion the leading feature of their lives. Neal Gillespie owned a good deal of land about here, and Eph Blaine built the brick house you see yonder, or a portion of it, after his marriage with Miss Gillespie. There their first child, James, was born in 1830. I remember him very well when he was a lad and used to paddle about on the river and make mud pies along its banks. He was a bright lad.

THE CHILD WAS FATHER TO THE MAN.

"I remember one little story about him, which I often heard in those days, and which is interesting as showing how truly in his case the child was father to the man. When he was but a little toddler, so to speak, some laborers were engaged digging a well on his father's premises. The future statesman was caught one morning peering down in the excavation, and one of the men, with the idea of frightening him and thus preventing him from again putting himself in danger, thrust his shovel toward him and made all sorts of ugly faces. Jim ran away, but only to nurse his anger and await an opportunity for revenge. Venturing to the well a day or two after he had been driven away, he found the man working away at the bottom. Improving the opportunity, he seized a clod of earth and buried it with all his little might full at the head of his unsuspecting enemy, with the ejaculatory remark: 'There, take that.' Clod followed clod in fast succession, with accompanying expletives, until the men were fairly beside themselves with rage, and with the fear that the desperate child might take it into his head to use some of the stones lying about him as messengers of wrath more effective than mere lumps of earth. Their shouts, however, brought his mother to the scene, and the little avenger was unceremoniously hustled off to the house. That was the old blood asserting itself. A Gillespie or a Blaine never turned his back upon a friend or foe.

HIS PARENTS.

"That's the new packet James G. Blaine that runs from here to Pittsburg. The two people who sleep in this graveyard little thought when they died that they'd have a son big enough to have a packet named for him. They died when Jim was young, and they didn't leave anything for him to start with either. Eph Blaine was a rich man once. His grandfather left him some $50,000, but he spent it having a good time. He was not a money-saver, but believed in enjoying the world as he lived. He used to drive fine horses, and drive 'em tandem too. Old Neal Gillespie used to call him 'My gig and tandem son-in-law.' The Gillespies weren't so slow either, but Eph Blaine led 'em all in this country. It's no wonder Jim Blaine is smart. He comes of good stock on both sides. All the Gillespies were smart. Neal Gillespie was the biggest brained man in all this country."

RICHES HAVE WINGS.

"Do the Blaines or any of the relations own the old homestead?"

"No, indeed! It's long since passed into strange hands."

There was little of either the Blaine or the Gillespie estate left when the settlement-day came. The children all had to begin new. None of either family live about here now. It is a queer section of country in which to have found the homes of two such families as the Blaines and the Gillespies. Both strong houses, both fond of the best things of this life, both educated and brainy. Blaine sprung from revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather was a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He was a rich man and lived in Cumberland County, above Carlisle. He left James Blaine, the grandfather, and Ephraim Blaine, the father of the man of whom I am now writing, rich. The story goes that both spent their money in having a good time. The grandfather spent many years in Europe, and returned to this country only when he had become penniless. There seems to have been good feeling from the first between the Blaine and Gillespie families, and there seems to have been a special care to intermingle the family names as each son was born.

FAMILY HISTORY.

The old man whom I encountered in the first part of this story told me that nearly every son in the Blaine family, as in the Gillespie, wore the family name in some part of his autograph. The Gillespie family seemed to run more to girls than boys, and it seemed to be their good fortune to find their fortunes with strong men. The daughter who was next in age to Maria, who married Ephraim A. Blaine, was wedded to the famous Tom Ewing, of Ohio, when he was a poor lawyer in Lancaster, Pa. That's how he became an uncle of James G. Blaine, and the names of Blaine and Ewing become joined. There is a tradition here that when old Tom Ewing was Secretary of the Interior Blaine applied to him for a clerkship and the old man sent him to Kentucky to earn an honest living teaching school. This association of the name of Ewing with that of Blaine has given rise to the story that the Ewing family of Ohio helped James G. Blaine to an education. I might as well destroy this fiction by telling the facts. A short drive brought me to Washington, the county seat of this county, and one of the first men I met was Col. John H. Ewing, an old veteran, now past fourscore years. "I married the sister of Ephraim L. Blaine. He and I went to school together over in yonder college, and I knew him nearly all his life. He was a leader in the school, and fond of all the good things of this life. He was the handsomest man I ever saw, and he had a wife that was a match for him. She was one of the noblest women I ever knew. She inherited all the sterling traits of character and strength of mind for which the Gillespies were noted. As you see, Blaine sprang from the best of stock on both sides. His father was Justice of the Peace over in West Brownsville for a number of years, and afterwards Prothonotary of the county. He was elected in 1842, and came here to live. James G. was only about 12 years old then, and almost every middle-aged man you meet on the streets here remembers all about him."

SCHOOL DAYS.

Mr. Gow, the editor of one of the village papers, who was Blaine's class-mate, speaks thus of his school days: "Yes, Blaine graduated in the class of '47, when he was only 17 years old. I graduated in the same class. We were thrown a great deal together, not only in school but in society. He was a great favorit in the best social circles in the town. He was not noted as a leader in his class. He could learn his lessons too easily. He had the most remarkable memory of any boy in school, and could commit and retain his lessons without difficulty. He never demonstrated in his youth, except by his wonderful memory, any of the great powers as a debater and thinker that he has since given evidence of."

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

Almost his first occupation after graduating was as a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia. Why he went from there to Kentucky to teach school has been a question often asked, but never answered. There is a tradition here that there is but one being who knows. Like other boys, he had his friendships and his loves, and it would be strange if he had grown up—for he is said to have been as handsome a boy as he is a man—without leaving some impression upon the hearts of the maidens of the neighborhood. If there is one person who can tell, and there is, it has been and doubtless will be forever kept as a sealed book so far as the details are concerned. It was one of those youthful misunderstandings that often come to two people who hope to start out on the voyage of life together and are separated by an angry sea before they meet. There is not even a suggestion as to which of the two were at fault for the parting of the ways that led their life's journeys into different paths. The party most disappointed has never wedded, but has rather devoted her life to self-denying charity for twenty years, and by the irony of fate in the Capital of the Nation has she followed the path of an undeviating Christian life, devoted to careful attention upon suffering humanity, dountless watching with a careful eye his steadily-advancing steps, and perhaps often sitting under the spell of his eloquence without his ever knowing that the being whose presence was once the chief charm of life was even living.

HARBOR DUES.

Important Action Taken by the Canadian Authorities.

MONTREAL, Que., June 6.—[Special.]—Some speculation has been caused in business circles by news from Ottawa that an order in the Council was passed the third instant authorizing the new by-law of the Harbor Commissioners, fixing the harbor dues on grain at a cent a ton. Another order in the Council is also said to have been passed reducing the toll on grain through the St. Lawrence Canal from 15 cents to seven and one-half cents per ton. As far as regards the reduction in harbor dues it was not expected that assent would be given to the by-law for some weeks at least, if ever accorded. The Harbor Commissioners have received no notification of any action by the Government in the direction intimated, and although they telegraphed to Ottawa early this morning asking for information in the matter, no reply had been received this evening. A strange fact in connection with these reports is that the Hon. J. H. Pope, while in Montreal last evening, had an interview with Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Commissioners, and so far from speaking as if sanction had been given, the latter gave Mr. Robertson to understand that the application had not yet been taken into consideration. On the Corn Exchange the rumor restored to a great degree the drooping spirits of the grain men. A. W. Ogilvie says that since the last concessions were made large quantities of wheat and corn were shipped for Montreal from Chicago and Duluth. Mr. Hugh McLennan also said that transportation companies would fall into line and reduced their rates a quarter of a cent immediately.

THE DOMINION.

Arrest of an Alleged Defaulting Merchant—Other Intelligence.

MONTREAL, Ont., June 7.—[Special.]—Charles Goldstein, of Selma, Ala., some few months ago after making a disastrous failure hastily realized what he could and left with a considerable amount of money. H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, were creditors of Goldstein, and, being unwilling to allow him to go scot free, placed the matter in the hands of detectives, who, after a long chase, succeeded in tracing him to Montreal. Here, however, the difficulty of arresting him under the extradition treaty came up and civil proceedings were had recourse to. A capias was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff's officer for execution. Mean time Goldstein had started for Quebec, having taken passage on a Circassian. The officer followed yesterday, and succeeded in arresting him on board of the vessel. Goldstein, fearing to subject himself to an experience similar to that gained by Eno before the Canadian courts, settled the claim of the New York house, amounting to several thousand dollars, and was permitted to sail this morning.

The Canada Assembly of Presbyterians today adopted a resolution favoring legislation to prevent Sabbath-desecration.

THE WHISKY POOL.

Cutting of Prices by the Mill Creek Distilling Company—Probability that the Combination Is Broken.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The price of highwines dropped today from $1.11 to $1.08. The break was due to the action of the Mill Creek Distilling Company, of this city, which has been distributing circulars to the trade, offering to ignore the pool price and sell at $1.08. This company claims that it can sell at $1.08 at a small profit while grain remains at present prices. Other distillers refused to pay the pool assessment if goods are to be sold at that figure, and the result is the breaking up of the pool. Its President, H. B. Miller, of Riverton, Ill., left for home tonight, declaring that he would not return until sent for. Distillers here say he is not likely to return before September. When troubles in the pool have been patched up heretofore it has been through President Miller's efforts. The fact that he has given up all hope of repairing the present break confirms the talk of the distillers that the pool is at an end.

MUSCLE-READING.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland, the muscle-reader, has had a great success in London, the "sanctum" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* being chosen as the scene of his experiments. Muscle-reading has not, as might at first be supposed, any connection with pugilism, but is a kind of mind-reading by touch. Mr. Cumberland's theory is that any exertion of the mind produces a muscular contraction, and that by taking hold of a person's hand, the muscle-reader can tell what he is thinking about. The crucial experiment made in London by Mr. Cumberland seems to amount to nothing short of an absolute demonstration of the truth of this theory—which is vouched for also by our old friend Col. Olcott, of the Theosophical Society. Mr. Grant Allen thought of an object not in the sanctum at all, and Mr. Cumberland then proceeded to find it blindfolded. Taking Mr. Allen by the hand, he made a bee-line for No. 7 Northumberland street, and here the great moment came. Mr. Allen thought that he had thought of something at No. 7, whereas he had really thought of something at No. 6. On this being called to his attention in an inaudible whisper by the only other person who was in the secret, straightway Mr. Cumberland pulls Mr. Allen off to No. 6. They enter the house, up-stairs they go, Mr. Allen is led by the muscle-reader to the drawer of a table, then round to an ottoman, of which he lifts the lid, and from which he pulls out a strange-looking object, a "hunch" (or, as we should say, a hunk) of bread—the very hunch or hunk given eighteen years ago to the amateur casual of the *Pall Mall*, Mr. Greenwood, for supper in Lambeth workhouse. It is needless to say that it was of this very hunk that Mr. Allen had been thinking.

Bad Blood

is inclined to come to the surface in the spring because of the effort made by good old mother Nature to throw it off. If Nature does not have help at this time the poison may go back to the system and produce all manner of ills; but by the aid of Swift's Specific the bad blood is all driven out through the pores of the skin, and permanently relieves the trouble. This remedy is a purely vegetable and harmless preparation, but so powerful an antidote to blood poison that it finds and roots it all out. Do not be deceived by Mercury and Potash mixtures, which drive in the poison, only to come out again in a worse form.

I have cured permanently Blood Taint in the third generation by the use of Swift's Specific, after I had most signally failed with Mercury and Potash.

F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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AT WASHINGTON.

Eleventh-Hour Indorsement by the Democrats of the Civil-Service Act.

Defining the Jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts—Marshal Hall.

The Gold and Silver Production During the Year 1883—The General Deficiency Bill.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.
A MATTER OF POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The House Democrats made a report today which may have some bearing upon the policy of their party with respect to civil service. At the beginning of Congress the Civil-Service law was ridiculed by the Democrats, and two bills were introduced by them to repeal it, but now in the jaws of a Presidential campaign the Democracy has become wiser. Mr. Randall advised that the appropriation for the maintenance of the Civil-Service Commission should be continued, and the Civil-Service Committee has made a report adversely on the bills to repeal the Civil-Service act and in general terms express its satisfaction with the work of the commission and the opinion that the system should not only be maintained, but extended to the States.

A member of the commission expressed the opinion tonight that the Democratic leaders have advised the adoption of this policy; that they would endeavor to claim that the Civil-Service act, which was the Pendleton bill, is a Democratic measure, notwithstanding Pendleton was slaughtered for it in Ohio, and will seek to incorporate it as a party issue in their National platform, in the hope of being able to secure some portion of the independent vote.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON THE BILLS TO REPEAL IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The adverse report made today by the Committee on Civil-service Reform upon the bills to repeal the Civil-Service act says the committee has diligently investigated the workings of the commission appointed to execute the law, and heartily recommend it for its intelligent and efficient administration of an important branch of the executive. The report then sets forth and reviews what is known as the "spoils" system of appointments, and continues as follows: "Since the organization of the Civil-Service Commission great good has been accomplished in many directions, and a better feeling pervades the dominant public sentiment on the subject of reform in the civil service, inspiring the hope that at no distant day the benefits of similar laws may extend throughout the several States, and by harmony and homogeneousness of sentiment and action much of that which now contributes to the bitterness of political contests and the scandal of our free institutions shall be forever eliminated and destroyed, State and National. Your committee are entirely satisfied with the thorough conscientiousness and non-partisan work of the Civil-Service Commission, and are justified in the belief that its continuance will aid to a large degree in eradicating the grievous evils of the civil service of the Government, remove just complaint, and restore public confidence in the work performed by these subordinate officials, and we can see no wisdom in the proposed repeal of the law. Your committee unanimously recommend an adverse report."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.
DEFINING THEIR JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The House today passed the Culbertson bill, limiting the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts and regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. The bill relieves the Circuit and Supreme Courts of a vast deal of business, fixes the minimum jurisdiction of Circuit Courts at $2,000 instead of $500, and makes corporations doing business in a State citizens of such State for all judicial purposes. The right of the removal of causes from State to Federal courts is limited to defendants only. It repeals Sec. 640 of the Revised Statutes. The right of the assignee of a note is limited to such causes as where a suit might have been brought had no assignment been made.

MARSHAL HALL.
AN ALLEGED HEAVY SHORTAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The Attorney-General today sent a letter to Representative Springer saying that criminal proceedings are about to be commenced against John Hall, late United States Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. Examiner Ballin, who investigated Marshal Hall's accounts, has been ordered to go to Pittsburg to appear before the grand jury. The action of the Attorney-General is based on a letter from United States District-Attorney Stone, of Pittsburg, who says that Hall has not correctly reported his earnings and receipts in his emolument returns, and that he (Stone) is ready to begin criminal proceedings against him. It is said Hall has failed to account for from $200,000 to $400,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.
A YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The Director of the Mint in his annual report on the production of the precious metals places the total production during the calendar year 1883 at: Gold, $30,000,000; silver, at its coinage rate, $46,200,000; Arizona produced $950,000 gold and $5,200,000 silver; California, $14,120,000 gold and $1,460,000 silver; Colorado, $4,100,000 gold and $17,870,000 silver; Dakota, $3,200,000 gold and $150,000 silver; Idaho, $1,400,000 gold and $2,100,000 silver; Montana, $1,800,000 gold and $6,000,000 silver; Nevada, $3,320,000 gold and $5,430,000 silver; New Mexico, $280,000 gold and and $2,845,000 silver; Utah, $140,000 gold and $5,620,000 silver. The remainder was produced principally in Alaska, Oregon, Georgia, and North Carolina. This is a reduction of $8,500,000 gold and $600,000 silver from the yield of 1882.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.
SOME OF ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House today, appropriates $8,729,594. Of this amount $143,844 is to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the officers and crew of United States naval vessels under command of Flag-Officer Farragut the difference between the amount of the bounty heretofore distributed and that to which they are respectively entitled under the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for destruction of the enemy's vessels near New Orleans in April, 1862.

The bill provides that the fourth-class Postmasters shall be paid the compensation that they received prior to March 3 of last year. Of the money appropriated for the Department of Justice the bill provides that no part shall be used to pay special counsel fees. The bill further provides that no claim shall be examined or received by the Treasury Department unless it shall have been filed within one year from the passage of this act, or within five years after it shall have accrued, or unless it shall have arisen under an obligation or liability of the United States, incurred by authority of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed at the commencement of each session of Congress to report the amount due each claimant whose claim has been allowed in whole or in part to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before the House for consideration. And hereafter all estimates of appropriations intended for consideration and seeking the action of any of the committees of Congress shall be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury and in no other manner.

THE RECORD.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The Senate was not in session today.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of the J. A. Mower Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the establishment of a National Soldiers' Home at some point in the Gulf States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, a bill was passed amending the act to determine the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts and to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. The bill increases the minimum jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts from $500 to $2,000, takes away from those courts jurisdiction of causes in favor of assignees of promissory notes and bills of exchange, and also of suits of a civil nature arising between the corporation and citizen of any State in which the corporation may have been carrying on business at the time the cause of action accrued, and restricts to the defendant the right to remove the cause from the State to the Federal Court.

Mr. Hobbitzell, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, reported adversely the bills to repeal the Civil-Service act and they were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Singleton the bill passed authorizing the National Academy of Science to receive and hold trust-funds for the promotion of science.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill forfeiting the unearned Atlantic and Pacific land-grant.

After a brief explanation by Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, the bill was passed.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the manner of the expenditure of the money appropriated to defray the expenses of the French and American Claims Commission. Agreed to.

Mr. Cobb then called up the bill repealing the Preemption and Timber-Culture and amending the Homestead laws.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the act providing for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, an amendment was adopted providing that all persons who have heretofore in good faith made settlements on public lands under the preemption laws shall be permitted to make final proof and entry upon not exceeding 160 acres.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that no public lands of the United States adapted to agriculture shall be sold, except mineral lands and town sites, and all of the public lands adapted to agriculture shall be reserved for actual and bona fide settlers only, under the provisions of the Homestead law, subject, however, to bounty land warrants and college scrip issued by authority of Congress and the grants which Congress has made for the purpose of education.

To the debate which followed Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, gave a slightly political turn by the declaration that the Homestead law had been almost solidly opposed by the Democratic party and vetoed by a Democratic President.

Mr. Cobb retorted by the statement that since the Republican party came into power it had in the most flagrant manner wasted and given away the public lands.

Mr. Holman contended that the Homestead law was essentially a Democratic measure.

A long discussion followed confined principally to declarations of the necessity of reserving the public lands for actual settlers.

Upon an amendment offered by Mr. Herbert no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

IRON AND STEEL MAKERS' REUNION.

BEAVER, Pa., June 7.—The fifth annual reunion of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was attended by 20,000 people. Delegations from Wheeling, Youngstown, Niles, Pittsburg, and other iron centres were on the ground, arriving by every train. The reunion was a great success, and the best of order prevailed.

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Caporal—Caporal ½—Sweet Caporal—St. James ½. Kinney Bros. Straight Cut in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc.

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AND
P. F. Ryan & Co.,
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,
With that loyalty which characterizes their every-day dealings, have taken time by the forelock, and
THE WHITE HOUSE
May now be seen corner Madison and Peoria-sts., and not filled with office-seekers, who are usually seen at a
WHITE HOUSE,
BUT
Packed from Cellar to Dome
With one of the choicest stocks of
DRY GOODS
Ever shown UNDER ONE ROOF, from the Cheapest Domestics to the most costly fabric known to the trade,
From All the Principal Looms of the World.

Silk Department.

BLACK SILKS.
The $1.39 Quality now reduced to 99c.
The $1.39 Quality now reduced to $1.09.
The $1.59 Quality now reduced to $1.19.
The $1.79 Quality now reduced to $1.39.
The $2.25 Quality now reduced to $1.39.
The $2.50 Quality now reduced to $1.49.
The $3.00 Quality now reduced to $1.75.
These Silks are Genuine Bargains, and are quoted at those prices for this Great Clearing Sale only.

COLORED SILKS.
The 75c Quality now reduced to 39c.
The 79c Quality now reduced to 39c.
The 89c Quality now reduced to 49c.
The 99c Quality now reduced to 59c.
The $1.19 Quality now reduced to 75c.
The $1.39 Quality now reduced to 99c.
The $1.49 Quality now reduced to $1.19.
These Silks comprise all the new and fashionable tints and colors for evening costumes and street wear, and are Genuine Bargains. Prices quoted for this Great Clearing Sale only.

COL'D SATIN DUCHESSE
In all the Newest Colorings. This weave we confidently recommend to the silk-wearing public as entirely grease-proof and wear-resisting quality. We quote them from 69c to $1.49 for this Great Clearing Sale only.

The manufacturer would not accept an order for these Silks from us for less than 25 per cent of the prices we ask for them.

Just Received.—Beautiful Lines of BLACK BROCADE SILKS and SATINS at 85c, 99c, $1.19, $1.25, $1.39, $1.49, $1.69, $1.89, and $2.00. All Silk and the Best Qualities ever shown in Chicago for the price. Prices quoted for this Great Clearing Sale only.

100 pcs. PLAIN COL'D SATINS, 20 inches wide, in evening shades and medium and dark colors. We ask 39c, 49c, and 79c per yard; reduced from 75c, 99c, and $1.25. Prices quoted for this Great Clearing Sale only.

SUMMER SILKS
Marked away down to clear them out at once. Prices from 25c upward. We have them in all effects to suit everybody, and must be cleared out at once.

REMNANTS
In Silks, Satins, and Velvets at half price. THEY MUST GO.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

COL'D DRESS GOODS.
Below we give a few very interesting quotations: 125 pieces Jamestown Suitings, 39c. These goods are warranted not to shrink or fade, and well worth 75c.
3 cases imported 40-inch Cashmeres, all colors, 19c; worth 35c.
2 cases 40-inch Drap d'Ete finished Cashmeres, rich effects, pretty colors, 35c; worth 50c.
75 pieces Berlin Suitings, all wool, fine line of colors, 42 inches wide, 49c; worth 75c.
Our 69-cent 46-inch French Cashmeres reduced to 50c; a rare bargain.
Our 75c 24-inch All-Wool Jersey Ottomans, 49c; would be cheap at 90c.
Drap d'Almas, Drap d'Ete, Drap d'Heral, Drap d'Empress, Satin Duchesse, Armures de Beiges, Cannelettes, Tricots, in the most elegant shades at comparatively low prices.

PLAIDS AND CHECKS
In every conceivable size and shading at very low prices.
24-inch Black and White Checks, 25c.
24-inch Block Checks, black and white, blue and white, brown and white, 20c; worth 35c.
46-inch Plaids, very pretty colors, 39c.
FINE PLAIDS in great variety.

Black Dress Goods

PARASOLS.
Our Great Parasol Sale still continues. Prices in this department attract hundreds to our stores daily.

GLOVES.
Our Glove Department is replete with all the novelties in Pure Silk Lisle Thread.
Silk Gloves in all Opera shades.
Kid Gloves in great variety of colors.
The leading brands at about two-thirds the price asked by our competitors.

IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT
Ladies will find all the leading styles in Oriental, Chantilly, Spanish, Guipure, Escurial, Breton, Flouncings, and all Laces at prices worthy their inspection.
Our Great Mark-Down and Semi-Annual Clearing Sale. Prices below the recollection of the oldest buyer. Samples mailed.
Delegates and visitors cordially invited to visit our store. Madison-st. and Ogden-av. cars pass the door.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

THE CONVENTION
Of Fashion's Favorites last week at
Haynes' Millinery Palace,
S. E. Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,
"Unanimously nominated" this House as the LEADER in Artistic Millinery.

THE "CONVENTION" HAT,
Just introduced by this house in honor of the occasion, is a beautiful design for midsummer wear, protecting the face from the burning sun, while combining utility with elegance of style.
Ask Your Milliners for "The Convention Hat."
Also a complete line is shown of
"N. B. H." SHAPES,
Unequaled for style, including Misses' and Children's designs, entirely new, and originated by this house.
The only Wholesale House in this City with a Retail Department.

NO POISON
AMMONIA, ALUM,
OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN

A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a Physician with special regard to health.
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND
BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
CARPETS, &c.,
AT
N. BARSALOUX'S NEW STORE,
211 State-st., near Adams.

H. ROCHER,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Weber Music-Hall, cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Mr. Rocher has been awarded the highest Medals from 6 International Exhibitions.

Healthy Digestion,
A Clear Complexion,
Bright Eyes,
A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of Dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as
AREND'S
BEEF, IRON & WINE,
WITH CINCHONA,
(Peruvian Bark,) ETC.,
The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the Brain and Nervous System, excites the activity of the Assimilating and Secretory Glands, thereby improving the Appetite, purifying and enriching the Blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it especially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.

Pint Bottles, $1.00.
Quart Bottles, $1.50.
Discount on One-Half Doz. and One Doz. Orders.
One Gallon Jugs, $5.00

Sent promptly by express upon receipt of price.
Beware of Imitations. No other preparation of same or similar name is of the same composition or possesses the same medicinal qualities. Not sold to the trade, but to consumers only.

A. AREND, Druggist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

FURNITURE
FOR
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Hall, Library and Office, Williams' Patent Folding Bed, Wood Mantels, &c., &c.
Largest line. Latest designs in Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, Ash, and Ebony.
Lowest Prices in the City.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams & Jackson.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.
OUR POMPADOURS,
OUR BANGS,
OUR WIGS,
OUR WAVES,
OUR SWITCHES,
OUR CURLS
Cannot be excelled in style. Our clerks are practical Hair Dressers and Cutters. Your inspection is invited.
E. BURNHAM,
71 STATE-ST.
Wholesale, 6 East Washington-st.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."
The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is
HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.
Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $18; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $25. Send for circular.
McDonnell Bros.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

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The most central headquarters for Americans in London and New York is the
American and Colonial Exchange,
8 Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre).
Membership entitles the traveler to the privileges of reading and correspondence rooms; postal facilities; letters are received and mailed to all points (free); bureau of general information, banking and storage facilities, cards of admission to principal places of interest (free), etc., etc. For full information, membership, and steamship tickets apply to the American branch, 3 UNION SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.
THOS. MACFARLANE & COMP'Y, General Agents.
Or J. J. HAWELKA, Room 1 Bee Building, N. E. cor. Mich. & R., or J. T. EDGHILL, 4 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Jersey Cow Butter!
Chas. H. Slack
THE
GROCER
79 & 81 STATE-ST.,
Invites your perusal of this card and inspection of FINE DAIRY AND CREAMERY GRASS BUTTER in 15, 20, 30, and 60 pound tubs,
15c, 17c, and 20c!
New Full and Half-Cream Cheddar
CHEESE,
8, 10, AND 15 CTS. PER LB.

CAUTION!
In consequence of the great merit of Bell, Conrad & Co.'s ROASTED O. G. PLANTATION JAVA COFFEE, unprincipled parties are selling other and cheaper Coffees as Plantation Java. Consumers are hereby cautioned to observe that our Plantation O. G. Java is packed only in 2-lb., 3-lb., and 50-lb. tins, and OUR NAME IS ON EVERY CAN. When buying the Coffee in bulk be careful to observe that it is TAKEN FROM ONE OF OUR LABELED TINS. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.
BELL, CONRAD & CO.,
58 Michigan-av.,
Sole Importers and Roasters in the U. S. of Plantation Java.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (¼-lb. and ½-lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

C. Y. IMPROVED MODE OF MOVING.
Adopted only by the C. Y. TRANSFER CO. None but experienced men employed in the handling of Pianos & Furniture employed. Office, 1st, 1st, and 1st Michigan-av. Telephone No. 1,374.
T. Co.

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.

Organization of a High-License League—A Strong Anti-Saloon Bill Proposed.

Masterly After-Dinner Speeches at the Merchants' Banquet—The Boys in Blue.

Delegates' Opinions of the Two Great Points of Interest in Chicago—The Week Reviewed.

HIGH-LICENSE.

A LEAGUE FORMED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—A High-License League has been formed in Milwaukee. It is the intention to organize and solidify the high-license sentiment of the city for effectual work in the future, and to extend the movement into other parts of the State.

A STRINGENT BILL PROPOSED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—It is understood that J. P. C. Cottrill, the Democratic State Senator from the north district of this county, has prepared and will introduce in the Wisconsin Legislature a high-license and anti-saloon bill with very stringent provisions. He has shown the draft of the bill to leading citizens, by whom it was warmly approved, and they strongly advised him to stick to his purpose. It specially fixes severe penalties for saloonists who sell liquor to drunkards and minors, and its enactment would secure a very strong temperance measure. The district represented by Senator Cottrill contains a large majority of Democratic Germans, and he is not a total abstainer in his personal habits. Hence the bill will be a surprise.

ORATORICAL EFFORTS.

THE MERCHANTS' BANQUET SPEECHES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—At the close of the Merchants' Association banquet this week Gen. Lucius Fairchild said: "I have had occasion during my lifetime to attend scores and scores of banquets. But never before, in all my experience, did I listen to six so eloquent, so masterly after-dinner speeches as those which we have heard tonight." The compliment was well-timed and well-deserved. The six speeches to which Gen. Fairchild referred were those of the Hon. Charles L. Colby, the Hon. John Lawler, Gen. E. S. Bragg, Col. W. F. Vilas, the Hon. James G. Jenkins, and John Johnston. The brief space necessarily devoted to a description of the occasion the night of the banquet furnished no adequate opportunity to describe the tone and power of its orations; indeed, nothing short of a verbatim report would convey a full idea of the masterly power and beauty of the language used, and nothing short of hearing them would fully reproduce the effect of their delivery. The gem of the evening was the speech of Col. Vilas in response to the sentiment to "Business Education." Few productions in all the finest orations in the English language have been its equal in chastity and beauty of expression or in power and "clear-cutness" of thought. It is worthy to occupy a place in the collection of the samples of the greatest oratory of all times. The Hon. Charles L. Colby's oration in response to the sentiment to "International Commerce" was an almost unequaled example of what a man who devotes his time to the management of enormous business interests can do in the way of the eloquent use of language—scholarly, well chosen, poetical, and strong. Gen. Bragg spoke in the direct, off-hand style of the soldier-orator, and his graceful allusions to Gen. Fairchild and Col. Vilas were among the most neatly-turned bits of personal compliment ever heard in our after-dinner speeches. In the burst of enthusiasm which followed his speech, if the merchant-princes who sat at the board had had it in their power to return the heroic leader of the Iron Brigade to his seat in Congress, the great political wrong which resulted in his defeat two years ago would have been righted by a unanimous, overwhelming vote. The Hon. John Lawler proved a surprise to those not familiar with his breadth of culture and his eloquent power. The Hon. James G. Jenkins had a subject which could not be expected to elicit much eloquence, but he discussed cook and cookery in a vein of mingled humor and logic which proved irresistible. John Johnston, always as ready in speech as he is able in the discharge of his duties as the right-hand, confidential man of Alexander Mitchell, was never more eloquent than on this occasion.

On the occasion of this banquet Secretary C. E. Andrews and ex-President John R. Goodrich were unremitting in their attention to the comfort and convenience of the representatives of the press—attention in which they were ably seconded by President George W. Allen and the Hon. John Black.

BOYS IN BLUE.

THE STATE TROOPS AND THE VETERANS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Light-Horse Squadron will go to Dubuque the best-equiped cavalry company in the United States. The requisition made by Adjutant-General Chapman for a full set of the most approved horse-equipments has been honored by the War Department, and the company has spared no money or pains to procure the most serviceable and elegant uniforms and the finest, best-trained horses. The squadron has been a source of pride to the city ever since its organization, and it is now in a better condition of efficiency and discipline than ever before. The company will take part in the drill for the prize offered for the best-drilled cavalry organization in the country, and its friends believe that it will return with the prize. The squadron has been very fortunate, during its entire history, in securing good officers, and those now in command are gentlemen of the best acquirements, of energy, and of wealth.

It is expected that the Fourth Battalion of State troops, made up of the Milwaukee infantry companies, will go into camp near this city in September, under Maj. Mower. The Independent Milwaukee Cadets expect to go into camp about the same time, and will probably be joined by the Independent Cadet Light Infantry if the latter can secure arms in time. The Third Regiment will pitch tents and take a few days of soldier-life soon. The encampments will be visited by the Governor and his military staff, and by many other military gentlemen from this part of the State.

The Rev. J. W. Sanderson, of Milwaukee, is now Chaplain of the Fourth Battalion of State troops of the E. B. Wolcott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin. He was a Captain of volunteers during the War and was a most popular officer, as he was an eloquent preacher.

Gov. Rusk and several members of his military staff will visit Dubuque during the military maneuvres there. There is great curiosity among military men in this State to witness the first affair of the kind in the country in which regulars and the National Guard shall participate jointly.

The vacancy in the office of Major of the First Regiment has been filled by the promotion of Capt. S. J. Lewis, one of the best officers in the State.

The Cadet Light Infantry gave their first public reception and ball last night. It was one of the noteworthy semi-social and semi-military events of the week.

Among the officers just elected by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin are the following Milwaukee gentlemen: Gen. F. C. Winkler, Vice-Commander; Capt. G. I. Robinson, Junior Vice-Commander; Capt. J. B. Saville, Registrar; Capt. D. R. May, Treasurer; Maj. James Sawyer, Chancellor and Capt. J. W. Sanderson, Chaplain.

RETURNING HOME.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The Blaine men who attended the Chicago Convention from this section returned today, wearied from the very excess of enthusiasm. They were most heartily congratulated on the results of the work at Chicago, and the details which they related of the scenes of enthusiasm in the convention hall and all over Chicago were listened to with the greatest eagerness. A leading Republican, who saw the whole show, as he expressed it, said: "The two places of interest were the Exposition Building and THE TRIBUNE office. The delegates voted in the one and hurrahed for the other." The demand for TRIBUNES here today has been enormous, and unprecedented in the history of any Chicago paper sent to this city. The Arthur men who went down to Chicago from here to misrepresent the State—at least, such of them as have not discovered that they "were for Blaine all the time"—have not been heard from. In some cases it is understood that they are "suddenly called East on important business," and in others private business so engrossed their attention that they w[illegible] not be seen in public for the present. The greatest satisfaction is manifested over the fact that the power of the ring of Federal officeholders in the State is broken and that the rank and file of the Republican party of Wisconsin is once more in a way to receive recognition.

NOTES.

MINOR MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

Miss Helen Jewett, of this city, who has been visiting friends in Boston for some time, will sail for Europe in a few days.

The 19th, Miss Addie Wolf, daughter of W. H. Wolf, head of the house of Wolf & Davidson, will be married to Mr. Frank Becher.

The Professors of Marquette College, this city, have a distinguished guest, the Very Rev. L. Buschart, S. J., of St. Louis University.

The new Milwaukee Yacht Club has selected a uniform and adopted a constitution and by-laws. There are now five yachts in the city.

Among the noteworthy weddings of the week have been: Miss Emma J. Denny and Arthur A. Knowlton, and Miss Jessie Perry and Henry N. Spurr.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred on Misses McLaren, Merrill, Patterson, Pay, and Conner, graduates of the Michigan College.

A letter from the Rev. Father H. F. Fairbanks announces his arrival in Rome, where he makes his headquarters at the American College.

Today Mrs. Maggie Coney, wife of Dr. Coney who formerly ran a medical college here, was granted a divorce on the ground of gross immorality of the husband.

A noticeable feature of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Society, just held in Milwaukee, was the number of woman practitioners who participated in the proceedings.

Scarlet-fever cases continue to increase in number in Milwaukee, but the prevailing type of the disease is mild. Health Commissioner Martin reports the general health of the city excellent.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Miss Mary Goodrich, daughter of John A. Goodrich, to an Eastern gentleman. The ceremony will take place at Mr. Goodrich's home next Thursday.

Archbishop Heiss will go down to officiate at the dedication of the Rev. Father Cleary's new church at Kenosha. Excursion trains will run from Milwaukee and Chicago to Kenosha on the occasion.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Alice Marion Aikens, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of A. J. Aikens, and Mr. Hugo Bremer, one of the most successful and popular of Milwaukee's younger merchants.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Temple of Honor of Wisconsin will take place in Milwaukee during the present month. The order is reported to be in a fairly prosperous condition throughout the State.

Seventy-five burial permits were issued from the health-office during the last week. Seven new cases of scarlet-fever and eight of diphtheria were reported, one death from diphtheria occurring, during the week. There are in the city twenty-two cases of scarlet-fever and nine of diptheria.

The eighteenth annual picnic and Scottish games, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, of Milwaukee, will take place next month at Rose Hill Park. Among the judges selected to act on the occasion are Alexander Mitchell, Peter McGeoch, James Morgan, John Johnston, and W. P. McLaren.

In the case of Stephen Salentine, against whom several charges of forgery are pending, an attempt will be made to secure his release from the Hospital for the Insane, where he is now confined, with a view to putting him on trial. Nearly a dozen other cases await a hearing at the present term of the Criminal Court.

On the occasion of the approaching National Convention of Druggists, to be held in this city, the program will open with a promenade concert at the Plankinton House. The social features of the affair will include a concert at the Schlitz Park Theatre, an excursion on the lake, and a banquet at the Plankinton.

Misses Mabel Bridges, May Pierce, Josie Paige, Nellie Moser, and Belle Schofield and Messrs. H. W. Rogers, G. A. Messner, F. L. Pierce, and H. C. Reid, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moser, have constituted themselves a "fishing party" and go on a search for fish in the lakes of Northern Wisconsin.

The coming week "Chow-Chow," the new comic opera, will be given at the Schlitz Park Theatre. Those who have heard the rehearsals pronounce this one of the very best of the modern light operatic works. The libretto is by Mr. Avery, a popular and talented local journalist, and the music is the work of H. H. Thiele, one of the most finished and versatile composers of the Northwest. The title rôle of the piece will be assumed by Miss Marion Chester, of Milwaukee, late of the Hess company. "Orpheus and Eurydice" proved a very popular card at the Schlitz Park Theatre during the entire week. At the Grand Opera-House and the Academy of Music the present attractions are minstrels—Leon and Cushman's company being at the Grand and Hi Henry at the Academy.

A few days ago a man giving his name as John Bowman reported to the police that he had been robbed of $1,000 at a small hotel in this city. Detectives were put at work on the case, and have now reached the conclusion that the self-styled Bowman played one of the sharpest tricks ever perpetrated on the police here. The statement that he had been robbed made him an object of sympathy and for the moment diverted all suspicion from him. Meantime several burglaries were committed in the neighborhood, and the belief now is that Bowman, who kept up constant communication with the police and knew the movements of the detectives, was the burglar. Last evening he failed to keep an appointment, and search developed the fact that he had left the city. In his hasty leave-taking he left some baggage at the hotel. A search among his effects revealed papers showing that he had been an inmate of the Illinois Penitentiary. The story about the robbery was all a myth to divert suspicion.

OCONOMOWOC.

The Recent Arrivals—Preparations for a Busy Season.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The late arrivals at the Jones House are R. J. Russell, O. F. Stevens, F. J. Martin, R. Nourse, James Duncan, S. C. Samuel, A. Lieman, Chicago; W. H. Langdon, A. B. Driggs, F. E. Sayles, C. A. Coats and wife, B. H. Whitney and wife, J. H. Lutfring, B. A. Hall, A. G. Hall, H. E. Kein, A. L. Carlton, Milwaukee; Alexander Lardner, W. L. Wishard, Indiana; J. P. Thompson, Phil. H. F. Jennings, Boston.

The noted arrivals at the Draper Hall during the last week are as follows: J. E. Weiner, R. E. Stanley and wife, J. L. Dana, L. D. Pollard, Henry H. Shufeldt, George A. Seaverns and wife, A. C. Pitkin, J. Holmes, H. L. Norton, Capt. J. B. Clow, J. M. Johnson, Charles G. Norton, Chicago; Dr. C. C. Olmsted, A. B. Clark, H. B. Wilkins and son, G. C. Gordon, Milwaukee; Perry Anson, Pocatelle, Idaho; W. F. Holden, C. H. Smith, Joseph Specht and wife, W. S. Piatt, W. H. Gregg, J. T. Demoss, A. A. Wallace, St. Louis; J. J. Miller, L. D. Kellogg, New York; John T. Barker, London, England; Berd Lowenson, Cincinnati; D. M. Jackson and wife, Port Washington; Mrs. Maggie Wray, Nebraska.

Mr. Henry H. Shufeldt, of Chicago, launched his new steamboat on Lac la Belle Friday.

Mrs. Harold S. Peck and family, of Chicago, have taken up their summer residence here.

The Townsend House will reopen the 15th. Already great improvements are being made there for the benefit of their summer guests.

THE CAPITOL CONTRACTORS.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 7.—[Special.]—Regarding the reported decision of the State Land Board that the Capitol contractors' bond was not a bond for title, the Controller states that it was not reached by a formal meeting of the board, but by a conference of himself and the State's Attorney-General, with a knowledge of the board's individual views upon the question of his right to have the entire 3,000,000 acres assessed for the taxes. As the result of this conference he states that only that portion of the land which is covered with certificates and for which patents will issue can be taxed. The best legal authority here, however, concurs in the opinion that the matter does not come within the province of the Land Board's authority, but properly belongs to that of the Capitol Board, and the contractors are in possession of an instrument signed by ex-Gov. Roberts and the Capital Commissioners, the only parties legally authorized to contract on the part of the State, pledging immediate possession of the land to the contractors.

RIVAL RESORTS.

The Competition Between Cape May and Atlantic City.

A Sketchy Account of the Features of Each City by the Sea.

Why Philadelphians Visit Them in Preference to Larger Places.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—All good Philadelphians go in the summer to Cape May and Atlantic City. Philadelphia's verdict upon those who take their summer outing elsewhere is that they are not good Philadelphians. They are told they should spend their money where they made it, so be it known that while Atlantic City and Cape May are of course in Jersey they are still Philadelphia. They were built up with Philadelphia dollars and Philadelphia dollars keep them going. The Philadelphia flavor permeates every inch of them. Certainly there are others besides Philadelphians there, just as there are others besides Philadelphians in Philadelphia: but they do not count. Baltimore has now and then supposed that it has taken something of a hold on Cape May, but that is a mistake. The mistake arose in this way. There are a few pretty girls in Baltimore. All the girls in Philadelphia are pretty. Consequently, there being so many pretty girls at Cape May, Baltimore, for its reputation's sake, claims that Baltimoreans largely frequent Cape May. But the claim is not well founded.

CHEAPNESS A FEATURE.

It is not altogether through loyalty that we go so much to Cape May and Atlantic City. They are comparatively cheap. They are near the city and the railroad fare is small. When we get there there are no wild expenses, no horse races, no luxurious gambling dens. Ladies need not dress very extravagantly. If our purses grow heavy then we hie ourselves to Newport, Saratoga, or Long Branch and pass out of the category of good Philadelphians. We all do it. Cape May is slightly more aristocratic than Atlantic City—that is, in summer. Atlantic City, which is an all the year round resort, rules the roost in winter. Then the people, the masses, have no holiday, and the place is seized upon by fashion. Especially in Lent, when it is wicked to be jolly in the city, do the swells rush down to the sea. In the spring and the fall Atlantic City captures even New York nobs. Cape May has made a fight for some of this cool-weather custom, but it has been a spasmodic fight, without earnestness, and the success is small.

Cape May is always going to be a great resort "next season." That is, it is always promising and seldom doing. But it has advanced a little this year. It is building an iron pier, also an elephant hotel. If the elephant hotel is like the elephant hotel at Atlantic City it is not a hotel. You go up into its legs and buy pictures of it and drink lemonade and look out of the animal's head. At Coney Island they have the same attraction. If they must have queer-shaped "hotels" by the sea, why elephant shaped? What have elephants to do with the ocean? Why not like a whale rather? At Cape May's iron pier it is expected that steamers will land both from New York and Philadelphia.

CAPE MAY.

Do not misunderstand me. Cape May is very enjoyable. The fault to be found with it is that it refuses to take advantage of its opportunities. It could very well be three times as pleasant as it is. But while it has enterprising spirits it has also old fogies, and I fear the old fogies are in the majority. There are people at Cape May who resist every effort to give the resort the rank which Nature intended it to have. It is no humbug when it is said it has the finest and safest beach along the Atlantic coast. But these old fogies declare they are at Cape May to be quiet and take their ease, and they do not want that ease and quiet interfered with. They are allowed to have their way. Cape May has excellent hotels, and there is a large and cultured cottage society. But all the season through it is the same monotonous round. Cape May's highest ambition as an extra attraction is fulfilled when it gets together two or three bands and has a "musical festival."

A HURRYING CRUSH.

Atlantic City is not quiet in summer. It is a roar and a rush all the while. It is a miniature Coney Island. Its beach would remind you of an English country fair. It is the great place for excursions, and its three railroads pour the masses into it by the thousands every day all through the hot months. Cape May also has its excursions. But it has but one railroad. There is, however, a boat besides, but the boat excursions are chiefly for the ride down and back again. It is a refreshing trip and takes all day. It lands its passengers at Cape May Point, some distance from Cape May proper, and there is not much time to get about the island. The new iron pier will make a change in this respect. It may not be said that Cape May is overloving to excursions. It gives the excursionists a hotel, but nothing approaching the entertainment supplied by Atlantic City.

Atlantic City has also its whole season's guests. It has good hotels—two or three of them with pretentions to style. In some portions there are handsome cottages. The jealousies which exist between Atlantic City and Cape May are astonishingly stupid. There is nothing in common between the two resorts. An Atlantic City patron would die of ennui at Cape May in a day. You could not keep a Cape Mayite at Atlantic City half-a-dozen hours unless you locked him up.

Atlantic City is the delight of the Philadelphia politicians. They have gay old times there. There they hobnob and arrange the slates for the winter campaigns. But the place is so building up that it is becoming a great town. It has large, high buildings, and puts on city airs.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

It may be that Cape May this season will begin to recover from its conservativeness. We who love it best earnestly hope so. The iron pier may be the entering-wedge to the destruction of the old fogy influence. It had been so long talked of and nothing done that most friends of the island had given up the project in despair. But since it is really to be built why may not some of the other enterprises be revived? Even as it is, despite its dullness, no one can visit Cape May without being charmed. Every year there is a sprinkling of Westerners, and I have heard them speak in the highest terms of praise, though regretting there was not more "life." The South also sends a goodly number of representatives, though not quite so many as it did before the War. In those days Cape May was in warm favor South, and there was no livelier place on earth than old Congress Hall. It is a boon to the great city to have these two resorts so near to us. There are hundreds of gentlemen will ride up and down between one or the other and the city every day. They have their families at the seashore and spend each evening and Sunday with them.

J. W. F.

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In stock and made to order, Graduating Costumes, WHITE SUITS. COLORED LAWN DRESSES At $4.00.

White Wrappers, Elegantly All Over Embroidered Yoke and Sleeve, only $5.50.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND HOODS To match, from 6 months to 10 years.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Are prepared in their Private Sale Department, To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1884, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., Our sale will be made up of goods from the Rochester Shoe Co., of Rochester, and other New York manufacturers, and will be the finest and best Boot and Shoe Sale. Of the season, and we ask dealers to inspect these Fine Shoes.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, June 10, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, June 12, 9:30 a. m. Both Important Clearing Sales.

SPECIAL. TUESDAY: Embroideries, Laces, Cutlery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Quilts, Shawls, Underwear, Overalls, Jumpers, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.

SPECIAL. THURSDAY: CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1884, AT 9:30 A. M. Boots, Shoes, and Slippers. We call the attention of close buyers to this sale, as we have arranged to dispose of a very fine line of BOOTS and SHOES for this date, and buyers will miss some big bargains if they do not attend.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE Thursday, June 12, 9:30 a. m., 30 Casks Hotel China, 30 Casks W. G. Ware, 35 Casks C. C. Ware, 20 Casks Rock & Yellow Ware, LIBRARY LAMPS, BRACKETS, ETC., CHINA CUSPADORES, 3,000 BRLS. GLASSWARE. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. ("RED FRONT"), THE LEADING AND OLDEST GENERAL Auction House! OUR REGULAR SALES DAYS FOR Furniture, Carpets, Household Goods, and General Merchandise, Wednesday and Saturday.

Special attention to all outside sales, sales of General Merchandise, sales at PRIVATE HOUSES, or sales of REAL ESTATE. ☞ TELEPHONE 5109.

Italian Art. SECOND GRAND SALE AT OUR SALESROOMS, Monday (Tomorrow), At 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and Tuesday, 10th, at same hours. *The Most Elegant and Novel Catalogue of these Goods Ever Shown in this city.* LARGE AND EXTRA LARGE VASES, Designed for Hall, Library, or Parlor. Carved Figure Pieces, Statuets, Groups of Animals, Tazzas, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Inlaid Work. &c. A collection eminently worthy the attention of lovers of the Fine Arts. Sale positively without limit or reserve. Goods on exhibition and catalogues ready morning of sale.

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Pomeroy, Son & Co., THE LEADING GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 80 and 82 Randolph-st., HOLD REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS At our stores TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Sales at residences and all outside sales made a specialty.

On Tuesday, June 10, at 10 o'clock, We will sell at our stores an immense line of Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Sideboards, Bookcases, Ranges, &c., And a Full Line of General Household Goods. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

NOTICE. GUARDIAN'S SALE. To be sold at auction at north door of the Court-House, at 10 o'clock Monday, June 16th, Fifty feet, west front, on Dearborn-av., just south of North-av. The lot is one hundred and thirty-two feet deep, and is a very choice piece of land. Title perfect.

JOSEPH HARIG, Guardian.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. This Sunday Evening, June 8, Positively Last Performance of AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY IN DOLLARS AND SENSE. Tomorrow (Monday) Evening, June 9, First time in Chicago of Mr. Daly's Latest Successful Comedy, entitled RED LETTER NIGHTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Second Week and Brilliant Success of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY, Comprising all the Distinguished Artists playing during the regular season at DALY'S THEATRE, NEW YORK. Monday Evening, June 9 and every evening until further notice. First time in Chicago of an entirely New Eccentric Comedy, in four acts, and a Kirmess (from a German piece, of Jacobson, called "Ein Germachter Mann") adapted by MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, AND ENTITLED "RED LETTER NIGHTS; Or, Catching a Crœsus." The new and original music by Jacobson, arranged by Henry Widmer.

MR. CORNELIUS POSWOG, lately in "Lard."....Mr. JAMES LEWIS
TOM CRAYON, at present in "Oil" and "Colors."....Mr. JOHN DREW
NICK ROWSKY, a brother artist and fellow member of the Tyle Club. Mr. WM. GILBERT
PONY BYRON, also of the "Tyle."....Miss JANE CUSHMAN
VAN NICKEL, an artist, "in Charcoal and Chalk."....Mr. WM. BEEKMAN
LORD MUDDLEFUD, having invested his surplus in "O. T." has come over to investigate and realize....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
REGINALD MUDDLEFUD, his nephew and heir....Mr. OTIS SKINNER
LYCIMACHUS LIGHTBODY, one of the Vanguard of Enterprising Commerce....Mr. GEORGE PARKES
BILLY BADGE, of the Fire Patrol....Mr. WM. THOMPSON
TRAP, from the Sheriff's Office....Mr. J. STAPLETON
GUESTS AT THE KIRMESS, by a largely augmented Chorus.
MRS. FIDELIA POSWOG, a woman of her word....Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
TONY, her daughter....Miss ADA REHAN
RUBY, Tony's Companion....Miss MAY FIELDING
MRS. RHODA DENDRON, cousin to Tony, a widow in pursuit of No. 2....Miss VIRGINIA DREHER
DOBBIE, general help and eavesdropper-in-chief of the Poswog domicile....Miss MAY IRWIN

Time, Last Year. Scene, New York.

Acts 1, 2, 3, and 5 pass in Poswog's Parlors, in the Poswog Flat. Act 4, at Bellmonico's during a Kirmess.
ACT I.—The Consequence of Changing a Tune.
ACT II.—The Result of Over-Confidence.
ACT III.—The Effect of Miss Jenny O'Jones.
ACT IV.—The Issue of the Kirmess.
ACT V.—The Victor Returns the Spoils.

Every performance on this tour will be given as usual under the personal direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

SEVEN-TWENTY-EIGHT Will shortly be revived. Also Garrick's Famous Old Comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. Seats can now be secured for any performance during the engagement of Augustin Daly's Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. TONIGHT, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, SECOND WEEK OF THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY, KIRALFY BROS.' GREATEST SUCCESS, EXCELSIOR! ILLUSTRATING THE BATTLE BETWEEN Light, Progress, and Civilization AGAINST Darkness and Ignorance. AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S DREAM COMBINING THE ELEMENTS OF Art, Science, Intelligence, Poetry, and Beauty. Among the Important Scenic Illustrations and Ballets may be named: Temple of Light and Progress, With a grand divertissement by over 200 Artists, forming the greatest picture ever seen on any stage. Brooklyn Bridge by Night, Illuminated by Electric Lights. Steam Cars passing to and fro; ocean steamers and ferry-boats beneath. Opening of the Suez Canal. Grand Fete and Divertissement of the NATIONS OF THE GLOBE. Telegraph Headquarters, With 100 Picturesque Telegraph Boys. Piercing of Mont Cenis Tunnel! The Bartholdi Statue! THE CROWNING TABLEAU OF EXCELSIOR! With the Startling Electric Effects, under the direction of THOMAS EDISON. Seats Can Be Secured One Week in Advance.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE One block north of Clark-st. bridge. W. C. COUP....Manager. Having just closed the most successful opera season on record, the management of this EVER POPULAR FAMILY RESORT will for a short season present in its most refined character, BURLESQUE OPERA BY THE Liza Weber English Opera Co., Embracing none but first-class artists. This evening at 8:15 o'clock MISS WEBER will appear in LYDIA THOMPSON'S successful creation, IXION! And every evening and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees during this week. "Bewildering Music, Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scenery, Grand Transformation," is the universal verdict of the press.

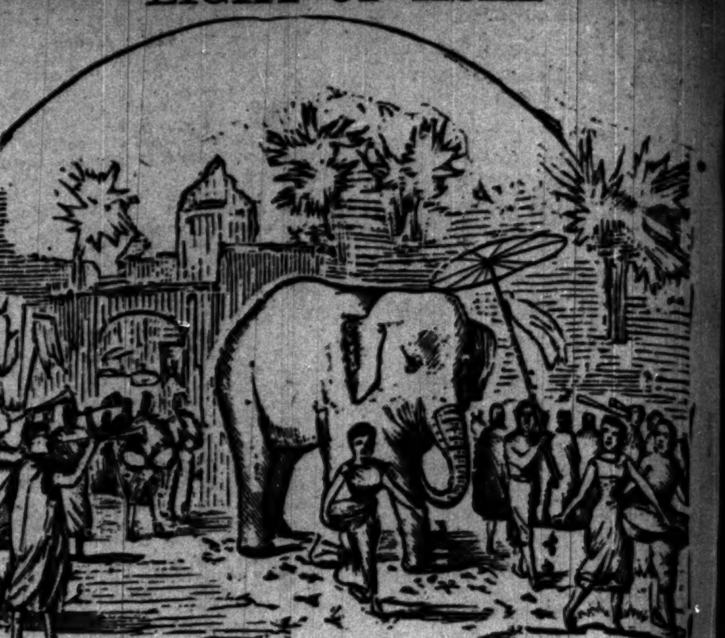
OUR MUSEUM: STANDARD 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES! AKATTE KACHTAKSA AND ROSIS KARAKSENNENTHA, Daughters of RO-REUTSKHASION, Famous Chief of the Iroquois Nation, on exhibition. Special engagement of PROF. LUTHER L. RYERSON, of Boston, the Great Versatile Humorist. The Wonder of the Age. Performances every hour on our new and handsome stage in our large museum hall. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., the admission price will be 10 Cents. Admission every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday, 25 Cents. Today's admission between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., 10 Cents. For evening performance, 25 Cents.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST. BASE BALL. WEST SIDE CLIPPERS VS. ENGLEWOODS. Sunday, June 8, at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

BAUM'S PAVILION, Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JUNE 8, Grand Concert and Ball By the Chicago Orchestra. Admission to Concert and Ball, 25 cts.

BAUM'S PAVILION, Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. Every Evening This Week: GRAND CONCERT by the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

"LIGHT OF ASIA."



SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT GOING TO BATHE.

Young Maidens Strew the White Elephant's Path with Flowers when it Goes Abroad.

Trumpets and drums and a large retinue precede it to the bath, whither it is conducted with a large red umbrella held over it by some of the highest dignitaries. Young maidens strew its path with rarest flowers, which its picks up at will, first smelling them by virtue of its passionate delight in perfumes, and then conveying them to its mouth, where they are apt to be sacrificed to the grosser sense of taste. Save for this occasional bath, however, it rarely leaves its palace except upon great feast days, when it always heads the procession. Amid these happy conditions—provided it does not die of astonishment or succumb to indigestion—it may live to be a centenarian, rejoicing in a weight measuring from one to three tons, and in hight varying from six to ten feet. And so profound is the Indo-Chinese belief in omens that an unusual grunt from this potentate is quite sufficient to interrupt the most important affairs and break the most solemn engagements.—*Vincent's "Land of the White Elephant."*

This Pearly Personification of Pagan Purity IS EXHIBITED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE IN THE Great Forepaugh Show! Which is now on its 20th Annual Tour, and is by far the Largest and Most Complete Combination of Hippodrome, Menagerie, Museum, Circus, and Trained Wild Beasts IN THE UNIVERSE. Exhibits in Chicago for Ten Days, At Corner State and Twenty-second-sts., AFTERNOON AND EVENING, COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16th, And Continuing JUNE 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

ADMISSION, AND A GOOD SEAT - - - 50 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS - - - 25 CENTS.

All the time the Exhibition is here tickets will be for sale at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, corner of State and Madison-sts.

J. A. & A. FOREPAUGH, Managers. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor. R. S. DINGESS, Gen'l Manager of Advertising.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK. Last Day of the Races Monday, June 9th, AT THE CHICAGO DRIVING PARK. THREE GOOD SPEED CONTESTS.

First Race—Unfinished 2:30 Pace. Minnie R., Juliet, Scott Newman.

Second Race—2:35 Class. Little Ned, Revenue, Misfortune, Will Collender, Maud H., Princess, Desdemona, B. G. Howard.

Third Race—2:18 Class. Deck Wright, Catchfly, Phyllis, Overman.

Fast Horses and Fast Track. Admission {Including seat in grand stand} One Dollar

Trotting commences promptly at 2 p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to the Track Gates. The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams, direct to the track, starting at 1:30 p. m. Official Pools sold at the Sherman House morning and evening of each day.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S PALACE DIME MUSEUMS. SOUTH SIDE. Clark-st., near Madison. 15—15—15 Living—Living—Living WONDERS! Wonders! Wonders! All new! All new! And the grandest Stage Show of the season. WEST SIDE. W. Madison, near Halsted. 13—13—13 Living—Human CURIOSITIES! Season Wonder Week. Everything Changed. Sparkling Stage specialities.

STANDARD THEATRE. ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY, June 9. Tony Pastor's OWN COMPANY, The VERY BEST SHOW ON EARTH. New in every respect and unequaled. Unlike all others. Entirely original. Composed of novel features and star artists. TONY PASTOR present and appearing at every performance. No advance in prices, although the best show on earth. Two hours of fun, concluding with BUSHELL'S BAD BOYS, or BOYHOOD DAYS. Closing performances today—Matinee at 2 p. m., tonight at 8:30 p.m., Callender's Consolidated Minstrels. Monday, June 16—TRUE HEART OF ERIN.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division. One week, commencing Monday, June 9, Saturday and Sunday matinees, BOSTON OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Thursday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, BILLEE TAYLOR. Saturday Evening, Sunday Matinee and Evening, H. M. S. PINAFORE. Popular prices: 50, 35, 25, and 15c. This Sunday Matinee and Evening, Chas. A. Gardiner in KARL THE PEDDLER.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Only Theatre in Chicago using Blackman's Patent Revolving Fans, rendering the auditorium delightfully cool and pleasant. Today at 2, Tonight at 8:30, MR. LEWIS MORRISON and his superb company in the DUKE'S MOTTO. "I AM HERE!" Monday—"A Celebrated Case."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 8, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, And farewell performance of MR. FRANK MAYO AS NORDECK. A play that has proved the undoubted merit of American Authors As well as the indisputable superiority of American Artists. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Clark-st., opposite Court-House. JOHN A. HAMLIN....Manager. The Home of Comic Opera. SUPPE VICTORIOUS! A Musical Triumph, A Dramatic Event, A Spectacular Production That Defies Competition! The Verd et Ours! Crowds upon crowds greet us at each performance, superior to weather notwithstanding. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, (Through Messrs. Goldmark & Conreid), Franz von Suppe's latest Grand Spectacular Opera Comique, in Three Acts, entitled A TRIP TO AFRICA! Presented with Magnificent Splendor by THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY, ADOLPH NEUENDORFF, Director. MME. GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY, And a Strong Company. Superb Chorus, Magnificent Scenery, Augmented Orchestra. Special Note: In Act II. occurs the startling and entirely novel effect of the ILLUMINATION of the VICE REGAL GARDENS at CAIRO with the ELECTRIC LIGHT. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Box-Office open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE Randolph and Clark-sts. This afternoon at 2 and evening at 8, Happy Cal. Wagner's Minstrels. Special features in Museum—THE HOWARDS, Harry and May, in the Wonderful Second Sight Mystery. THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS AND PLANTATION SONG SHOUTERS. Miss NELLIE HENDERSON, the Electric Lady. Doors open at 9 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 35 and 50c extra. Reserved Seats can be procured in advance at the Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court. Battle of Gettysburg. Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

SWIMMING! At corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. and at 914 and 920 West Madison-st. Water and halls kept always at summer temperature. Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Ladies' hours 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

BLAINE Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life, published at Augusta, his home. Largest, handsomest, cheapest, best. By the renowned historian and biographer, Col. Conwell, whose life of Garfield, published by us, outsold the twenty others by 60,000. Outsells every book ever published in this world; many agents are selling fifty daily. Agents are making fortunes. All new beginners successful; grand chance for them; $43.50 made by a lady agent the first day. Terms most liberal. Particulars free. Better send 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, now ready, including large prospectus book, and save valuable time.

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MONEY T[...] On Real Estate at current ra[...] Room[...]

DUTIABLE G[...]

The following dutiable [...] yesterday: Lillienfeld Bro[...] wine; M. D. T. Co., 25 barr[...] Isaacs, 33 crates earthenw[...] Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goo[...] cases dry goods; A. Berne[...] C. W. Sheldon & Co., 5 c[...] [illegible] 11 cases musical [...] & Co., 10 cases album[...] cases lumber; Burley [...] earthenware; J. B. Burger[...] [illegible] machine; G. W. Sheld[...] [illegible] plate. Collections, $4,[...]

A BOLD BRI[...]

The celebrated brigand [...] recently in the State[...] where he had been confine[...] was sentenced for life [...] most famous exploits of Z[...] committed at Forlimpopo[...] theatre where a perform[...] from the stage they leve[...] the audience, announced [...] and guarded by a b[...] audience had better give[...] valuables. One of the ga[...] collecting jewels [...] then leisurely retired[...]

...SIA."

...NG TO BATHE.
...t's Path with Flowers when it Goes Abroad
...bath, whither it is conducted with ...ies. Young maidens strew its path ...m by virtue of its passionate delight ...ey are apt to be sacrificed to the ..., it rarely leaves its palace cell ...n. Amid these happy conditions— ...stion—it may live to be a centenarian ...nd in hight varying from six to ten ...t an unusual grunt from this po... ...s and break the most solemn ...

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...CHARGE IN THE
...gh Show!
... far the Largest and Most ... of
...and Trained Wild Beasts
...or Ten Days,
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...DAY NIGHT, JUNE 8,
...NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
...d farewell performance of
...FRANK MAYO
AS
...ORDECK,
...that has proved the undoubted merit of
...erican Authors
...s the indisputable superiority of
...erican Artists.
...NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

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A Spectacular Production
Competition! The Verd et Ours! Crowds ...s greet us at each performance, opposi... ...her notwithstanding.
...VENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
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...RIP TO AFRICA!
...ented with Magnificent Splendor by
...UENDORFF OPERA COMPANY,
...OLPH NEUENDORFF, Director.
...GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY,
And a Strong Company.
...Chorus,
...Magnificent Scenery,
Augmented Orchestra.
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Lawson, Douglas & Co.

Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, New York.
No. 14 Exchange-place, Boston.

Orders executed in Stocks and Bonds, either for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Daily Market Letter issued to customers. Private Wire to Boston and "Hotel Lafayette," Philadelphia.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at current rates.
F. E. STANLEY,
Room 6, 86 Washington-st.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 128 cases wine; M. D. T. Co., 25 barrels herring; Bliss & Sons, 38 crates earthenware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Beifeld Bros., 3 cases dry goods; A. Bernstein, 1 case models; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 5 casks wine; Lyon & Healy, 13 cases musical goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 10 cases albums; A. Newell & Co., 1 case lumber; Burley & Tyrrell, 66 crates earthenware; J. B. Burger, 1 keg wine; 1 sewing-machine; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2,963 boxes raisins. Collections, $4,487.

A BOLD BRIGAND.

The celebrated brigand Zuffa, of Bologna, died recently in the State prison at Genoa, where he had been confined for eighteen years. He was sentenced for life in 1866. One of the most famous exploits of Zuffa and his gang was committed at Forlimpopoli. They entered a theatre where a performance was going on. From the stage they leveled their carbines at the audience, announced that every door was closed and guarded by a brigand, and that the people had better give up at once all their valuables. One of the gang went around with a bag, collecting jewels and money, and the band then leisurely retired.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Generally Strong, but the Vanderbilts Weak—Chicago and New York Clearing-House Statements.

The Produce Markets More Active and Averaged Firmer—Meats Strong.

Wheat Higher on Account of a Better Export Demand and Bad Weather in Europe.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	June 7.	May 31.
New York	$96,638,314	$103,955,638
Boston	9,255,159	11,358,196
Chicago	6,473,830	7,637,697
Philadelphia	7,913,023	9,100,093
St. Louis	2,462,600	1,625,308
Baltimore	1,354,113	1,712,843
New Orleans	978,633	....
Totals	$125,570,688	$138,139,782

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 5c discount to 10c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

It was still quiet yesterday, but there was a noticeable increase in business. Lenders are holding up rates pretty well and they predict that we shall see no very cheap money in this market the present summer. Deposits are not growing as rapidly as has been expected by many people. There has, indeed, been very little change the last week. The funds that went into the country during the recent excitement remain there for the most part, and it is not now expected that they will return soon. Some persons in a good position to observe think there is a strong tendency to hoard gold. Collections in the country, too, are hard and merchants are in consequence obliged to borrow freely. These facts naturally strengthen the money market here. One of the leading banks of Chicago reports that it has loaned no funds for time or call since the financial disturbance began at less than 7 per cent. The current quotations are 6 for call and 6@7 for time. Some money is loaned on call at 5, but the supply at that rate is small. There is still much of the feeling among the banks in regard to lending that prevailed during the panic. Some of them have relaxed a little, but one of the largest is just as careful as ever, the officials declaring that if they accommodated all who wanted loans their supply would soon be exhausted. Eastern exchange was very strong yesterday, the supply being small. The rate early in the day was 25c premium per $1,000 and 50c in the afternoon. There were a good many orders left unfilled at the close of the day. There was no change in foreign bills. The supply is still small. The feeling in regard to general business is better, but activity is not expected till we get good crops.

There was a fair demand for investment securities, and the tendency of prices is upward. Quite a good many small lots were taken yesterday. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $1,000 West Park 7s of 1890 at 109¼, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 90⅝, $3,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93⅝, and $3,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 69.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

†Continental N. Bank	130	Cook County 5s, 1899	105
Hibernian Bank. Co.	120	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	200	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
†International Bank	110	N.C.C.Ry.1 Mtg.6s,1900	110¾
†Mer. Ln. & Trust Co.	215	N. C. City Ry.	[illegible]
Met. Nat. Bank	100	South Park 6s, 1890	104¾
Nat. Bank of Illinois	143½	South Park 7s, [illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. U. S.-Yds. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	W.Div.Ry.cou. 5-20 6s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1890	105¾	W. D. Ry. reg. 6s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1891	111	West Park 7s, 1890	104¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	115	West Town 5s, 1890	101
Chicago City 7s, 1894	117¾	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1895	[illegible]	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	63
Chicago City 7s, 1897	121	Postal T. Co. 6s, 1912	40
Chicago City 7s, 1899	123¾	C. B. of T., 10-50 5s	103¾
Chicago City 6s, 1895	109	C. G. F. & L. Co. 6s,'12	[illegible]
Chicago City 6s, 1896	109¾	Chi. City Railway	[illegible]
Chicago City 6s, 1897	110	Chi. G. L. & C. Co.	110
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111	Con. G., F. & L. Co.	44
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103¾	W. Div. City Ry.	347¾
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	97¾	Postal T. Co.	4
Cook County 7s, 1889	107	U. S.-Yds. & T Co.	120
Cook County 7s, 1891	115		

The New York stock market was on the whole pretty strong except the Vanderbilts, but there was no considerable rise. New York Central was affected by a revival of the report that the company is to issue more bonds. Missouri Pacific advanced two points, and it was thought by some that it was cornered. The general short interest in the market is still large, but the strength of the list is principally due to the manipulation of the cliques, which are supposed to be led by Gould. There was a report that the Postal Telegraph Company had bought out the Bankers' & Merchants'. Whether this is true or not there is no doubt that arrangements are being made for a better understanding between the two companies. It is probable, too, that the Baltimore & Ohio will get along amicably with them. It is said that Gould has a "plan" for the relief of the Louisville & Nashville Road which contemplates the issue of $4,000,000 of collateral trust bonds to run ten years at 6 per cent. The sales of the day were 250,000 shares.

The weekly New York bank statement is very gratifying. It shows a continued reduction in the item that has been the most serious weakness in those institutions—the loans—and an increase in the supply of ready money. The falling off in the deposits is no doubt due to the withdrawal of private funds, for the accounts of the country banks in New York have been increasing of late. The loans are now down to an uncommonly low point. It is not probable that the liquidation by the banks is all over yet. Most likely loans on stock collateral will continue to be called for some time. After that process is finished the condition of the loan account will depend largely on the status of general business. The following are the items of the week's statement:

Loans	$302,608,500	Decrease	$7,040,300
Specie	46,192,600	Increase	297,000
Legal tenders	26,984,700	Increase	1,855,600
Deposits	283,323,200	Decrease	5,058,100
Circulation	14,372,300	Decrease	600
Reserve	72,177,300	Increase	2,062,600
Reserve required	70,830,800	Decrease	1,259,525
Surplus reserve	1,346,500		

The business at the Chicago Clearing-House for the week ending June 7 was as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$9,531,800.22	$645,187.47
Tuesday	13,265,408.68	1,625,143.61
Wednesday	8,818,848.01	1,251,721.91
Thursday	8,414,515.14	833,942.80
Friday	7,083,152.68	225,064.09
Saturday	6,473,830.56	420,016.90
Total	$53,687,545.29	$5,091,065.69
Preceding week	33,304,906.02	3,556,684.36
Corresp'ding week last year	53,720,531.88	6,366,681.83

At the Board of Trade Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$407,562.50	$11,873.75
Tuesday	273,347.50	[illegible]
Wednesday	364,255.00	63,252.50
Thursday	421,906.25	79,380.75
Friday	344,442.50	79,137.00
Saturday	153,958.75	48,343.75
Total	$2,464,542.50	$378,879.00
Preceding week	2,189,130.00	434,693.75

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last June 7	Last June 6
Can. Pacific	[illegible]	45	44¾	44¾	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	400	43	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	1,100	42	41	42	41¾
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	101	101	101	100
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	34,210	61½	[illegible]	[illegible]	60

Bank statement—Reserve, increase, $2,317,125.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	104
American	92	United States	47

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	116
United States 4½s	111	Tex. Pac. land grants	48¾
United States new 4s	123¾	do Rio Grande	46¾
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific firsts	112¾
Central Pacific firsts	111	do land grant	105¾
Erie seconds	56¾	do sinking fnd	107
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	94		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68¾	Tennessee 6s, new	38¾
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	105	Va. con. ex-m. cp.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	38¾	do deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	U S 4s coup.	120	10000	N Y W S & B 1st.	41¾
10000	U S 4s regd.	119¾	2000	do.	41
10000	do.	119	3000	do.	41
10000	A & P inc.	11¾	1000	do.	41
5000	Amn D & I 5s.	80	3000	do.	41
4000	Can So 1st gtd.	100	2000	do.	41
[illegible]	C B & Q deb 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C & O 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	NYL E & W 2d con.	[illegible]
[illegible]	D & R G 1st con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	E Tenn 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y C & St L 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	E Tenn inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eliz Lex & B S 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Pac 1st coup.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O & M 2d.	[illegible]
[illegible]	H & T C 1st—M L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O & T 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Intl coup 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ore S L 6s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	K & Des M 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	L & N gen m 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	R & D 1st 6s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	L & N con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	R & P 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich So s f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shen Val 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich Cen 7s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex P 1st—RGD.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mutual U Tel 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M & E 7s of '71.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M & St P 1st—H & D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M & St L 2d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N Y W S & B 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex P inc l g.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	41	[illegible]	Tol & Wab 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U P 1st.	[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]	U S 6s regd '81.	[illegible]	[illegible]	M & S P cons.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	M K & T gen 5s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Alabama—Cl A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y W S & B 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amn D & I 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C B & Q deb 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C & O 1st—Series B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N J C adjmt.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	NYL E & W 2d con.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C & O cur.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C & N W s f deb 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	D & R G 1st con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	NYL & W const m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	E Tenn 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Pac 1st coup.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ore S L 6s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O & M 2d.	[illegible]
[illegible]	E Tenn inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	R W & O Ex 5s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	L S 1st regd.	127	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac 3d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	St L A I M 5s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex Pac 1st—RGD	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M & S P 1st—C & P W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M & S P 1st—W & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W & St P 2d.	[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S 4s regd.	119	[illegible]	Mich So s f.	[illegible]
[illegible]	B C R & N 1st.	101	[illegible]	NYL E & W 2d con.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C & O 1st—Series A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	C B & Q deb 5s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Can So 1st gtd.	100	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	L Island con 5s.	102	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo Pac 1st cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Y C & St L 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mut Union 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	No Pac 1st coup.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	O & M 1st—S D.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M K & T gen 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogn Imp Co 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Met El 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	St L A I M—Da Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M L S & W 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	St L A I M 5s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N Y W S & B 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	St L & I M 1st—C & F.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex Pac 1st—RGD	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W & St P 2d.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont'l Nat Bank.	[illegible]

New York, June 7.—Money market easy at 2@3; closed offered at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484¼; do demand, 486¾.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., June 7.—[Special.]—The rate for balances at the clearing-house was still further reduced today, the banks borrowing money at 3½@4 per cent, most of the transactions being at 3½ per cent. New York funds sold at from 5c discount to 10c premium per $1,000. The exchanges today were $9,255,159. One year ago today they were $12,671,220. The balances today were $1,327,967. The gross exchanges for the week were $61,468,923, against $70,088,338 for the corresponding week of last year. The balances for the week were $7,135,281.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	600	72	72	71¾	71¾
Flint	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Cent.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Pullman	10	102	102	102	102
Union Pacific	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Wis. Central	100	10	10	10	10
New England Tel.	100	22	23	22¾	22¾
Erie Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Tel.	23	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
Chicago & W. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. P. H. mining	20	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾
Quincy mining	5	37	37	37	37

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

2000	C B & Q 4s	89	3000	Mex 7s	34¾
1000	Den Ex 4s	89	5000	K C S & M 6s	91
15000	Mex 7s	35	2000	Atchison 7s	99

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—Clearings, $7,913,023; balances, $1,112,507. Money, 5@6, the most active stocks loaning flat to a premium.

The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	54¼	54¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Northern Pacific	21	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	49¾	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	41½	42
B. N. Y. & P.	5	5¾
New Jersey Central	58¾	58½
Reading general mortgage	80	81¾

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., June 7.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484.

FOREIGN.

London, June 7—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 13-16; do, account, 100.

St. Paul, 75¾; Canadian Pacific, 46⅝; Illinois Central, 123; New York Central, 108¾; Erie, 15¼; seconds, 59; Reading, 12⅝.

United States 4½s, 113⅝; United States 4s, 123⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £50,000.

Paris, June 7.—Rentes, 79f 25c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., June 7.—[Special.]—New York exchange still rules at 75c premium between banks and $1.00 over the counter. Currency was shipped in considerable quantities.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.—Only a small business was done in mining stocks and the market continues rather weak. The sales included Consolidated Pacific at 30, Consolidated Virginia at 19, Sierra Nevada at 175, and Horn Silver at 5⅜. Sutro 12 regular and 13 buyer at 60, Consolidated Pacific at 30, Bodie at 450, Bulwer at 63, Sierra Nevada at 185, Eureka at 300, Horn Silver at 5¼, and Navajo at 330.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver pref.	22
Ontario	19	Sutro	13
Quicksilver	3¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., June 7.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Hale & Norcross	$1.62¾
Belcher	1.00	Mexican	1.37¾
Best & Belcher	1.75	Navajo	3.00
Bodie Consolidated	4.00	Ophir	1.00
California	10	Potosi	35
Chollar	1.37¾	Savage	70
Con. Pacific	25	Sierra Nevada	75
Consolidated Va.	15	Union Con	1.25
Crown Point	1.12¾	Utah	70
Eureka consolidated	3.00	Yellow Jacket	1.62¾
Gould & Curry	85		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active Saturday and averaged stronger. There was not a large volume of trading, and what there was appeared to be mostly local, but it was a decided improvement upon the inactivity of the previous day, when operators did little but stand in front of the bulletin board "waiting for the verdict." The main facts in the situation were a good demand for meats here and for wheat in New York, the latter finding an echo here, while there were some reports of poor crop prospects for wheat in the West.

Provisions were irregular. Pork was dull and about 5c lower, with only a very few trades at $19.20 for July, $18.00 for October, and $13.75 for the year. Lard was quiet at $8.35 early to $8.40, and later to $8.35, for August, with July at 12½c discount and September nearly nominal at $8.47½. Ribs were in better demand and advanced 12½c, to $8.65 for August, receding to $8.60, and closing at $8.62½. There was a good cash inquiry for meats, and the sales of the day were mostly going to St. Louis and Cincinnati. The shipments of last week include nearly 50,000 tcs lard. The packing of this city since the close of February includes about 672,000 hogs, against 676,000 to same time last year and 377,000 to do in 1882.

Flour was dull on local account, but moderately active in low grades for shipment to Canada. The coarse millstuffs were steady.

Wheat was more active and irregularly stronger. It advanced ⅞c, to 90¾c for July, fell back to 90¼c, touched 91c two or three times, and closed at 90¾c, with August 1⅜c premium, and June 2c discount. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 88¼@89c, and other grades in store were inactive. The situation turned almost entirely on foreign news, partly as coming through New York, though Prime's reports were unfavorable to the crop. But our receipts were larger, and St. Louis was quoted 2¾c lower. All this was more than counterbalanced by the Paris cables telling of bad weather and prospects of a late harvest, while London reported a good continental demand for cargoes, and advanced limits here, and New York was stronger on a good export demand. In this city Dows and Mair "worked" about 225,000 bu, and it was said that about another 300,000 bu was awaiting freight engagements. New York posted another batch of 14,000 bu wheat, but even that was favorable to higher prices for a good article. Field Lindley covered a line of shorts early, and Young was buying August against sales for July at 1⅜c difference. Milmine, Poole Kent, Down, and Baker were also free buyers, and the latter took hold afresh about noon, supposed to be on fresh orders from the seaboard. Kershaw and Dows were buying July on export orders; and the powerful selling seemed to be done by Ream, Clapp, and Hobbs. On the curbstone July sold up to 91¼c, but was afterwards quoted at 90⅞c bid.

Corn was quiet, and averaged easier. It sold early at ⅛c advance, at 57c, declined to 56¼c, reacted to 56⅝c, and closed at 56½c bid for July, with August at 1⅛c premium, and June at 1⅛ discount. Our receipts were larger, and the crowd was disappointed at hearing that our stock had decreased during the week only about one-tenth of the million bushels which many had expected. The larger supply caused a weakening of cash lots, rejected in store declining 1¼@1½c, to 45½c, while new mixed only sold ¼c lower, at 53c, and No. 2 in store at 54¾@55c. There was not much doing in futures, and what was done seemed to be mostly in changes from one month to another. On the curbstone the market was quoted at 56⅛c for July. Some export orders were here, but none were reported to have been filled.

Oats opened strong for futures, sales being made ⅛@⅜c higher than the latest prices of Friday, but a weak feeling was developed later and prices dropped ⅛@⅜c, and closed easy at 33¾c for June and 33¼c for July. Samples were in free offering and weak, No. 2 white selling at 34¼@35c, chiefly at 34¼@35c. Cash No. 2 mixed in store was in some demand on shipping account, and sales were reported at 33⅜@33½c, while No. 2 white in store sold at 33¼c.

Rye was in request on export orders and ruled very firm for cash No. 2, for which 63@63½c was paid, and 63½c was bid for sample lots of No. 2 to go into store. Nothing was done in futures, which were quoted at 63½c for June and 64½c for July.

Barley was easy at previous prices, cash No. 2 being nominally 62c, and sample lots bringing 45@59c, according to quality.

Seeds were unchanged at $1.27@1.28 for timothy, $1.68@1.69 for No. 1 flax, and $5.35 for prime clover.

The dry-goods market was more quiet. There was little doing beyond filling moderate orders by mail and wire. Groceries were ordered in a fairly liberal way and averaged steady. The only change noted was a decline in sugars of ⅛c. Standard granulated was offered at 7c, while yellows were quoted down to 4⅞@5½c. There was fair activity in dairy products and previous prices were sustained, though the market for full-cream cheese was quoted weak. Dried fruits met with a light inquiry, and aside from a decline of 5c in loose muscatel raisins were quoted unchanged. Fish were going out freely at previous quotations. Oils were steady. Coal and pig-iron remained dull and weak. Hay was steady, but trade has been hurt some by the change in Southern freight rates. Hides, tallow, and wool were reported steady at quotations. Green fruits were plenty and rather active. Broom-corn was in moderate request and unchanged. Eggs were steady at 13½c and whisky was quiet, with unfinished goods quoted at $1.13.

The receipts of contract grades of corn in this city during last week foot up 689 car-loads, or about 345,000 bu. The shipments of the same grades during that time are reported as aggregating 1,531,400 bu, giving a decrease of about 1,187,000 bu, which leaves only about 1,800,000 bu of those grades now in store here. There is thus but a small supply of contract corn on hand—a fact which may be lost sight of in the rough comparison of total receipts with total shipments. The low grades are in relatively larger stock than is usual at this date.

Some of the men who did not favor the nomination of Blaine predicted Friday that there would be a grand selling out of wheat if he should be the choice of the convention. It looked Saturday as if they had already done the selling and had to buy it back.

Cash No. 2 red wheat was yesterday quoted in St. Louis at $1.03, being a decline of about 2¾c in one day. Larger receipts frightened the people of that city much more than the folks of Chicago.

Late dispatches from New York state that every bushel of spring wheat in that city has been bought for export, and the cry is still for more. Bad weather in Europe is given as a reason for the increased demand.

There was a quiet and weak cattle market. The receipts were larger than is usual to Saturday, in addition to which there were not a few stale cattle. Quotations are $5.25@7.00 for shipping steers, $2.50@5.25 for butchers' stock, and $3.75@4.75 for stockers. Hogs were in good demand and firm at $4.90@5.45 for poor to choice light and at $5.00@5.60 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. The receipts for the week were about 35,000 cattle, 95,200 hogs, and 12,500 sheep, against 29,354 cattle, 97,862 hogs, and 8,909 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
June	$19.20	$19.20@19.25	$19.25
July	19.20	19.20@19.25	19.25
August	19.20	19.15@19.25	19.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$8.07½	$8.05 @ 8.20	$8.10
July	8.17½	[illegible] @ 8.22½	8.22½
August	8.30	8.32½@ 8.65	8.35
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$8.30	$8.40 @ 8.45	$8.45
July	8.37½	8.42½@ 8.55	8.50
August	8.50	8.52½@ 8.65	8.62½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	87¾	88¼@ [illegible]	88½
June	87¾	88¼@ 89	88¾
July	90¼	90¼@ 91	90¾
August	91¾	91¾@ 92¾	92¼
CORN.			
No. 2	55¼	54¾@ 55¼	55
June	55¼	55 @ 55¾	55
July	56¾	56¼@ 57	56½
August	58	57¾@ 58¾	57¾
OATS.			
No. 2	33¾	33¼@ 33¾	33¾
June	33¾	33¼@ 33¾	33½
July	33¾	33¼@ 34	33¾
Year	27¾	27¾@ 27¾	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$1.10¾	$1.12¾	$1.14¾
No. 2 corn	55¼	56¼	56¾
No. 2 oats	40¾	39¾	33¾
No. 2 rye	*62	*63¾	*64¾
Pork	18.60	18.70	18.85
Lard	11.52½	11.55	11.65
Short ribs	9.57½	9.60	9.70

Lake freights were steady at 1½c for corn and 1¾c for wheat to Buffalo. There was a fair inquiry for vessel-room, and it was reported that 2c was paid on a cargo of wheat to Sandusky.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	9,951	9,501	10,268	8,365
Wheat, bu	26,088	47,409	104,005	5,405
Corn, bu	294,150	238,978	196,992	312,537
Oats, bu	170,125	228,349	169,950	257,903
Rye, bu	4,561	16,955	3,047	3,032
Barley, bu	5,400	5,633	3,568	5,673
Grass-seed, lbs	79,730	33,375	91,030	69,840
Flax-seed, lbs	23,450	181,776	30,100	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	57,700	20,000	14,800	22,338
Cured meats, lbs	380,600	153,200	1,303,105	1,736,808
Canned meats, cases	....	....	650	705
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	442,450	447,386
Beef, tcs	....	....	13	9
Beef, brls	....	....	331	120
Pork, brls	....	105	1,984	335
Lard, lbs	27,585	397,040	1,953,508	245,730
Cheese, lbs	154,841	212,397	79,270	129,600
Butter, lbs	323,240	428,270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	19,488	[illegible]	3,141	[illegible]
Cattle, No	6,016	5,906	2,182	1,703
Sheep, No	1,004	1,339	5	349
Hides, lbs	162,555	163,224	146,520	195,457
Wool, lbs	171,042	257,736	191,113	143,196
Coal, tons	11,322	15,878	1,237	920
Lumber, m feet	11,432	8,584	3,391	4,571
Shingles, m	4,343	4,792	154	123,000
Salt, brls	2,757	5,486	4,108	1,333

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city last week:

	June 7, 1884.	June 9, 1883.
Flour, brls	63,186	65,987
Wheat, bu	151,516	262,604
Corn, bu	1,649,646	2,197,986
Oats, bu	1,284,149	1,082,416
Rye, bu	36,232	117,564
Barley, bu	46,853	47,848

The following were the corresponding shipments:

	June 7, 1884.	June 9, 1883.
Flour, brls	72,925	49,635
Wheat, bu	297,978	71,501
Corn, bu	1,757,703	1,533,098
Oats, bu	1,040,600	989,340
Rye, bu	141,718	84,391
Barley, bu	21,646	20,887

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	6	1	15
Spring wheat	20	35	5	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	278	83	389	[illegible]

Total about 450,000 bu. Inspected out, 82,341 bu wheat, 152,007 bu corn, 22,771 bu oats, 10,510 bu rye.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

Flour—50 brls patent springs and 50 brls rye on private terms; 1,425 sacks winters, partly at $2.10@2.80. Total equal to about 1,600 brls.

Other Millstuffs—19 cars bran at $10.50@13.00; 8 cars middlings at $12.00@15.25; 1 car barley screenings at $16.50.

Mixed Wheat—3 cars No. 2 at 87c.

Winter Wheat—11 cars by sample at 84@91c for No. 3 red. Total about 6,000 bu.

Spring Wheat—7 cars and 225,000 bu No. 2, partly at 88¼@89c; 37 cars by sample at 79@85c for No. 3 on track and 88c free on board cars. Total about 250,000 bu.

Corn—41 cars No. 2 at 54¾@55¼c; 45 cars high mixed at 55¼@56c; 67 cars rejected at 45½@49c; 5 cars new mixed at 53c; 108 cars by sample at 45c for rejected on track and 47@53c free on board cars. Total about 195,000 bu.

Oats—18 cars No. 2 at 33¾@33¾c; 6 cars No. 2 white at 33¾c; 109 cars by sample at 33¼@34¾c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33¼@34¾c free on board cars. Total about 135,000 bu.

Rye—2 cars No. 2 at 63@63½c; 12 cars by sample at 63½c for No. 2. Total about 7,000 bu.

Barley—11 cars by sample at 55@60c for No. 3, 53@58c for No. 4, and 46c for No. 5. Total about 8,000 bu.

Mess Pork—250 brls new at $15.75.

Lard—270 tcs at $8.05@8.20.

Meats—75 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 200 tcs do July and 200 tcs do August on private terms; 175 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, partly at 7¼c; 500 tcs August at 7¾@7¾c; 100,000 lbs long clear sides on private terms; 150,000 lbs short clear sides at $8.50@8.55; 100,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool, June 7—11:30 a. m.—Breadstuffs—Steady.

Flour—American, 10s@11s 6d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@7s 11d. Corn—New, 5s 5d; old, 5s 4½d.

Provisions—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 42s.

Liverpool, June 7—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs—New mixed steady at 5s 4½d.

Liverpool, June 7.—Cotton—Hardening tendency and prices unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

Breadstuffs—Quiet. Wheat—No. 1 California, 7s 7d@7s 11d; No. 2 do, 7s 3d@7s 5d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 5d.

Cheese—Fine American, 58s.

London, June 7—1:30 p. m.—Turpentine—Easy at 28s 6d.

London, June 7—5 p. m.—American Lard—47@48s.

Sugar—Muscovado afloat, 14s 9d@15s 3d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 28s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, June 7.—Wheat—Not much doing; California rather easier. Corn firmer; 5s 5d. Off coast—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn neglected. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull and easier. Not much doing in wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Pork, 72s. Lard, 42s. Long clear sides, 41s. Short clear sides, 43s. Beef, 86s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese dull and lower; 58s.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.—Cotton—Quiet at 11⅝@11¾c; futures steady; June, 11.68c; July, 11.79c; August, 11.93c; September, 11.77c; October, 11.31c; November, 11.08c; December, 11.08c; January, 11.16c; February, 11.28c; March, 11.39c.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 1,500 brls.

Grain—Wheat—Spot grades 1@2½c higher; receipts, 36,000 bu; exports, 49,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, 97¼@98c; ungraded red, 84c@$1.18¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, 99c; No. 4 red, 86c; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@1.03¼c; ungraded, $1.18; No. 2 red, June, sales 648,000 bu at $1.00¾@1.00¾, closing at $1.00¾; July, sales 648,000 bu at $1.00¾@1.01¾, closing $1.04¾; August, sales 536,000 bu at $1.05@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾; September, sales 672,000 bu at $1.06@1.06¾, closing $1.06¾; December, sales 32,000 bu at $1.10¼@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾; January, sales 16,000 bu at $1.12; No. 2 spring, July, sales 40,000 bu at 95¼c. Corn—Spot lots a shade lower; receipts, 53,000 bu; exports, 39,000 bu; ungraded, 56@63½c; No. 3, 58@58½c; steamer, 60@60½c; No. 2, 62¼@63¼c; ungraded white, 70@72c; No. 2 June, 62¾@63¼c, closing at 63¼c; July, 63¼@63¾c, closing at 63¾c; August, 64¾@65c, closing at 64¾c; September, 66c; October, 67c. Oats—¼@½c lower; active; receipts, 73,000 bu; exports, 41,000 bu; mixed Western, 38@39¼c; white Western, 40@44c.

Hay—Steady, with a fair demand, at 65c.

Hops—Quiet and barely steady; new 18@25c; Pacific coast 21@25c.

Groceries—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal. Options slightly higher. Sales: 1,500 bags Rio No. 7, July, 8.10@8.20c; 1,750 do August, 8.20@8.45c; 250 do September, 8.45c; 250 do October, 8.50@8.55c; 250 do November, 8.55c; 1,500 December, 8.60@8.65c. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining quoted at 4⅞@5c; C, 5¼@5½c. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

Petroleum—Steady; United, 73¼c.

Tallow—Quiet, but firm.

Resin—Dull.

Turpentine—Steady; 30@30¼.

Eggs—Western fresh firm, with a moderate demand.

Leather—Steady and moderately active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@27c.

Wool—Dull and barely steady; domestic fleece, 33@45c; pulled, 18@40c; Texas, 14@34c.

Provisions—Pork neglected and nominal. Old mess quoted at $16.87½@17.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; Western steam, spot, $8.30@8.35; July, $8.35@8.37; August, $8.47; September $8.51.

Butter—Dull and fair and more firm.

Cheese—Dull and easy; Western flat 5@9½c.

Lead—Dull; common, $3.65@3.65.

Others unchanged.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Tribune does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

They Do.

Chicago, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Do the delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of President pay their own expenses? B. B. C.

The Counsel "We" Were Able to Afford.

Chicago, June 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—But the Republican party, assembled in convention to shape its own destiny, *has seen fit to disregard such counsel as we were able to afford it.—Daily Nuisance.*

Bah!

Obstructions to Travel.

Chicago, June 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We notice there is a proposition before the Council to abandon the Chicago River on account of its obstruction to travel. Would it not be also a good idea to abandon Clark street in the vicinity of Sixteenth on account of its obstruction to the Western Indiana Railroad? As it now is they cannot switch in the street all of the time, and we know they would not be satisfied to allow the street to be open for ten minutes, even if allowed to close it for the next twenty. A Sufferer.

A Warning.

Chicago, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please insert tomorrow morning that a young man is about the city forging the name of prominent firms on checks and getting them cashed? If merchants will be on their guard they may be able to secure this young man very easily. He comes first and asks the cashier if he can accommodate Mr. So-and-so (who is always a near neighbor), giving the name of some well-known house, by cashing a check for $50 or so, and then comes back with a check supposed to be signed by them. Several houses have already been caught by his sharpness. If you will please insert this you will confer a favor upon the merchants of Lake street.

Lewis R. Emery,
Cashier Kelley, Maus & Co.

A Pitiable Case.

Chicago, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am visiting Chicago with my brother (who is a Boston delegate) and want to pay a visit to the zoölogical collection in Lincoln Park to see the seals. But I am prevented going, although several of my nephews (my sister Amelia's sons) have offered to attend me, and all my nieces (my sister Arabella's daughters) are anxious to accompany me, because I am told that an Aunt-eater is in the menagerie. I have such confidence in the arrangements made by the Commissioners for the safe-keeping of the animals exhibited that I might perhaps overcome my fear of personal risk from an accidental encounter with this formidable creature and enter the park under a strong escort of my blood relations, but I cannot so far forget what is due to the memory of many excellent women—related to those near and dear to them as I am related to Amelia's and Arabella's children—who must have fallen victims to the strange appetite of this voracious animal and others of its species, as to set my foot within the precincts of the park while it remains one of its denizens, and, indeed, I may as well mention that I shall not think it respectful of any of Amelia's or Arabella's children to gratify a morbid curiosity to inspect a collection which has received such an unnatural addition.

This expression of my feelings on a most painful subject will perhaps have some little weight with those for whom it is intended, when I add that a disregard of my wishes might influence the testamentary dispositions I am about to make in their favor.

I shudder and require the stimulus of smelling salts when I think of the particular sort of sustenance that must be found for this—this Aunt-eater! Perhaps like the great snakes, it only requires to be fed occasionally—once a quarter or so; but even four aunts a year! the thought is too awful, especially when I reflect that my poor fellow-aunts must be shut up alive with the monster if it has these serpentine propensities.

An Aunt (single) of thirty years' standing.

Street-Car Conductors.

Chicago, June 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It appears to me very pertinent to inquire if the management of the street-railways why they do not either secure conductors possessing good "horse sense" naturally, or otherwise furnish them with special instructions how to treat the traveling public—patrons of the street-cars—with due consideration and common civility. The instances of rudeness, gruffness, and incivility on the part of conductors are, indeed, too numerous for an apology. Instances of unfitness for the position of conductor are of too frequent occurrence even upon such an important thoroughfare as West Madison street. For instance, last Wednesday evening, which was rainy, cold, and windy, a lady was sitting by an open window on the north side of the car. Soon after leaving State street she politely asked the conductor (No. 28) if he would not be kind enough to shut the window. He replied (he was going to the front to collect fares): "I will when I return." Upon his return and receiving her fare she again asked if he would not please shut the window, to which he gruffly snorted out: "I will when I get through my business." She upon receiving the second insult arose and shut the window so as to prevent taking a cold, being in delicate health, a not infrequent result from riding in the draft through an open window of the closed cars or riding backwards in an open car when the elements are raw and cold as they have been nearly every night this season. Another instance: Last Thursday evening a woman signaled a closed car to stop at Oakley avenue; there were very few passengers in it; the conductor saw the signal but refused to stop. The next three or four cars were the open freeze-out sort for such cold weather we have had of late, one of which she was compelled to take, much to her discomfort. It should not be necessary to do more than to call the attention of the managers and proprietors of the street-car lines to the fact that their employés are not only failing to serve their patrons properly, but that their treatment is too uncivil and insulting in many instances to be tolerated. The cases cited are only a few of the many just grievances of the public. They should be promptly and effectually remedied. H. S. Perkins.

A FREIGHT STEAMER STRANDED.

Providence, R. I., June 7.—The freight steamer City of Fall River went ashore in a fog last night on the rocks of Rose Island, near Newport, and is nearly full of water. Two steamers are now pumping her out. One hundred men have been sent from the frigate New Hampshire to assist in saving the vessel. She had no passengers.

STRANGLED.

There is a legend in some Spanish book
About a noisy reveler who, at night,
Returning home with others, saw a light
Shine from a window, and climbed up to look,
And saw within the room, hanged to a hook,
His own self-strangled self, grim, rigid, white;
And who, struck sober by that livid sight,
Feasting his eyes, in tongue-tied horror shook.

Has any man a fancy to peep in
And see as through a window, in the Past,
His nobler self self-choked with coils of sin,
Or sloth, or folly? Round the throat whipped fast,
The nooses give the face a stiffened grin.
'Tis but thyself. Look well. Why be aghast?
—*Academy.*

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The direct line, LIVERPOOL to LONDON, shortest and quickest route, is by the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Commodious Hotel at the Liverpool Terminus. All information and Tickets can be obtained from the Company's Agent, L. J. TROWBRIDGE, 3 Broadway, Washington Building, New York.

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Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 8 p. m.*
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av.
*Sundays excepted.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers
Every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For tourist guide and time-card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 138 Market-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*8:30 a m	*6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	*7:15 a m	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*11:30 a m	‡11:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	*2:30 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	*2:30 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	*3:30 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	*8:30 a m	*6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	*2:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	†9:00 p m	‡6:00 a m
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	*2:30 p m
Waukesha Express	*5:00 p m	*9:00 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:30 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b 10:00 a m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 11:30 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a 12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	a 12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a 12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a 12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	a 12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:15 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:05 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b 11:20 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b 11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b 11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a 10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a 10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b 11:30 p m	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	*7:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	*4:10 p m	*11:10 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§7:45 p m	§7:40 a m
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	8:00 a m	9:25 p m

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	*8:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b 10:30 a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	b 10:30 p m	b 9:45 a m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul	§11:30 a m	§3:00 p m
Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	*11:30 a m	*7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m	*3:15 p m
	†9:15 p m	‡7:10 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	*8:30 a m	*7:25 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	§9:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

Note—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	*3:30 p m
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:00 p m	§7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*9:45 a m	*5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	*2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*11:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	*7:30 a m	§7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§8:00 p m	*6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	*8:10 a m	*7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	*8:10 a m	*7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 1.5 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Phild'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
NewYork, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	*5:05 p m	*9:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	†6:45 a m	*5:25 p m
New York & Boston Express	*8:55 a m	*8:00 p m
Fast New York Express	‡4:15 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:25 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*8:00 a m	*6:45 p m
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	*9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:10 a m	*6:40 p m
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:05 a m	*3:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:20 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 51 Clark-st., Chicago.

CONVENTION SKETCHES.

Murat Halstead's Dispatches to His Paper from the Convention Hall Friday Night.

The Nominating Speeches—Those from Whom the Most Was Expected Disappointing—Surprises from Unknown Men.

Special to Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The papers here opposed to Blaine are as vindictive as the one supporting him (THE TRIBUNE) is enthusiastic, and the accusation the former are most pleased in making is that the Blaine leaders are buying Southern delegates. The truth is those leaders are not loaded down with money just now. There has been a slaughter of Blaine's friends in the tremendous shrinkage of market value during the year. There is possibly some money in the Blaine box, but nothing to compare in political efficacy with the 300 vacant offices in the hands of the Administration, to which number the telegraph today has substantially added the English mission. The talk of buying delegates, as well as of using patronage, is considerably overdone, and it may be remarked, inoffensively we trust, that the friends of the Administration and the accusers of Blaine did not aid today the reformers of the hour when the opportunity came to abolish

THE ROTTEN-BOROUGH SYSTEM

of Republican representation in the Southern States. The first and wise proposition to increase the representation of the Republican States in the future, in a reasonable measure, was hooted out of the convention. If the gentlemen who have thus far had things a good deal their own way, and who propose to show us the efficacy of the ideal in politics, entertain any powerful convictions on this subject they did not give them adequate manifestation. The Edmunds men could not help remarking to themselves, I suppose, that if the proposed change in the constituency of the convention had been adopted four years ago it would have added fifty votes to the Blaine strength, and that kind of calculation interferes a little with the development of the application of a great principle even by the wisest and best of men.

THE UNEXPECTED.

One of these monster conventions is a curious organism. The thing confidently anticipated comes not at all, and the unexpected happens. You are sure of great things from some one, and he rises, and lo! there is nothing but a noise, and not much of that. Some one you know not stands up and fills the portentous hall with his tones, and says what he has to say so that all understand and are almost if not altogether persuaded. Thus reputations that have been large if not great pass away, and the men who are to be heard from in the hereafter of the country show themselves here and there, now faint and far and now brilliant and near, like the lights by which a strange city is by degrees revealed to the traveler who seeks a refuge in a weary land. A subject comes before the convention that seems of palpable propriety, and you infer that as it is up it must go through, carried by the common sense of mankind; and, distressing to relate, presently it appears that propriety in that form has no show. Something else takes its turn. A reformation is proposed that seems hopeless, and all at once it is accepted, and the convention does the essential thing, moved apparently by an influence that comes like the wind. A case of this kind was in the sudden passage of a rule excluding Federal office-holders from the National Republican Committee. Who would have thought it? Why, here is

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM AT A STROKE.

New and strong men should be welcome, for of the ten thousand who filled the famous Lincoln Wigwam twenty-four years ago, few and far between are of the ten thousand assisting in this convention, and the roll of the names of men of distinction who nominated Lincoln and are gone to the undiscovered country would be a long one.

Perhaps the most dignified, business-like, and striking speech this morning was that of the colored delegate from Mississippi, John R. Lynch, who was made Temporary Chairman. He was opposed to the readjustment of the basis of Republican representation, but it was a pleasure to note the workmanlike manner in which he made his points.

Judge West's effort was a disappointment in that he did not strike the subject at a great elevation, and the quality of his voice was not good for so great a space and crowd.

There never was a severer test of the capacity of a public speaker than that to which each delegate who presents himself before the convention is subjected. As a rule the voices of the speakers are harsh and thin, and they labor terribly, and just when the entertainment threatens to become monotonous a man gets up and speaks at his ease, and every word goes everywhere, and there is a sense of comfort and satisfaction that one man can sway 10,000.

THE FIERCEST CRITICS

are those of the press, and the running comments that the reporters make when a delegate jumps upon a chair to display his weakness would, if overheard by people of delicate sensibilities, be shocking in the extreme. But there is, as a rule, a marvelous verity in the wicked and irresponsible utterances to which I refer. The vanity of many of our great men would wither like green leaves in a flame if they could hear the searching sarcasms that are current among the reporters' tables. Even the eloquent prayers are annotated as they proceed in a way that I fear good people would call ribaldry.

I reported the Fremont Convention in Philadelphia in 1856, and have seen many of these immense assemblages, but on no occasion have I looked upon an audience so impressive as that in attendance upon this convention. That which is wonderful and even startling to behold is the prodigious pavement of upturned faces shining in the strong light from upper windows, or the magnificence of fifty circles of gaslights. There is a radiance in the acres of faces we behold from the press seats that is peculiar and touches the marvelous. I have not seen any one who ever saw the like.

THE MANAGEMENT.

A good deal has been said in objection to the decorations of the hall, and the management of seats, and all the details of public accommodation in the hall. I must bear testimony that the work is well done—very well done. The reporters' tables are somewhat crowded, to be sure; they are always crowded, and there never will be satisfaction. The press of the country is, however, fairly well accommodated. There is room for sufficient writing, and if the telegraph boys were smaller they could circulate with less difficulty. The telegraph offices are conveniently located, and the communication between the convention and the country could hardly be improved. I never saw them as well arranged as this time.

As I write the hour approaches when the convention reassembles, and the air vibrates with the music of a band playing "Rally Round the Flag," and there comes from the street in a strident voice the familiar, the inevitable shout, "Hurrah for Blaine," and his volunteers are mustering and entering with higher hopes than ever, though not, I think, without the misgivings that their experience should teach, upon the most critical period of the convention.

IN SECONDING THE NOMINATION

of Arthur, Gen. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, mentioned, with eulogy, the name of President Hayes, and it was very handsomely recognized by the audience. The frequent notices of Garfield by the speakers, especially those supporting Arthur, was a feature of the occasion. There have seldom been such torrents of tribute to the memory of any man. There was competition in commenting on the death and celebrating the glory of the second martyred President.

The most effective of the speeches for Arthur was by Pinchback, of Louisiana.

The speech of Judge Foraker, nominating Sherman, was a very striking success, delivered with energy, yet calmly, with an impressive manner, and a voice that rang and was penetrating. He referred very handsomely to Arthur, and a pleasant reference to Blaine set the tempest from Maine loose again, and gave the boys a chance to deliver the most astounding roar of the night. The speech was judicious and strong. The friends of the eloquent young fellow may safely congratulate him upon his splendid effort. He made his mark upon the convention.

A HORSE'S REVENGE.

Louisville *Commercial:* A terrible affair happened yesterday at the Lexington fair grounds, where the lessees, Smith & Merrill, constantly keep many trotting-horses for various parties. A trainer named William Kimball had in hand a stallion, Sherman's Hambletonian, and whipped him so severely that the horse threw the man, turned on him furiously, and attempted to crush him by kneeling on him. Missing the mark with his knees, the infuriated stallion began to bite the prostrate trainer with his teeth, and when driven off by the shouts and gestures of a negro boy returned to the attack, and before Kimball was finally released a wrist and leg were broken and the flesh was torn from his breast and shoulder. He is now in a painful condition, and his injuries are quite serious.

THE TAJ MAHAL.

The Wondrous Tomb Built by Shah Jehan for His Favorit Beauty.

Agra (India) Letter to St. Paul *Pioneer Press:* India boasts of the tallest mountain in the world, the most beautiful building, and the finest echo in the world, the tallest column in the world, and the largest church in the world, which are at Delhi. Of course the all-absorbing object of interest to tourists is the Taj Mahal. The Taj is undeniably the greatest architectural wonder in the world today. The main quadrangle, 1,000 by 1,860 feet, is red sandstone, finely carved and trimmed with marble. Upon entering the quadrangle by the main entrance from the preliminary court without, the visitor finds himself in a charming garden laid out with trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains, etc., all in keeping with the memorial nature of the place. Looking down on avenues of dark, beautiful cypresses, he sees that miracle of beauty, the Taj, with its pure white walls, inlaid with every kind of Oriental gems, and its great marble dome towering to supernal hights. It rests upon a marble platform 313 feet square and about twenty feet high, which in turn rests upon a red-sandstone platform 964 feet by 329 in dimensions. At each end of the sandstone platform are mosques, themselves rare works of art.

The Taj was built by Shah Jehan as a tomb for his favorit begum, Mumtaz Mahal. This woman was evidently a great Indian beauty, if one may judge from her photograph. Her name, Mumtaz, was abbreviated into Taz, and this has become corrupted into the present form, Taj. The work of construction was begun in 1630 and continued for twenty-two years, during which time 20,000 laborers were constantly employed. Its cost in American money would be over $15,000,000. The following inscription, translated from the sarcophagus in which the remains of Shah Jehan now repose beside those of his beloved Queen, contains a good deal of information, so that it is worth quoting entire:

"The magnificent tomb of the King, inhabitant of the two paradises, Rizwan and Khuld, the most sublime sitter on the throne in Illeayn (the starry heaven), dweller in Ferdos (paradise), Shah Jehan Padishah-i-Gazi: peace to his remains—heaven is for him. . . . From this transitory world eternity has marched him off to the next. Among the workmen who came from divers countries to assist in the building of the Taj were the head master, Isa Muhammad, whose salary was 1,000 rupees a month; the illuminator Amarnund Khan, an inhabitant of Jhiraz, also 1,000 rupees a month; another Master Mason, Muhammad Hanif, from Bagdad, also 1,000 a month. A great many workmen whre employed from Turkey, Persia, Delhi, Cuttack, and the Punjab, who received salaries ranging from 100 to 500 rupees a month. [It must be remembered that this was in a country where wages vary from three to six rupees a month.]

"The white marble came from Jeypore, in Rajpootana; the yellow from the banks of the Nerbudda. A square yard of the latter cost 40 rupees. The black marble came from a place called Charkoh, and cost 90 rupees per square yard. The crystal came from China—rupees 570 per square yard. The jasper from the Punjab. The carnelian from Bagdad. The turquoise from Thibet. The agate from Yemen. The lapis-lazuli from Ceylon—1,156 rupees per square yard. The coral from Arabia and the Red Sea. The garnets from Bundelcund. The diamonds from Pannah in Bundelcund. The plum-pudding stone from Paisilmere. The rock spar from the Nerbudda. The loadstone from Gwalior. The onyx from Persia. The chalcedony from Vilait. The amethyst from Persia. The sapphires from Lunka (Ceylon). And the red sandstone, of which 114,000 cartloads were used, Fettehpore Sikri. Many other stones were also used in the inlaying of the flowers, which have no name in our language. Most of these were received in lieu of tribute from different nations under the Emperor's rule, or were made presents by the different rajahs and nawabs, voluntarily or otherwise.

This illustration serves also to give some idea of the florid and extravagant literary style so common among Eastern nations. It might seem that such an inscription is out of place on such a tomb, but as it is in the native characters it never bothers tourists much. The immense amount of work involved in bringing these materials together can scarcely be imagined, especially in bringing the marble from Jeypore, 100 miles distant, and the sandstone from Fettehpore. It must be remembered that that was in pre-railroad days. There has been some debate as to where the diamonds were. At present none are to be discovered. They may have been inlaid in some of the flowers, and have been picked out by Asiatic and European vandals at the different times when Agra has been "taken."

THE CHURCHES.

Religious Services

will be held in city churches today as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., will preach at the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Lord's Prayer." All cordially invited.

The Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., will preach at the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, at 10:45 a. m. The Rev. J. H. Barrows will preach at 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. M. A. Ellis, M. A., Cincinnati, O., will preach in the Welsh Church, Sangamon and Monroe streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. R. B. Clark will preach in Forty-first Street Church, corner of Prairie avenue, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. E. H. Sawers will preach in the First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. Thomas Parry will preach at Jefferson Park Church, Throop and Adams streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Power of an Endless Life." Evening subject: "What Is in the Bible, and How to Find It."

The Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr. will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green will preach in the Eighth Church, Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Victorious Name." Evening subject: "Stepping-Stones to Vice," being the fourth sermon on "The Man-Traps of the City."

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The communion will be celebrated at the close of the morning service.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer will preach at Immanuel Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Lamb of Life." In the evening he will preach the annual sermon before the students of Chicago University.

The Rev. Duncan McGregor will preach at North Ashland Avenue Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., President of the University of Chicago, at 11 a. m. will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the First Baptist Church, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 7:45 p. m. on "The Fast Young Man."

The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Lessons of the Great Convention."

There will be a special children's day service at 11 a. m. at Memorial Church, Oakwood boulevard, near Drexel. The Rev. Dr. N. E. Wood will preach in the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach at the South Church, corner of Drexel avenue and Fortieth street, morning and evening.

The Rev. C. B. Taylor, will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ashland avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., will preach at the Chapel, No. 388 Sedgwick street, at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "In the Far Country." All are invited.

The Rev. D. Harris will preach at the Welsh Church, No. 209 West Madison street, at 2:30 p. m.

The Rev. Henry M. Scudder will preach morning and evening at Plymouth church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Evening subject: "Ruth's Second Marriage."

The Rev. Dr. Noble will preach in the Union Park Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Washington boulevard, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Old Mexico."

METHODIST.

The Rev. A. C. George, D. D., will preach at Langley Avenue Church at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "Many Called, but Few Chosen." All invited.

The Rev. A. W. Patten, will preach in Ada Street Church, between Lake and Fulton streets, at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Thomas E. Murphy will speak at 8 p. m.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., will preach at the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. T. P. Marsh will deliver a sermon to children at the Children's-Day services this morning, at Wabash avenue Church, corner of Fourteenth street. In the evening Sunday-school exercises and distribution of potted plants to the children.

Bishop Ninde will preach in the morning at the Jackson Street Church. Special children's service at 7 p. m. and an address by Bishop Ninde.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. L. S. Osborne will preach in Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G., will attend St. James' Episcopal Church on North Side at 4 p. m., when services will be conducted by their Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Vibbert.

Bishop McLaren will preach at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington boulevard and Peoria street, morning and evening.

The Rev. H. B. Ensworth will preach in St. Andrew's Church at 10:45 a. m. In the evening a service in the interest of church work among deaf mutes will be conducted by the rector and the Rev. A. W. Mann, missionary at large to deaf mutes.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate at St. Bartholomew's Mission, Sixty-fifth street, between Yale and Harvard streets, Englewood, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., will conduct a service for deaf mutes in silent sign-language at St. James' Church at 2:45 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Fallows will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter street, morning and evening. Evening subject: "Citizenship on Earth and in Heaven." All seats free in the evening.

Bishop Cheney will preach in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 4 p. m. Morning subject: "A Letter That Is Alive." Evening subject: "What Shall We Answer the Infidelity of Our Age?" All seats free at the afternoon service.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. F. O. Kahler will preach in Wicker Park Church, corner of Hoyne avenue and Le Moyne street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, pastor, will preach in St. Mark's Church, corner of Ashland avenue and Augusta street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The Rev. Charles Koerner will preach in Holy Trinity Church, corner of La Salle avenue and Elm street, morning and evening.

INDEPENDENT.

Dr. Thomas will preach at the People's Church, Hooley's Theatre, at 10:45 a. m.

The Rev. C. H. Blanchard will preach at Moody's Church, corner of Chicago and La Salle avenues, morning and evening.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. J. L. Jones will preach in All Soul's Church, No. 3514 Vincennes avenue, at 10:45 a. m.

The Rev. J. V. Blake will preach in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, at 10:45 a. m.

The Rev. George Batchelor will preach at Unity Church.

The Rev. David Utter will preach in the morning at the Church of the Messiah, corner Michigan avenue and Twenty-Third street. Subject: "Republican Religion." No evening service.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. J. W. Allen, pastor, will preach in the West Side Church, Western avenue, near Van Buren street, morning and evening.

Elder Hitchcock will preach at the Advent Church, No. 91 South Green street, morning and evening.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ meet in Maskell Hall, No. 173 Desplaines street, corner of Jackson, at 10:30 a. m. for worship after the manner of the Primitive Church of Christ. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Mercy of God." Seats free. No collection.

Desciples of Jesus Christ meet at No. 156 Evergreen avenue at 4 p. m. All invited who are inclined to come.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., editor of the *Universalist*, will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington boulevard and Sangamon street, at 11 a. m.

Children's Sunday service and Sunday-school anniversary will be observed this morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street. Address by the Rev. J. Coleman Adams, of Lynn, Mass.

The Rev. Florence Kollock will preach in the First Church, Englewood, at 10:45 a. m.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The Spiritual Truthseekers meet in Martine's Hall, No. 55 Ada street, near Madison. Conference at 3 p. m. Mr. William Nicoll will speak in the evening. Subject: "Jesus a Model Medium."

A meeting of the Chicago Association of Spiritualists and Mediums will be held at Liberty Hall, No. 213 West Madison street, at 2:30 p. m. The public cordially invited.

A Spiritualists' and mediums' meeting will be held in Apollo Hall, No. 2730 State street, at 10:30 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Francis Murphy will conduct Gospel temperance meetings at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, every night this week at 7:45. Children's service today at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Freeman will lecture before the Liberal League, No. 181 West Madison street, at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Serfs of Hindoo and Christianity."

Mr. Andrew Paxton, of the Citizen's League, will address the meeting in the Railway Men's Reading Rooms, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 3:15 p. m. All railway men and their friends are invited.

The Rev. P. A. Seguin will preach in the French language at Maskell Hall, Desplaines street, corner of Jackson, at 4 p. m. Welcome to all. Seats free.

The Rev. W. H. Fouk will preach at the corner of Madison and Robey streets at 10:30 a. m. All are welcome.

The Woman's Gospel Temperance Association holds temperance meetings at the church, on Noble and Ohio streets, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Francis Murphy will begin a series of Gospel temperance meetings at the Centenary M. E. church, Monroe street, near Morgan, this evening.

Gospel Mission—Adelphi Theatre, Canal street, near Madison. Free breakfast to the poor in the morning. In the evening Messrs. J. S. Smithson and Wade Abbott, the temperance lawyer, will speak, and Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland will sing.

Bethesda Gospel Temperance and Medical Mission, No. 368 South Clark street. Children's service at 10:30 a. m. Preaching at 7:45 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings nightly at 7:30 p. m.

Central meeting of Friends at 10:45 a. m. in the Athenæum Building, Dearborn and Randolph streets.

[Note—It is requested that all notices intended for this column be delivered at THE TRIBUNE office not later than 12 m. every Saturday.]

Calendar for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

June 8—Trinity Sunday.
June 11—St. Barnabas, Apostle.
June 13—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

June 8—Trinity Sunday.
June 9—SS. Primus and Felicianus, MM.
June 10—St. Margaret, Q. of Scotland, W.
June 11—St. Barnabas, Ap.
June 12—Corpus Christi—Holyday of Obligation.
June 13—St. Anthony of Padua, C.
June 14—St. Basil the Great, B. C. D.

DEVOURED BY SHARKS.

Panama *Star and Herald:* While the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chala, Capt. Hogg, now in this port, was leaving Bahia one of the cooks, who was asleep on the rail, fell overboard. An alarm was immediately given, the ship was stopped and backed, life-buoys were thrown overboard, and with amazing rapidity a boat was in the water and in charge of Mr. Kellick, the first officer, pulling hard in the direction of the man, who was a splendid swimmer and who made good progress in the direction of the boat. Suddenly, however, the place became alive with sharks, and it at once became apparent the unfortunate man was doomed. Once he threw himself almost completely out of the water in an effort to escape the jaws of one of the monsters, but a few seconds afterwards he was evidently seized and dragged under, as nothing more was seen of him. Other sharks, apparently disappointed in their hopes of prey, were then observed rushing through the water in all directions, and even appeared to meditate an attack on the boat, which, after an ineffectual search, pulled back to the ship. The sharks were apparently ravenous, and the rapidity with which they swarmed around the unfortunate man amazed all who witnessed this striking proof of the voraciousness of these denizens of the deep.

FRANZ ABT.

The name of Franz Abt, the author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," is probably as well known as that of any living musician. If Abt had never written anything else this beautiful song alone would carry his name down to posterity. Speaking of his last visit to America, Abt says: "One of the most pleasant surprises that have been afforded me in America has been in listening to the superb instruments manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co., which were used at all of the concerts of the great Boston Jubilee. I believe their pianos to be as near absolute perfection as it is possible for the instrument to be brought." W. W. Kimball Company have received like letters from Liszt, Strauss, and other great German masters corroborating this testimony of Abt, which forever settles the discussion as to the relative merits of different American piano manufacturers.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. SC., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY, STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6, 1884.—*Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.*—GENTLEMEN: I have completed an examination of the Royal and Pearl Baking Powders and find to my surprise that they contain carbonate of ammonia. The use of this drug in the preparation of food is entirely wrong and ought not to be permitted. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, and this fact should cause its use in preference to the former. Very respectfully, CURTIS C. HOWARD.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove till heated. Then remove the cover and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT IT?

How the delegates reveled in the ice-cold soda water, with pure fruit-sirup, "Paris Glace Creams," and above all in those beautiful 25-cent full pound boxes of delicious candies that are found only at Kranz's, 80 State street.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Parties intending to join the Palace Sleeping-Car Excursion to Portland, Ore., and Victoria, B. C., leaving Chicago June 17, and St. Paul June 18, should apply at once at the ticket office, 63 Clark street, in Sherman House, for full particulars.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Pianos and organs for sale, to rent, tuned, repaired, and polished. 208 State st. Horace Branch.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses yesterday to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
John C. Calvin, Chicago	26
Mahaley Carson, Chicago	22
Julius Malbuf, Chicago	24
Annie Brosseau, Chicago	25
John Emerling, Chicago	20
Frances Stach, Chicago	20
Henry C. Talbot, Cleveland, O.	36
Mary Gray, Chicago	30
Jeremiah Murphy, Chicago	22
Minnie Curran, Chicago	22
Andrew C. Tweed, Chicago	30
Maren Anderson, Chicago	31
George Uebel, Chicago	28
Charlotte Spang, Chicago	23
Morris S. Goldsmith, Chicago	38
Sadie Lebolt, Chicago	19
Charles Quendel, Chicago	22
Lena Busche, Chicago	20
Fred A. Severance, Chicago	21
Mamie Schorndorfer, Chicago	20
Peter Stuppi, Chicago	23
Katie Langhoff, Chicago	21
John Rohrmaier, Chicago	26
Lizzie Brauns, Chicago	24
John Clauson, Pullman	29
Helena Westin, Pullman	25
Herman Gitzke, Chicago	24
Minnie Reinke, Chicago	23
August Larson, Chicago	33
Josephine Gustafson, Chicago	28
David Moreheiser, Chicago	24
Ida Oburg, Chicago	23
Peter Lunkes, Chicago	23
Augusta Otto, Chicago	21
Herman F. Mueller, Chicago	25
Mathilde Radtke, Chicago	20
Michael C. McDonald, Chicago	30
Elizabeth Kahall, Chicago	19
Michael Toolan, Braidwood	22
Catherine Kelley, Chicago	24
Bernard Conlin, Chicago	30
Margaret Tobin, Chicago	21
Otto Erickson, Chicago	29
Ida Olson, Chicago	25
John O'Brien, Chicago	24
Catherine Maloney, Chicago	22
Joseph Buck, Chicago	28
Rose Balser, Chicago	27
John Messerschmidt, Dalton	23
Katie Burk, Dalton	20
Thomas Fussey, Pullman	22
Mary Preston, Pullman	20
Jens Jensen, Chicago	25
Annie Olsen, Chicago	25
Thomas F. Kock, Chicago	23
Celie McDonald, Chicago	22
John Voss, Chicago	25
Annie Bohlmann, Chicago	22
Martin Kreps, Chicago	24
Mary Schmidt, Chicago	23
Frank Wichnewski, Chicago	30
Rosalie Jakubowski, Chicago	25
George Anderson, Chicago	27
Anna Benjamin, Chicago	24
John Nichols, Chicago	24
Bridget Rachford, Chicago	26
Karl Schneider, Chicago	25
Elizabeth Dietz, Chicago	24
Edward H. McClellan, Lake Forest	22
Sarah O'Connor, Owen Sounds, Ont.	27

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—LODGE—In St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening, June 4, by the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Harry E. Barlow and Ella F. Lodge, both of this city.

EVANS—CAMPBELL—By the Rev. W. B. Ashley, D. D., at his residence, 645 Astor-st., Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. James G. Evans and Mrs. Isabella G. Campbell, both of this city. No cards.

SPEARMAN—LONERGAN—At St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday morning, June 5, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Burke officiating, Eugenie, daughter of Thomas Lonergan, and Frank Hamilton Spearman. No cards.

ELLIS—WOLCOTT—In this city, Monday noon, June 2, 1884, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Rhodes, 1088 West Polk-st., Hattie L. Wolcott, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wolcott, to Walter H. Ellis, of Canandaigua, N. Y., the Rev. J. H. Walker officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left immediately for their future home in Canandaigua.

DEATHS.

COGLEY—Nellie, youngest and beloved daughter of William and Nellie Cogley, aged 1 year 4 months 7 days.

Funeral Monday, June 9, at 1 o'clock, from parents' residence, 74 Damon-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Gone to meet her sister.

MYERS—The funeral of John Myers, harness-maker, will take place from his late residence, 457 Canal-st., Sunday, June 8, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to German Catholic Cemetery.

QUINLAN—At Hornellsville, N. Y., June 7, John Quinlan, native of Nockenny, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 78 years, father of Mrs. Hanora Curtin, Mrs. Margaret Megier, the late Mrs. Eliza Gallagher, Officer M. W. Quinlan, of this city, and Mrs. Grace Gubbins, of Collyer, Kas.

☞ Limerick (Ireland) papers please copy.

NIXON—At his residence, No. 542 Thirty-seventh-st., Edward, second son of the late Robert Nixon, Farmanagh County, Ireland, aged 30 years 1 month.

McDUFFEE—At Madison, Wis., June 7, of progressive paralysis, Joseph L. McDuffee, aged 77.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEBER—Carolina Weber, in her 68th year, June 6, 11 p. m., at residence, 388 Maxwell-st., beloved wife of Adam Weber and loving mother of Joseph M., John A., and August J. Weber.

Funeral from residence to St. Francis' Church, thence to Bonifacius Cemetery, Monday, June 9, at 9 o'clock a. m.

KIRBY—At the residence of her brother, 3410 Rhodes-av., Mrs. Ann J. Kirby, in her 50th year.

Funeral services Sunday, June 8, 1884, at 1:30 o'clock.

HALL—Friday, June 6, 1884, Moses H. Hall.

Funeral private, Sunday, 1 p. m., from 3,630 Michigan-av.

McDUFFY—At Madison, Wis., June 7, 1884, Joseph L. McDuffy, late of Chicago, aged 77 years.

Funeral at his late residence, 654 Washington-boulevard, Monday, June 9, at 2 p. m.

☞ Saratoga (N. Y.) and Burlington (Vt.) papers please copy.

GIBBONS—June 7, Mrs. Eliza Gibbons, beloved wife of Thomas Gibbons, in the 40th year of her age, native of the Parish of Abingdon, County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral June 9, from her late residence, 1436 Indiana-av., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

HICK—June 5, at her residence, 1711 East Fortieth-st., Mrs. G. Hick, aged 47 years.

Funeral from the house at 1:30 p. m. Sunday.

WATTHER—Darling Katie, daughter of William and Katie Watther, 134 Pearce-st., aged 11 months.

Gone to meet to grandpapa.

SCHMIDT—June 5, 1884, John T. Schmidt, aged 64 years.

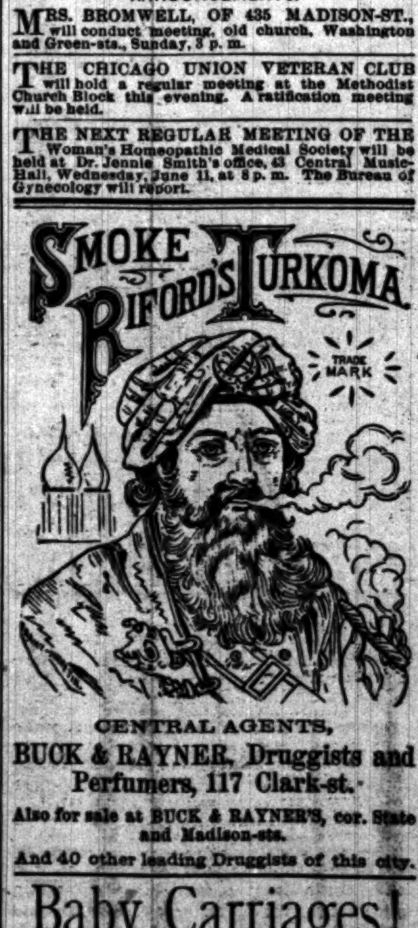
Funeral Sunday at 12 o'clock, from his late residence to the First Baptist Church, corner Huron and Bickerdike-sts., thence to Concordia Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. BROMWELL, OF 435 MADISON-ST., will conduct meeting, old church, Washington and Green-sts., Sunday, 3 p. m.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB will hold a regular meeting at the Methodist Church Block this evening. A ratification meeting will be held.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society will be held at Dr. Jennie Smith's office, 43 Central Music-Hall, Wednesday, June 11, at 8 p. m. The Bureau of Gynecology will report.



CENTRAL AGENTS,
BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st.
Also for sale at BUCK & RAYNER'S, cor. State and Madison-sts.
And 40 other leading Druggists of this city.

Baby Carriages!

SPENCER'S FACTORY, 221 West Madison-st., acknowledged by all the best place to buy. We carry more stock than all the retail houses in the city. Over 1,700 Carriages to select from. Over 75 Second-Hand Cabs; choice, $2.00; must have room. The only factory that takes old ones in exchange, repairs, and sells on small weekly payments.

CIGARS | No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 128 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

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DEPARTMENTS.

No.		No.	
1.	Ladies' Furnishing Goods.	30.	Dress Shirts.
2.	Table Cutlery, Revolvers, Pocket Cutlery.	31.	Collars, Suspenders, Neckwear, Etc.
3.	Plated and Gold Jewelry.	32.	Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear.
4.	Silver-Plated Ware.	33.	Trunks and Satchels.
5.	Brushes, Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Sets.	34.	Clothing.
6.	Velvet and Plush Wall Decorations.	35.	Hats and Caps.
7.	Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Thermometers.	36.	Cigars and Pipes.
8.	Notions, Buttons, Thread, Etc.	37.	Fancy Groceries.
9.	Corsets, Embroideries, Hoopskirts, Etc.	38.	Willow Ware.
10.	Toys, Dolls, Marbles, Balls, Etc.	39.	Stable Outfits.
11.	Musical Instruments.	40.	Brushes, Brooms, Dusters, Etc.
12.	Fishing Tackle, Boxing Gloves, Etc.	41.	Granite Ware.
13.	Japanese Goods.	42.	Japanned Ware.
14.	Leather Goods, Albums, Etc.	43.	Wooden Ware.
15.	Stationery, Etc.	44.	Tin Ware.
16.	Candies, Etc.	45.	Housekeepers' Hardware.
17.	Baby Carriages, Brackets, Mirrors, Etc.	46.	Shelf Hardware.
18.	Books, Etc.	47.	Wringers, Freezers, Refrigerators.
19.	Drug Department.	48.	Restaurant.
20.	Crockery.	49.	Millinery.
21.	Gloves.	50.	Woolen Goods.
22.	Fans.	51.	Parasols.
23.	Calico and Ginghams.	52.	Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear.
24.	Dress Goods, Silks, Etc.	53.	Cloaks and Suits.
25.	Domestics and White Goods.	54.	Photographs.
26.	Hair Goods.	55.	Sewing Machines.
27.	Hosiery.	56.	Promenade Garden.
28.	Linens, Towels, Etc.	57.	Oil Painting and Art Gallery.
29.	Boots and Shoes.	58.	Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
		59.	Wall Paper and Upholstery Goods.
		60.	Furniture, Etc.

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

PUSH UP
THE TRADE.

Summer Silks, 25; reduced from 50.
24-inch Standard Black Silk, 99; worth $1.40.
59 cents for Col'd Silk; worth 80.
$1.25 Col'd Silk reduced to 95.
Black Silks, 39, 47, 59, 79; attractive.
24-inch French Satin, 69; worth 1.00.
All $2.00 Bl'k Silks reduced to $1.49.
Brocade Velvets much Under Value.
500 dress lengths Silk, half price.
Imported Plaid Dress Goods, 20; value, 35.
Good All-Wool Cashmere reduced to 35.
French Ottomans, 89; reduced from $1.25.
Nun's Veilings reduced from 35 to 17 cts.
Splendid Cashmere Shawls, $1.75; value, $2.50.
Pick of 200 stylish Cloaks, $4.75; worth $10.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.,
164, 166, 168, & 170 North Clark-st,
CORNER ERIE.

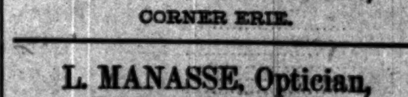
PUSH DOWN
THE PRICES.

All-Linen Towels, 75 doz.; value, $1.25.
White Brocade Satine, $12\frac{1}{2}$; worth 25.
White Marseilles Spreads, $1.19; worth $1.50.
Best Persian Lawns, 25; well worth 40.
Good Domestic Lawns, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and up.
Clearing Sale Hosiery, under value.
Clearing Sale Lace Curtains, half price.
Clearing Sale Gloves and Mitts, under cost.
Clearing Sale White Goods, attractive prices.
Clearing Sale Laces, Hdkfs., Ribbons, Etc.
Clearing Sale Parasols, Umbrellas, and Fans.
Best 50 and $1.00 Corset in Chicago.
Best Dollar Kid in Chicago.
Best Ladies' 50c Balbriggan Vest in Chicago.
Best Goods for Least Money in Chicago.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.,
164, 166, 168, 170 North Clark-st,
CORNER ERIE.

AT COGSWELL'S
West End Furniture and Carpet House
IS THE PLACE TO FURNISH YOUR HOUSE COMPLETE.
Prices Reduced for Ten Days from 10 to 25 per cent.
Chamber Suits, all new patterns, in walnut, mahogany, ash, and cherry.
A good set at $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $50, $65, $70, $80, $85, $100, $125, to $225.
100 Elegant Parlor Suits in plush silk, raw silk, and velvet, from $35 to $300.
Also, all kinds of furniture to be found in any first-class store; in fact, you can select from the best assorted stock in this city, as our prices are reduced for ten days from 10 to 25 per cent; parties furnishing their houses are solicited to inspect our stock before making a final selection for cash or on easy payments. All goods warranted as represented.
N. B.—Goods packed and delivered to any depot free.
Please note name and address.
248 and 250 West Madison-st.,
F. COGSWELL.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels. Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost right never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG,
66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all claims which have been allowed against the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company will be paid by me in full upon presentation to me, at my office, Room 2, No. 99 Randolph-st., Chicago, and that by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the suit of Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor, vs. The Teutonia Life-Insurance Company, entered on the 5th day of June, 1884; all claims against said company not presented to me for payment on or before Aug. 30, 1884, will be forever barred from participating in the assets of said company.
Dated, Chicago, June 6, 1884.
ELMER WASHBURN, Receiver.

CANDY | Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Terrific Sacrifice!

I shall offer
Monday Morning,
June 9,
Special Bargains
IN
Black Dress Fabrics

40-inch Lace Buntings
At 25c per yard.

42-inch Nuns' Veilings,
37c per yard.

27-inch Lace Buntings,
15c per yard.

48-inch French Cashmeres,
49c per yard, worth 74c.

75 pieces Cashmere Brocades,
$12\frac{1}{2}$c per yard.

44-inch Fine Black Serges,
45c per yard.
Marked down from $1.00.

48-inch French Ottoman,
98c per yard.
Reduced from $1.50.

30 pcs. 42-inch Dress Flannel,
39c per yard.
Would be cheap at 85c.

All-Silk Brocade Grenadines,
$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yd.
They cost from $1.75 to $3 to import.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

Silk Dept.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

100 Pieces Jap. Summer Silks,
25 cts. 25 cts. 25 cts.
Would be cheap at 50 cts.

50 Pieces Yard Wide Foulard Silks,
39 cts. 39 cts. 39 cts.
Cost 75 cts. to land in this country.

75 Pieces Checked Surah Silks,
53 cts. 53 cts. 53 cts.
Sold usually for $1.00.

300 Pieces Silk Dress Rhadames,
49 cts. 49 cts. 49 cts.
In every imaginable color.

200 Pieces Col'd and Black Satins,
37 cts. 37 cts. 37 cts.
The usual price is 75 cts.

50 Pieces Lyons Silk Velvets,
87 cts. 87 cts. 87 cts.
Competitors' price, $1.50.

60 Pieces Eng. Velveteens,
Colored and Black,
49 cts. 49 cts. 49 cts.
Worth $1 per yard.

COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

Heavy Reductions.

40-inch	Lace Buntings	$0.50	Reduced...
36-inch	Bodie Cashmeres	0.35	Reduced...
27-inch	Shepherd's Plaids	0.40	Reduced...
41-inch	Illuminated Beige	0.60	Reduced...
38-inch	French Cashmeres	0.55	Reduced...
27-inch	Block Plaids	0.55	Reduced...
44-inch	Billiard Cloth	1.00	Reduced...
48-inch	Wool Flannel	0.75	Reduced...
42-inch	French Foule	0.65	Reduced...
40-inch	Pinhead Checks	1.25	Reduced...
36-inch	Illuminated Beige	0.75	Reduced...
44-inch	Nun's Veiling	0.87	Reduced...
42-inch	Fine Wool Plaids	1.00	Reduced...
46-inch	Ottoman Weave	1.50	Reduced...
54-inch	Ladies' Cloth	1.25	Reduced...
27-inch	Cashmere Brocade	0.25	Reduced...
42-inch	All-Wool Bunting	0.75	Reduced...
44-inch	Illuminated Foule	0.90	Reduced...
22-inch	Silk Brocades	0.50	Reduced...
48-inch	Heavy French Cashmere	0.75	Reduced...
44-inch	French Pinhead Checks	1.25	Reduced...
44-inch	All-Wool Satines	1.50	Reduced...
27-inch	Broche Index	0.37	Reduced...
42-inch	French Serges	0.75	Reduced...
44-inch	Persian Cloth	2.50	Reduced...
48-inch	French Tricots	1.75	Reduced...
44-inch	Combination Plaid	1.50	Reduced...

N. B.—Ladies will do well to call early and avoid the rush.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
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HENRY JAMES.

Continuation of the Series of Sunday Stories by the Authors.

The History of Count Vogelstein—His Diplomatic Tour in America.

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Written for The Chicago Tribune by
SECOND PART.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Unqualified Indorsement by Press and Populace of the Republican Ticket.

Its Great Strength Conceded by Friend and Foe Alike—Democratic Views.

Gen. Logan and the Vice-Presidency—Opinions of New York Business-Men.

THE PEOPLE.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE AN ENTHUSIASTIC ONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—"Blaine, pluck, and victory," is the watchword most frequently heard since the nomination, and in this exultant cry all the old line Republicans cordially join. The excitement of the first few hours has passed away and Congressmen have been considering the result of the convention today in a reflective mood. The impression is among Republicans that the ticket is a strong one. The campaign is to be one of marked enthusiasm. It is expected that Mr. Blaine, following the innovation made by Garfield in the conduct of the campaign, will himself take the field. Already clubs are forming whose distinctive badge will be a helmet with a plume. Logan expects to take part in the campaign.

Some of the leaders think that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its article on "A Beaconsfield Beyond the Sea," has already furnished one of the key-notes of the contest, and that Mr. Blaine's foreign policy will be a striking feature in the debates of the summer. A member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs remarked that the platform and Blaine's policy are in harmony, and that the demand for a substantial navy and for greater courage in the administration of foreign affairs will meet popular approval.

FALLING INTO LINE.

Gen. Robert Schenck, late Minister to England, one of the most experienced of retired American statesmen, commenting on the ticket, says: "I regard Blaine's nomination as the best that could be made, and consider Mr. Blaine the ablest man we have ever had in the State Department."

There is every reason to think that the Administration, in accordance with the spirit of the telegram of the President to Mr. Blaine, will labor earnestly for the election of the ticket. Secretary Chandler says that he likes the nomination. "It is," he added, "a positive, aggressive nomination. Blaine will win." Secretary Lincoln to all comers renewed his declaration of confidence in Mr. Blaine's ability to sweep the country. Secretary Folger said: "It is a strong, very strong nomination. Blaine and Logan are typical representatives of the Republican party. They will win." Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, adds: "Blaine will have my earnest and cordial support, as he will that of every true Republican. The nomination is a good, strong one." Assistant-Secretary Coon, Arthur's latest appointment, says: "An aggressive fight will be made from this day on. Every good Republican will rally about the standard-bearer, and victory will be ours."

All through the list of Arthur officeholders the sentiments expressed are the same, and there does not appear to be any bitterness among them, or any reserve of doubt. It was suggested at the Post-Office Department today that probably Mr. Hatton would reconsider his announced determination to stay in Chicago until Arthur's nomination. Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has always been an active and cordial supporter of the Maine statesman, and who led the cheering upon the announcement of the victory yesterday, says that in the New York rural districts the Blaine vote will be enormous, and that in spite of the solid opposition of all the elements of the Democratic party the Plumed Knight will have a majority great enough west of the Hudson River to overcome the largest vote that the city can poll.

Representative Millard (Rep.), of New York, says that he regards the nomination of Blaine and Logan as the strongest possible combination for success in New York, and he believes the ticket will be elected triumphantly.

Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, who had been looked upon by some of the Independents as likely to be dissatisfied with the ticket, has earnestly pronounced for it.

LOGAN.

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH HIS CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan's house has been overrun with visitors, and he has received a great many dispatches from all sections of the Union congratulating him upon his nomination and thanking him for having accepted the place. He left his house at an early hour this morning and spent the entire day at the Capitol as a member of the Sub-Appropriations Committee considering the Diplomatic bill. It is not the kind of bill that "the Beaconsfield beyond the ocean" would be likely to approve, and some very vigorous expressions of Republican opinion may be expected when it shall be reported to the Senate. Gen. Logan in the course of the day said: "I wish you would correct a misstatement that I noticed in the morning papers," and he read from a Chicago dispatch as follows:

"A telegram had been sent by Senator Cullom to Gen. Logan saying that the Blaine men in the Illinois delegation were clamorous to be released from the pledge to vote for him."

"There is not a word of truth in that statement," said the General. "I received no such dispatch. The dispatch I sent was after the third ballot had been taken, and I sent it because I thought that it was the right thing to do, and not because I thought that my delegates were leaving me. The fact of it was that I was assured at the time that they would continue to stand by me, and in the last ballot there were seven that refused to change their vote from me."

In reply to a question Gen. Logan said that he expected to remain in this city until Congress had adjourned. He did not know where his headquarters would be after that, but he expected to go into the campaign.

The *Critic*, speaking of Logan's acceptance of second place, says today:

Gen. John A. Logan stands today prominent as a man of perfect loyalty to his party, and his action in accepting the second place on the Republican ticket has not only cemented the differences existent among its members, but calls forth the admiration and respect of all people altogether and irrespective of party. It evidences that he is a statesman, not a politician.

Frank Richardson, an Independent Democratic observer, telegraphs the following to the Baltimore *Sun:*

To John A. Logan does James G. Blaine owe the nomination for President. Blaine had on the third ballot gathered in all the straggling votes which the most liberal estimates had claimed for him, and the only chance to obtain the additional votes needed was from the steadfast legions which were likely to stick to the banner under which they were ranged until transferred by their own body. The Illinois votes which were transferred to Blaine by request of Logan were sure to bring with them enough to make a majority.

Some of the estimates of the different candidates on the first ballot were surprisingly accurate. Gen. Logan yesterday morning, for instance, before the balloting began, said: "Blaine's vote on the first ballot will be 334, and Arthur's 276." The result showed that Logan came within a half vote of the Blaine ballot and within two of Authur's.

THE DEMOCRATS.

THEY CONCEDE THE TICKET'S STRENGTH, AND ANTICIPATE DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The following are some illustrations of Democratic opinions: Mr. Clements, of Georgia: "It is a pretty strong ticket, but we can beat it." Thomas A. Robinson, M. C., from Kentucky, said: "I think it the very strongest possible ticket that could have been nominated. It transfers the fight from the West to the East. We Democrats will have to put up a strong ticket to win. Bayard and some good man from the West will give us New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Indiana."

"How would the old ticket run?"

"Very well. That ticket would win. The only thing in the way is the old man's health. But Blaine is a magnetic fellow and will run like a scared cat."

Judge Follett, of Ohio: "It is a strong ticket in some localities and in others very weak." Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania: "I am not saying anything about the ticket, but I think we can beat it." Mr. Blount, of Georgia: "It is a pretty strong ticket. Whether we can beat it or not depends altogether upon our nominee." Congressman Morrison said that the nomination was a strong one for the Republicans, but believed that the Democrats could beat it.

Mr. Post, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, said he thought the ticket was strong, and it would give the Democrats a sharp fight. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said: "I like it first rate. I am very much pleased. I think we [the Democrats] will beat the ticket all to pieces, but if we should not we will have a good President, a good man for the South, and that is a great thing." Senator Voorhees says the ticket is "like a squab—biggest when first born." Senator Lamar said the nomination was a brilliant one and that the Democrats would have to bring out their strongest man to defeat it. This man, he said, was Bayard. Senator Brown said that Blaine was the strongest man in the Republican party. Senator George preferred Blaine to the other candidates named, and thought that something good was likely to come from a more energetic assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

In a street-car this morning Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate chieftain, said: "It's a bad ticket."

"Why?" inquired a passenger with surprise.

"Because," responded the General, "it is so hard for the Democrats to beat. It's the strongest ticket," he added, "that the Republicans could have nominated."

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The Southern men speak of Blaine's strength in the South as greater than that of any other Republican. "He can't carry Virginia," said John S. Barbour. "No Republican can, but he will come nearer to it than Mahone could. Mahone is opposed to Blaine, you know, but Blaine will get the respectable Republican vote. But," he added, "if there has got to be a Republican President, no man would be more acceptable to the South than Mr. Blaine." Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said Blaine would rally the old radical element of the Republican party which began with Garrison. He would represent the real Republican party. Blaine's foreign policy might be calculated to make him popular with the Irish, but it would not draw them off from the Democrats.

Representative Henley, of California, said: "Blaine is strong on one issue in California and weak on another. He is strong on the Chinese issue, but weak on the corporation, the railroad, issue, and that is the predominant issue now in California. We, the Democrats, can beat Blaine in California, but we can't do it with a free-trade platform. The Republicans have inserted in their platform a promise to protect the wool-growers. Now we must protect that interest or we will lose California and Nevada. That is a big interest, and unless we stand by it we are lost on the Pacific coast."

Some West Virginia Democrats express very grave concern as to Democratic success in that State this fall, for they say that Blaine is very popular there, that he and his friends are identified with many of the most material interests of the State, that he was born near the line, and that it is by no means impossible that Blaine can carry that State against any candidate the Democrats will name. This would be even more assured, this gentleman said, if the Democrats should insist upon a free-trade platform, as West Virginia is emphatically a protective State.

BLAINE'S FORMER PASTOR.

UNSTINTED PRAISE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. H. Ecob, a leading Presbyterian minister, who was Blaine's pastor in Augusta for nearly ten years from 1872, says: "I have been very near to Mr. Blaine, not only in the most trying political crises, but in the sharper trial of great grief in the household, and have never yet detected a false note. I would not be understood as avowing too much for human nature, but I mean that as I have known him he has stood loyally by his convictions, that his word has always had back of it a clear purpose, and that purpose has always been worthy of the highest manhood. In his house he was always the soul of geniality and good heart; there was always summer in that house whatever the Maine winter might be without, and not only his rich neighbors and kinsmen welcomed him home, but a long line of the poor hailed the return of that family as a special providence. In the church he is honored and beloved. The good old New England custom of church-going with all the guests is enforced strictly in the Blaine household. Whoever is under his roof, from the President down, is expected to be with the family at church. Fair weather or foul those pews were always well filled. Not only his presence but his influence, his wise counsels, and his purse are freely devoted to the interests of the noble old South Church of Augusta. The hold which Mr. Blaine has maintained upon the hearts of such great numbers of his countrymen is not sufficiently explained by brilliant gifts or magnetism. The secret lies in his generous, manly, Christian character. Those who have known him best are not surprised that his friends all over the country have been determined that he should secure the highest honor within their gift. It is because they believe in him. The office has sought the man, the political papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENATOR HARRISON.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—In an interview tonight Senator Harrison said about the work of the convention: "I am well pleased with the nomination. Mr. Blaine may have some minor points of weakness. Who has not? But he has great elements of strength—some that no other candidate has. He can carry the Pacific Coast States. Senator Miller, of California, told me that he would carry that State by 10,000 majority. So there is a good chance for his election without New York; but he will get that State, too. Those who look with the greatest disfavor on his nomination, having done their best to prevent it, will, I have no doubt, give him a loyal support. We will draw from the Democrats strongly from the Irish, who believe in a manly, rather than a grandmotherly, foreign policy. Only yesterday a gentleman told me of two Democrats of standing in Southern Indiana who had said they would vote for Blaine. He will carry Indiana. The masses of the party are for him, and have been for years. He has spoken in our campaigns, and has everywhere captured the people, not only in public speech, but in his personal intercourse. The people do not believe the scandalous stories that are told about him. His own State has since those events approved him, and Garfield gave him his confidence in the most conspicuous manner possible."

"Will his ideas as to a foreign policy add any strength to his candidacy?"

"Everyone says we ought to come into closer relations with the States of South America—ought to have some of that immense trade which England now enjoys, but nobody has done anything. Blaine proposed to do something by calling a friendly congress of these nations. I do not believe he would involve us in war. That is nonsense. Nobody ever said he was a fool. The business of the country has nothing to fear from him. He is sound on all the great economic questions."

"What do you think of Gen. Logan?"

"We have never had a stronger candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Logan is a brave, sincere, and able man. He served in two wars and carries three wounds. The soldiers will rally to him in force. We can carry Indiana for the ticket. I have no doubt of it."

"What is your opinion of the platform?"

"It is unusually full and very explicit. It reads as if it was a piecework, but it is good in all of its parts."

"But you feel some disappointment?"

"No, I have not the smallest sense of disappointment. It is very clear now that Indiana had no chance. There was a strong determination to have the race out between the favorites. It was a bad year for dark horses. I have no fault to find with the delegation. It was an able one, and differences of opinion were to be expected. I never met with them—did not even see them all. It is not for me to discuss the wisdom of the vote to put me in nomination, but I may say, in view of the changed situation, the vote to withdraw my name met with my views exactly. Some unkind things were said of me, but I carry no resentment and put myself under new obligations to many friends."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

AT SAN BERNARDINO.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 7.—[Special.]—There was great enthusiasm on hearing of Blaine's nomination. A company of Plumed Knights is forming, and a wigwam is in course of erection.

AT SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7.—[Special.]—Publish the congratulations of the extreme southwestern city of the Union over the nomination of Blaine. One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the Plumed Knight.

G. G. BRADY, Chairman Central Committee.

OREGON ENTHUSIASTIC.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7.—[Special.]—Dispatches from various portions of the State continue to arrive. All denote the unbounded enthusiasm the people feel over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The general impression is that Logan's nomination means the reconciliation of the Stalwart and Half-Breed elements of the Republican party, and that his name adds great strength to the ticket. The *Evening Telegram*, an independent journal, heartily indorses the ticket and predicts its election. It says Oregon will carry the ticket by 3,000 majority, and thinks Blaine and Logan the strongest ticket that could have been selected; that the choice means harmony in the Republican ranks.

The *Morning Standard*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, claims that Blaine is a weak nomination. It says Arthur was a much stronger man, and claims that the convention showed poor judgment. If the Democratic convention makes strong and judicious nominations it predicts the defeat of the Republican ticket. The paper does not allude at all to Logan.

ILLINOIS.

AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—A monster jollification meeting over the nomination of Blaine and Logan occurred here tonight. The streets were packed with people, cannon firing, and bands of music playing. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Messrs. Hugh Crea, W. T. Moffitt, John A. Brown, Dr. Moore, F. R. Mills, Edwin Park, and others.

AT HENNEPIN.

HENNEPIN, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for the second place seems to give general satisfaction to the Republicans here, and, as well as can be learned at present, all through this county. Much excitement was exhibited during the suspense, but quiet now reigns, and satisfaction is expressed.

AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Not a single Republican can be found who is dissatisfied with the ticket. A great many express themselves as being agreeably surprised that Logan should accept second place. The Democrats confess that the ticket will be very hard to beat. An impromptu Republican meeting was held late last evening, but this evening a rousing meeting attended by Republicans en masse is in progress.

AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—A ratification meeting of the most enthusiastic proportions is being held here by prominent politicians this evening. The city is lighted with bonfires, bands are playing, and cheer after cheer is going up for the Plumed Knight and victory. The nomination of Mr. Blaine is thought by the people of Eastern Illinois to be the wisest policy that they could desire. Speeches were made by some of the leading politicians, and the air is full of enthusiasm mingled with the uproar of a big crowd.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—News of Blaine's nomination was received in this city with manifestations of greatest enthusiasm and excitement. Hundreds of people were watching the bulletin boards, and the announcement of the nomination was greeted with cheers. Tonight thousands of people are on the streets, and cannon are being fired on the bluffs of the Vermilion. Nine out of ten Republicans of this county have been for Blaine, and even Democratic politicians concede that the choice is the very best that could have been made.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—Ten thousand people assembled this evening to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Rousing speeches were made, campaign songs were sung, and there was a magnificent display of fireworks. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind ever held in this city. There is general rejoicing among Republicans over the ticket.

AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States today at Chicago produced the wildest excitement and enthusiasm among the Republicans of this vicinity. They very generally express much satisfaction at the result and feel confident of victory at the November election. The announcement of a ratification meeting has been made for tomorrow night.

CLINTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—This evening the Republicans of this city held a Blaine and Logan ratification meeting in the Court-House Park. Large numbers were present from all parts of the country. Speeches and addresses were made by many of our local politicians and much enthusiasm was manifested.

AT DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., June 6.—The announcement of Blaine's nomination was well received here. The Republicans are beside themselves with joy.

AT STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., April 6.—There was great rejoicing among the Republicans upon the receipt of the news of Blaine's nomination. A ratification meeting was held this evening and short addresses were made by prominent men. A large crowd was in attendance with music and fireworks.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine succeeded in creating the most intense excitement in this city, and in less than twenty minutes after the result of the fourth ballot was made known flags were flying while thousands of people were upon the streets discussing the nomination which is one affording the greatest satisfaction to the Republicans of McLean County. Blaine Clubs are already in progress of organization.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Bloomington met tonight and organized a Blaine and Logan Club. The enthusiasm here is very great and there is every indication of an active and vigorous campaign for the Plumed Knight.

AT MACON.

MACON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The ticket gives general satisfaction here and is considered the strongest that could have been nominated. The enthusiasm has developed into a rousing ratification.

AT GIBSON.

GIBSON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans in this city are jubilant over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Intense interest was manifested by the crowds around the telegraph office during the ballot, and when Illinois cast her vote for Blaine cheer upon cheer rent the air. All are highly pleased with the ticket, and are certain of success next fall. Leading Democrats admit the ticket is strong and will be hard to defeat. The Republicans will hold a grand ratification meeting next Monday night. Enthusiastic speeches will be made and the city illuminated.

AT CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's nomination was received here with intense delight. Never were our people so enthusiastic over any nomination. Everybody rejoiced and nobody feels sore.

AT WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan was received here with outbursts of enthusiasm. Bonfires and cannon were the order of the night. McHenry County, one of the strongest in the State, has been a Blaine county for eight years.

AT PARIS.

PARIS, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for President was received with universal enthusiasm, the extent of which was never known before in this city. Thirty-eight guns were fired upon receipt of the news, and shout after shout went along the streets. This evening our citizens are out in full force, bonfires lighting up the scene, bands playing, pyrotechnics filling the air, firing of firecrackers, etc. The people are full of enthusiasm for John A. Logan for second position. With this ticket they feel that we can sweep the country from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. Blaine and victory is the watchword of the hour.

AT LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's nomination was received here quietly. Republicans generally acquiesce in the convention's choice and there is noticeable enthusiasm among them.

AT BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine gives general satisfaction, and the news of the result of the fourth ballot was received with enthusiasm. A ratification meeting will be held tomorrow night.

AT PAXTON.

PAXTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine is being ratified tonight by a large crowd on our streets. A salute of twenty-one guns and a large bonfire are the leading features.

AT MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nominations of Blaine and Logan was received here with every manifestation of approval and enthusiasm. Shortly after Logan's nomination became known the citizens who had gathered about the bulletin-boards began to collect combustibles and soon rousing bonfires were blazing in the streets. A platform was improvised and stirring speeches were made by Dr. J. C. Corbus, the Hon. F. P. Snyder, Prof. William Jenkins, Ald. Harris, and others. The band played inspiring National airs, and at this writing "Marching Through Georgia" is waking the echoes. The enthusiasm is spontaneous, and cheers for Blaine and Logan rend the air.

AT ROCHELLE.

ROCHELLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people are assembled upon the streets this evening en masse, and are rejoicing over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and with bonfires, speeches, and band playing the Republicans of Rochelle ratify the nomination of the people's choice, and Ogle County can be counted on for an increased majority next November.

AT BATAVIA.

BATAVIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan was very enthusiastically received. It is the unanimous choice of the people here. A Blaine and Logan Club was organized, and at 8 p. m. are marching the streets with a band and 100 torches.

AT OREGON.

OREGON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination was received with cheers and great satisfaction. Crowds gathered around the bulletin-boards cheering the announcement of the vote of each Republican State, and with the ballot shouts went up for Blaine, the people's choice. Tonight the city is illuminated, every bell in the city is ringing, and cannon booming. The citizens, old and young, are parading the streets, and shouts for Blaine and Logan fill the air. Ogle County will be good for an old-time majority for Blaine and Logan. No ticket could have been nominated that would give so great satisfaction.

AT HARVARD.

HARVARD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans are jubilant over Blaine. There are bonfires and great rejoicing.

AT VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan meets the approval of a majority of the people here, and tonight their names are being vociferously cheered on every hand. With Blaine and Logan as their standard-bearers the Republicans do not hesitate to say, "victory is theirs."

AT PINCKNEYVILLE.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Intense excitement has prevailed here during the afternoon. Among leading Republicans the nomination of Blaine and Logan is received with hearty applause and approval as the best possible to have been made. Republicans are wild with enthusiasm and are assured of success next November.

AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine to the Presidency of the United States by the Republicans is very pleasing to the members of the party here. He is considered the best man that the Republicans could nominate. When it was announced this afternoon that he had the nomination the news was received with great applause. A patriotic Blaine song was sung and the crowd joined in the chorus.

AT STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people here are wild with delight over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. A grand ratification meeting was held this evening, with several speeches and a grand display of fireworks.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination is received by Republicans here with the wildest enthusiasm. All classes and all shades of opinion among Republicans are pleased with it.

AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine men are jubilant, and Logan and Arthur men propose to make it unanimous. There will be no sulkers among the Republicans of this section. They are glad to have it Blaine and Logan, and the ticket will sweep the country.

AT PANA.

PANA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—General satisfaction is felt here among Republicans over the nomination of Blaine and Logan, the people's candidates. A confidence of victory animates every Republican heart, and the Democrats are disheartened.

AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine created intense excitement here, and the enthusiasm continues to be unbounded. It is safe to say that Marion County's Democratic majority will be greatly lessened when November comes.

INDIANA.

AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—All the day large crowds of people have been gathered about the telegraph office, arrangements having been made to receive the news. It was like a summer's day. When something in favor of Blaine would arrive the sun would shine and cheers rend the air; then again, when the opposit news came, a cloud would seem to settle on the faces of all. When the final result was learned cheers rose from the lips of the people assembled. This is every inch a Blaine city. Tonight a grand ratification meeting was held, with orators, bonfires, and parades. Every one but the Democrats is justly jubilant.

The people are united, and next Monday night a grand Republican meeting will be held, prominent speakers having been engaged for the occasion. Some of the leading Democrats are about to organize an Irish-American Blaine club.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm of the people is almost boundless. The demonstration tonight is simply grand. Everything is Blaine and Logan.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, in addressing the Wayne County Mass Convention in this city today characterized the nomination of Blaine as the first instance in the history of the Republican party where the National Convention selected the choice of the people, and admonished his Democratic brethren that this is not a year for abuse: that the fight would have to be made on National issues instead of personal character. He said Blaine was the brainiest man in the Republican party and the purest nominated by it since Lincoln. Of Logan he said he was a brave soldier for whom he had not a word of censure.

AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan gives universal satisfaction to the Republicans of Southeastern Indiana, and creates great enthusiasm. Blaine was the choice of the Republicans here, and they think no better selection than "Black Jack" could have been made for second place. The ticket is considered invincible.

AT LIGONIER.

LIGONIER, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—There is great enthusiasm. The Republicans are pleased with the choice of the convention. The streets are alive with people, bands are playing, and speeches and bonfires are the order.

AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine was received here this afternoon with enthusiasm and applause. Every Republican here is for Blaine. The Democrats feel that they have a hard man to beat.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The Chicago nominations were received with universal satisfaction, creating great enthusiasm. Immediately on the receipt of the news fifty guns were fired in honor of the ticket. Indiana is most certainly safe for Blaine and Logan.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received here amid great enthusiasm, and gives entire satisfaction. He was the choice of the people, and will bring to his banner the entire strength of the party. Logan is considered a most fortunate selection and will add strength to the ticket. A ratification meeting will be held tomorrow night.

AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The city is wild with excitement tonight over the nomination of Blaine, and the Union League Club, which passed through at 9 o'clock on a special train, were met at the depot by the Citizen Voters' Club and a band of music. As the train moved off they were favored with a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of Blaine's nomination creates unprecedented enthusiasm. All day the bulletins were watched closely by throngs of citizens anxious to hear the latest news. The sentiment here is ten to one in favor of Blaine. Harrison's action is denounced on all sides.

FIXING THE MAJORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At last the people have won. Indiana will give the Plumed Knight 10,000 majority.

C. S. CRARY.

AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination has been received here with wild bursts of enthusiasm. Everybody is happy, for they feel that in the people's choice there is strength.

AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—News of Blaine's nomination was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, and the Republicans are wild with delight.

AT CRAWFORDSVILLE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The bulletin-boards in different parts of the city were thronged from the time the balloting commenced until the nomination was made. Nine out of ten of the Republicans were enthusiastic for Blaine, and of course his nomination created such a wild state of excitement and congratulations as has never been witnessed in this city over any similar event. The enthusiasm seems to be contagious, and the few who were in favor of other candidates have caught it. All are yelling themselves hoarse for the Plumed Knight. If this city represents the feeling of the country the Great Commoner will be the next President by a great majority of the popular vote.

AT HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Bonfires are blazing, firearms being fired, and cannon booming over Blaine's nomination. Cheers from the large crowd come one after another for Blaine. It is the greatest demonstration Hammond ever gave any President. Logan is the choice of the people for second place.

NEW YORK.

JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Mr. W. E. Conner, speaking for Mr. Jay Gould, said this afternoon: "I know that Mr. Gould considers Mr. Blaine's nomination an excellent one, and I share his opinion in that respect. The result of the canvass is difficult to foresee, but all the indications point to the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats and in that case the situation could not be better from a Wall street point of view, as both gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with the corporate interests of the country and understand what is necessary to insure their prosperity and the consequent success of all business interests. I heard Mr. Gould express this opinion a short time ago, and you can give it to the public as his views on the subject."

EX-CONGRESSMAN FLOWER.

Ex-Congressman Flower said: "In my opinion Mr. Blaine will increase in strength as the days go by. There appears to be considerable disaffection among a portion of his party just now, but that will all pass by and he will poll the full Republican vote. I think he is as strong a man as they could have nominated."

DEPUTY-CUSTOMS-COLLECTOR PALMER.

Deputy-Collector Palmer, of the custom-house, was quite enthusiastic in his advocacy of the nomination: "The success of Blaine is, in my opinion, a great triumph for the American people. The Republicans have nominated their greatest and ablest leader, and his success is assured."

JESSE SELIGMAN.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banker, said: "I shall give Mr. Blaine my hearty support, though Mr. Arthur was my choice for the nomination."

CHIEF-JUSTICE NOAH DAVIS.

Chief-Justice Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, said: "Every Republican, no matter what his predilections hitherto, should now support Mr. Blaine. He has been nominated, and stands upon an excellent platform, and has the character and ability to carry out the principles thus enunciated."

L. M. BATES.

Mr. L. M. Bates, the large dry-goods importer, said, when questioned: "My first choice was Edmunds, but I consider Blaine's nomination a wise and discreet one. His canvass will excite great enthusiasm, and result in a splendid victory."

JOHN JAY KNOX.

Mr. John Jay Knox, President of the Bank of the Republic: "Yes, James G. Blaine, of Maine, has received the nomination. Do I like it? W-e-e-l, y-e-s. I was in favor of either Edmunds or John Sherman, but as long as Mr. Blaine has received the nomination—and a very brilliant man he is, too—I think the Republican party ought to hold together and elect him. If he can carry New York he can be elected. This State will be the battle-ground, and if the Democrats nominate a good man, and a New-Yorker, I think they will be hard to beat. If Mr. Tilden should be nominated. I don't know that Mr. Blaine could carry New York State; but still I am for Blaine, although I don't like the Republican platform on the money question. It will be hard for the Republicans to beat any New-Yorker with a clean record."

GEORGE F. BAKER.

Mr. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank: "A good nomination and a popular one, and that's all I have to say."

DR. NORVIN GREEN.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, when asked how the large corporations looked upon the nomination of Blaine, said: "I am in no sense a politician, nor are my political affiliations with Mr. Blaine's party. I can say, however, that the business and corporate interests of the country wished the nomination either of Arthur or of Blaine. Arthur was very conservative and sturdy toward vested rights, and his nomination would have been acceptable. But Blaine is not a dangerous man. He has nothing of Communism in him. He has watched public opinion for many years, and has in the main followed it. But he has never shared the Communistic talk about monopoly. Now, his foreign policy. I have seen reason to fear that he will disturb the peace of the country. He did not show such a disposition as Secretary of State. In the Chili-Peru matter there was a difference of opinion, and he took one side. He did what all civilized nations would have liked to do. As to his chances I am not politician enough to predict. He will lose many votes which other candidates would have gained, but his personal popularity and magnetism will undoubtedly win for him other votes which other nominees would have failed to secure."

MICHIGAN.

AT HUDSON.

HUDSON, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Logan's nomination gives universal satisfaction, especially with the Grand Army of the Republic people, and the general opinion is that the ticket is as strong as it could have possibly been made.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm for Blaine increases. A prominent Detroit Democrat and ex-officeholder today said: "It is all foolishness for the Democratic press to try to whistle Blaine and Logan down the wind. They constitute a strong ticket, and will win. I don't like it, but it will be so. Blaine has not the finest political record in the world, perhaps, but he has brains, courage, and a wonderful magnetism, and I tell you that ticket is going to win."

The *Evening Journal*, independent, which has favored Arthur, says editorially:

James G. Blaine is the most truly representative Republican in the Nation, never weak and never faltering. It has been his good fortune to keep pace with the best thought of his party and give tone to its demand for sound finances, industrial protection, and political as well as personal emancipation, with a courageous and forceful championship which has centered the eyes and hopes of his party upon him. His candidacy means something more than the availability which is the prime consideration with spoilsmen. To the old guard it is a revival of the golden days of their party, a resurrection of its greatest achievements. To the young it is a promise that the honors of political life are not all reserved for timidity and obscurity.

AT DOWAGIAC.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this section are universally pleased with the nomination of Blaine and Logan, while the Democrats are correspondingly disheartened. Both candidates are immensely popular here, and many Democrats declare their intention of voting that ticket. Blaine's nomination makes this Congressional District safe for the Republicans. The young men will hold a ratification meeting here Tuesday evening, with J. C. Burrows as orator.

IOWA.

AT CLARKSVILLE.

CLARKSVILLE, Ia., June 7.—[Special.]—There was great enthusiasm here last night over the nomination of Blaine. A large number of citizens assembled in the evening and fired anvils, etc. The demonstrations were renewed when it was known that Logan had second place.

WISCONSIN.

AT RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received here by demonstrations unusual upon such occasions. The event will be celebrated by the firing of the cannon and a general hurrah.

AT WAUKESHA.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of the good news from Chicago in the nomination of James G. Blaine was received here with great enthusiasm. A tremendous crowd indulged in continuous and prolonged cheers. Mr. Blaine is considered the strongest and most popular representative in the Republican party.

AT EAU CLAIRE.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's friends are jubilant here this evening. A salute of 100 guns was fired this afternoon immediately on receipt of the news. Nothing but enthusiasm prevails.

AT BELOIT.

BELOIT, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan is received by Beloit Republicans with enthusiasm, and today Blaine and Logan flags, and banners, and badges have been shown in good numbers. There is no question but the candidates will receive the usual large Republican majority in Beloit this fall.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WELCOMING HOME THE DELEGATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—The vicinity of the Broad Street Station was filled by surging multitudes this evening, and there were probably 50,000 people gathered there, packing the sidewalks along the line of march arranged for the procession that was to welcome home the delegates who went out with the Union Republican Club. Last evening there were a score of new clubs formed in the different wards, and those which keep up their existence from one campaign to another met to join in the parade tonight. The place of honor was given to the Republican Invincibles, 600 strong, an organization led by Mayor Smith and dating back to 1860, since which time it has taken an active part in every campaign. The transparencies nearly all bore the plain sign: "Blaine and Logan the people's choice." One was: "At last we have got our choice." There were at least a score of bands and over 5,000 in the line, a mile in length, which occupied more than a half an hour in passing the *Press* office, though marching rapidly. Blue and red lights were freely used, and the street itself was lighted by electricity along its whole length. No Presidential campaign here was ever opened with so much enthusiasm as this.

OHIO.

AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, O., June 6.—[Special.]—News of Blaine's nomination created intense excitement, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the vote was announced. The streets are crowded and hundreds are in from the surrounding country. Blaine's nomination will result in an increased Republican majority from this Congressional district.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., June 6.—Five minutes after the news of Blaine's nomination was received here the Republicans were wild with enthusiasm. Cannons were fired, banners displayed, and every demonstration made.

AT YOUNGSTOWN.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 6.—[Special.]—A grand Blaine jollification and ratification meeting is being held in the open air. Cannon were firing within fifteen minutes after the news of the nomination was received. A Blaine Club was formed, and a dispatch sent to Blaine at his home informing him of the fact with congratulations.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 6.—A Blaine Club was organized here on the street in front of the *Republic* Building immediately after the receipt of the news of the nomination of Blaine, with 900 names on the rolls. The street was packed with people for a square.

A WHIRLWIND OF ENTHUSIASM.

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—Blaine and Logan ratification meetings were held tonight all through Ohio and Indiana, many of them being large. Five thousand people turned out at Toledo. There was a perfect jam at Columbus. One at North Vernon came to a close by the killing of Allen Butler, a colored man, who was killed by a cannon-explosion. Blaine and Logan Clubs were formed in many places. Here a club was formed with 300 enthusiastic members.

LOUISIANA.

AWAKENED INTEREST.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan is well received outside of the political coterie of the Crescent City, and a general disposition is manifested to support the ticket. A Blaine and Logan Club will shortly be organized by the merchants and men heretofore unknown to politics, and in case the present Democratic managers of the State permit a free expression of opinion at the polls there can be no question of their carrying the State. It is rumored here that the Hon. S. B. Packard, Consul to Liverpool, formerly United States Marshal and for many years Chairman of the Republican State Committee at the time of the muss in this State, will apply for a leave of absence and return to Louisiana and reorganize the party in this State for an active campaign. This can be made a comparatively easy task, since the masses of the people are so sick of the ignorance, intolerance, and brutality of the dominant Democracy that they will get rid of it if they can.

TENNESSEE.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine at Chicago today was well received by the masses of the Republican party in this city. There is no doubt of his ability to poll the full vote of his party in this section, and it is even claimed by his friends that the independent voters—those who cannot be controlled by the party lash—will also support the distinguished statesman from Maine. Gen. Logan's nomination for second place on the ticket is also generally approved by the Republicans.

KANSAS.

AT WICHITA.

WICHITA, Kas., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan was received here with delight and much enthusiasm. Blaine for years has been a Kansas favorit and Logan has a strong following among the old soldiers of this State.

DAKOTA.

AT JAMESTOWN.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., June 7.—[Special.]—Our North Dakota country is very enthusiastic and the people are hurrahing themselves hoarse for Blaine and Logan. They expect Blaine will help them to Statehood soon after the 4th of March.

IN PERU.

ANXIOUS FOR BLAINE'S SUCCESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—A gentleman in this city received a letter the day before Blaine was nominated from his brother in Lima, Peru, in which the writer stated that all the interest in that city at present culminated in the election of the next President of the United States. It was the universal wish that Blaine might be nominated and elected, because all their troubles with Chili would then be ended at once.

THE PRESS.

DENVER.

THE "TRIBUNE."

DENVER, Colo., June 7.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm is great over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The *Tribune* (Rep.) says this morning that the service which Blaine has given to the country endears him to the heart of the people and renders even the Presidency a meagre reward. Everything in our American citizenship which loves shrewdness, bravery, learning, wisdom, eloquence, patriotism, and integrity will rally to the Blaine standard. Our prophecy that this nomination will be approved at the ballot-box in November is based on confidence in Republican wisdom, enthusiasm, and unanimity and the equal certainty of Democratic folly, coldness, and dissension. A Republican victory has not been so certain for many a year. As for Gen. Logan, the soldiers love him, the Western people love him, the Eastern people either love or respect him, and none are against him excepting perhaps Fitz John Porter and the Democratic party.

THE "REPUBLICAN."

The *Republican*, after approving of the platform, says:

Blaine's nomination is the result of the growth of the American sentiment. There is extant a feeling that we have been retrograding as a Nation in the eyes of the people of the world, that our rulers through fear or policy have been making no efforts to secure redress for affronts to the American flag and American people, and that James G. Blaine is the man to bring about a change. Then, too, the preëminent ability, wise and extensive statesmanship, and unquestionable loyalty of Mr. Blaine have forced themselves upon the people and made their impression upon the age. Mr. Blaine stands today the embodiment of the American idea. He is the ideal statesman of the young American. He is without a peer in the land and the idol of the people. He is the incarnation of intelligence, push, vim, and enterprise.

THE "NEWS."

The *Rocky Mountain News*, the leading Democratic organ, remarks:

There can be no doubt that in Blaine and Logan the Republicans have nominated a hip-hip-hurrah ticket. The pendulum has swung forward from the namby-pamby cant and cowardice of the last eight years of Republican rule, and the leap from such spineless leaders as Hayes and Wheeler and Garfield and Arthur to such fearless fighters as Blaine and Logan is a long one. The present Administration, like that of Hayes, has gone on all fours to every foreign power that took the trouble to twirl its thumb at this country. The next Administration, if the fates decree that Blaine and Logan shall be elected, will stand on its hind legs and show its teeth to the whole rest of the world.

THE "TIMES."

The *Times* remarks as follows:

The ticket will be received with feelings which will vary with the temperaments of persons and with the character of communities. It will arouse the enthusiasm of the enthusiastic and it will excite to wild hilariousness the men who have supported Mr. Blaine for years. They are both men known to the country. They need no introduction to any particular section in one way or another. Indeed, their careers have been from the first identified with the history of the Republican party, whose standard-bearers they have become. They have been for two decades and more acknowledged leaders of their party, two of the ablest as well as two of the most radical and stanchest supporters of its principles.

BOSTON.

THE "TRAVELLER."

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—[Special.]—This evening's *Traveller*, the Arthur organ here, comes out openly for Blaine, and, after pointing out the folly of the Massachusetts delegation in not transferring its strength to Arthur on the third ballot, adds:

Mr. Blaine is now the nominee of the National party, and Massachusetts can well afford, now that he is so by her own default, to sink all petty regrets, forget all past antagonisms, and rally once more around the grand old banner of the Republican cause. Party loyalty demands this, and patriotic duty forbids anything else. Nor is it to be doubted that when the Republicans of this State come to view the Chicago nomination in all its aspects they will find in it an appeal to that New England pride which they share in common with their brethren in Maine. For the first time in its history the Republican party has nominated a New-Englander for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, and for the first time in three decades an opportunity offers to place an Eastern statesman in the chair of Washington. He will not fail to reach it for want of the thirteen Electoral votes of Massachusetts.

THE "TRANSCRIPT."

This evening's *Transcript* (Republican) comes out, however, in favor of a third candidate. It says the convention was held in the wrong city. It should have been convened where outside pressure upon the delegates was an almost impossible thing. There is no doubt that a considerable Republican opposition to the nomination will appear in New York. This will not be without its effect on Connecticut politics. The attitude of the Massachusetts Independents and civil-service reformers is important as respects the Presidential vote of the State. They can swing it at their will. These men do not belong to the crowd who took it into their heads that one year of Butler would sober and benefit the Republican party of Massachusetts. Briefly, they are not bogus Independents, and their votes and influence will, without doubt, be cast where it will work the most harm for trading politicians. Should the Democrats blunder and nominate the most objectionable man in their ranks, thousands of Independents might feel compelled to vote for Blaine in order to avoid the probable evils of a Democratic restoration who would not under any other contingency. The National Convention of that party will now be the next point of absorbing interest.

WASHINGTON.

THE "STAR."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The *Evening Star* (Ind.) says among other things:

It will be very easy for the Democrats to underestimate the strength of Blaine and Logan as a Presidential ticket. To begin with, they will make a mistake if they think the candidates can be snuffed out by cartoons. This line of attack was brought into popularity by the success Nast obtained in showing up Boss Tweed and his precious gang of thieves, but the trick has now become too familiar to cause much effect. No man was ever caricatured more or worse than Grant, but it is doubtful if he was hurt thereby. Garfield, again, was assailed in the same way, but was triumphantly elected, and Tilden, though for years the target of caricature of the most lurid character, is today the one man who of all is the accepted champion of his party. The hope of the Democracy lies in carrying New York and Indiana. It is probable that they will have once more a solid South for any candidate that is put up. The fight, therefore, will again centre in the Empire State. If the Republicans at this, the weakest point in their lines, rally unitedly and zealously to the support of Blaine and Logan they will be elected. If, on the other hand, they openly revolt or secretly knife the ticket it will put Republican success in serious peril. It has been urged indeed in Blaine's behalf, and with some color of truth, that he is the one Republican who can be elected without the aid of New York, but if so it will be only by the skin of his teeth, and after an extraordinary effort. Much now depends on the Democratic nomination; and the leaders of that party would do well to put on their thinking caps and pick out their really strongest man.

A COLORADO TRAGEDY.

Gen. H. B. Bearce Shot by Samuel W. Derry in a Quarrel Over a Mine.

DENVER, Colo., June 7.—[Special.]—Gen. H. B. Bearce was shot and probably mortally wounded by a man named Samuel W. Derry yesterday afternoon near Leadville. The injured man is one of the most prominent men in the State, and his physicians do not believe he can recover. Derry is a Colorado pioneer and highly connected. A dispute arose between the men about the ownership of a placer claim. Gen. Bearce owned the claim, and Derry tried to get possession of it by filing an application for a patent. To do this, he had to swear that he had located the claim. When Gen. Bearce met Derry he accused the latter of having perjured himself. Derry drew a revolver and shot Gen. Bearce in the abdomen. Gen. Bearce is about 55 years of age and came to Colorado with the fifty-niners from Massachusetts. He had been prominently identified with the mining interests of Colorado, and has taken an active part in politics. He was engaged in mining in Central City, Leadville, and other parts of the State. Derry is the owner of the Long and Derry mines.

GAMBLING IN TENNESSEE.

It Has Become a Dangerous Occupation Since the Supreme Court Has Declared It a Felony.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the State at Jackson, Tenn., this forenoon rendered a decision in the case sent up from this county, which tested the constitutionality of the act passed by the late Legislature making the keeping of a gaming-house a felony. The court today affirmed the verdict of the lower court, thus sustaining the constitutionality of the act. This decision settles the business in Tennessee for the fraternity. The case was warmly contested, and was argued twice before the high tribunal. The Judges at the first hearing of the case were unable to agree. The news of the decision created some little consternation among the "boys," who were hopeful of gaining the case. The Legislature failed to embody the seductive game of draw-poker in the bill that was passed, hence the fascinating charm of opening a "jack-pot" is still left to those sportively inclined without the fear of being compelled to serve the State as a common felon. It is refreshing to know that in Tennessee playing poker is only a misdemeanor, while playing faro is a felony.

OBITUARY.

Joseph L. McDuffee.

Joseph L. McDuffee, a well-known citizen of Chicago, died of paralysis Friday, in Madison, Wis., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. McDuffee went to Madison nearly a year ago by the advice of his physician, and since that time has been unable to return to his home, No. 654 West Washington street. His wife, owing to sickness, has not been able to reach him in all that time.

Mr. McDuffee went from New Orleans to New York, in both of which cities he was in business, and came to Chicago forty years ago, when he entered a large amount of land. Remaining here a short while, he went to Saratoga Springs, where he lived for fourteen years. Every spring and fall he returned to Chicago, but spent his winters and summers at the Springs. Fifteen years ago he removed to this city permanently and purchased a number of lots on Washington street, upon one of which he erected the house in which his wife is now living. With intermissions of travel in pursuit of health he has lived here ever since, devoting his time to his property interests. The remains will arrive here to-day, and after services at the house to-morrow will be removed to Saratoga for burial.

FATAL ENDING OF A POLITICAL FIGHT.

MILLERSBURG, Pa., June 7.—In a political fight in a tavern near Liverpool last night three men were fatally wounded. Their names are Morris Bayer, James Weiss, and James Hogan. Twenty men have been arrested.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—The residence of Alexander Carroll, twenty miles from this city, was burned by lightning last night. Four children perished.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Collision Between the Irish Nationalists and Orangemen Feared at Newry.

Depression in Trade Causing Much Distress Among the English Working Classes.

A Notable Concert Under the Direction of Sir Julius Benedict—Egyptian Affairs.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

BIGGAR FIGHTS THE ORANGEMEN AT LONG RANGE.

LONDON, June 7.—[Special Cable.]—Joseph G. Biggar, the Irish Home-Rule member of Parliament for Cavan, laughs at the fuss the Government is making over the projected rival Orange and National meetings at Newry, Ireland, tomorrow. He characterizes it as "nonsense." Being asked this evening by your correspondent whether he believed there would be trouble at the meeting, he answered with a derisive laugh, "Trouble! there ought to be, but there won't be. Earl Spencer, the present Irish Viceroy, is making a great deal of fuss, and pretends to be very anxious over what he pleases to call the state of hostility existing in Ireland between the Orangemen and the Nationalists. He has sent out a circular prohibiting the Orangemen from holding counter-meetings to those arranged by the Nationalists. Of course the Orangemen have resolved to disregard the prohibition, and to hold their counter-demonstrations, and of course Lord Spencer pretends that he believes there will be riots, bloodshed, and all that. It is all stuff and nonsense. The Nationalists will hold their meeting at Newry tomorrow, and it is safe to guarantee that there will be no trouble."

"But Mr. Geddes, the Secretary of the London Orange Organization, and Lord Arthur Hill, the Orange leader in Ireland, have both announced that the Orangemen will go to Newry tomorrow in military style prepared to fight," suggested your correspondent.

"Yes," answered Mr. Biggar, "and I see that Geddes has proclaimed that a thousand armed and willed Orangemen were prepared to leave London to assist their Newry brethren in promoting the projected riot. But the talk and all these Orange threats are mere buncomb. Spencer's circular is a piece of political clap-trap. It should have issued a year ago, when there was some serious reason for it. A year ago the Orangemen began their system of counter-demonstrations. Then the Nationalists feared those double meetings, anticipating riots as a result of them. But experience has shown that the Orangemen are both incapable of disturbing National meetings and afraid to attempt it. In fact, everything has gone to show that the Orange demonstrations have all along been devised for the express purpose of providing Spencer with an excuse for prohibiting the National meetings."

"What particular reason have you for the belief that there will be no disturbance at Newry tomorrow?"

"The main reason I have is a certain knowledge that the Orangemen dare not attempt to make trouble for fear they will get badly whipped. There are very few Orangemen living in the immediate vicinity of Newry. The Orange societies of Ireland are miserable organizations, take them altogether, and they could not raise sufficient money to bring from a distance enough members of the fraternity to successfully attack tomorrow's National meeting. As to the talk of sending over from London any considerable number of Orange recruits, it makes me merry. Why, it would cost the volunteers at least £3 apiece for personal expenses for the round trip. Even if it were possible to get men to enlist for such an expedition it would simply be impossible to raise the necessary funds. There isn't enough money among the whole gang of Orangemen in England for the purpose. Take my word for it, there will be no riot tomorrow in Newry. The counter demonstration will be a fiasco. The Orangemen have no fight in them. They will make no attempt to disturb the league meeting. They may, perhaps, endeavor to make a show of reason for Viceroy Spencer's concern by resorting to their old tactics of waylaying some league stragglers, maltreating them, and then exaggerating their own highway business into a story of riot and bloodshed. That will be all."

THE LATEST FROM NEWRY.

The latest news from Ireland tonight is that the Orangemen, intimidated by the police preparations, have decided to abandon their project of making a counter-demonstration against the Nationalists at Newry tomorrow. They are now attempting to hide their retreat by loud boasts that they will carry out their threats to hold opposition meetings at Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. It is not believed that the Government will allow them to carry out any of these intentions. A large number of strangers has already assembled at Newry, evidently in anticipation of trouble tomorrow. The Government has decided to maintain unrelaxed its police vigilance, the officials believing that a riot is still probable.

A DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

DUBLIN, June 7.—Earl Spencer has issued a proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to hold a counter demonstration to the Nationalists at Newry tomorrow. A number of infantry, lancers, and police have assembled there to preserve order. Father McCantan advised his congregation to attend the Nationalist meeting. The stopping of Orange counter demonstrations is regarded as the greatest concession to the Irish Nationalists in fifty years. There is intense excitement among the Orange organization.

Thousands of Orangemen arrived today at Belfast from England. Mr. Geddes, Secretary of the Orange Committee in London, has sent the following dispatch:

I leave for Ireland tonight with 5,000 Irishmen from London, Manchester, and Liverpool. No surrender. Orangemen are determined to hold meetings.

A London special says: "The English Government is seriously agitated over the defiant attitude assumed by the Orangemen since the publication of Earl Spencer's letter forbidding counter demonstrations against Nationalist meetings in Ireland. Mr. Geddes, the Secretary of the London organization of Orangemen, in a recent interview said that his brethren were resolved not to submit to Earl Spencer's one-sided decision in a struggle in which they were certain of the sympathy and support of all loyalists throughout the United Kingdom, irrespective of their political beliefs. Mr. Geddes also said that there was in London an organized body of volunteers who were prepared to start for Ireland at a moment's notice to assist their brethren in Ulster. These men, he said, are not only ready but eager to rush to the rescue of the gagged loyalists in Ireland. He believed that a collision, attended with bloodshed, was inevitable if the Nationalists persisted in their determination of assembling in Newry next Sunday, and held that the Government would be directly responsible for every drop of blood spilled."

A FUTILE SEARCH IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 7.—The police, at the request of the English representative, searched several suspected houses for dynamite, but none was discovered.

WIDESPREAD WANT.

SUFFERINGS OF ENGLISH WORKINGMEN DURING THE DULL TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—[Special Cable.]—Mr. Thomas Burt, who represents Morpeth in the House of Commons and who is perhaps the only true exponent of labor in that body, expressed himself very freely today to your correspondent regarding the present great depression in the shipping industry in the North of England. "The shipbuilding trade in the North is practically at a standstill," said Mr. Burt, "and there probably never has been a time in its history when the outlook for an improvement was so indefinit and uncomforting as it is at present. Whole fleets of large steamers are lying idle in the Tyne and on the Wear. Shipbuilding in the old sense, has almost ceased to be an industry. Thousands of persons are unemployed, and the distress, actual want of food and shelter I mean, is fearful in the extreme. The labor organizations, unusually strong as a rule, in the North are wholly unable to answer the calls upon them for relief, those few members who have managed to retain work being unable to meet the demands which are made upon them. The distress in Sunderland is particularly marked. Many hitherto well-to-do families have had to apply to the authorities for relief."

In answer to a question regarding the coal and iron trade of Northumberland, Mr. Burt said that there was not so much to complain of in that direction. The trade was fairly good, but not nearly so brisk as it usually is at this period of the year. At Durham the depression in the coal trade was very serious. Thousands were also unemployed in that district, and the sufferings of the working-people appealed strongly to the sensibilities of the benevolent. The iron trade on the Tees was also in a bad way. The few who were at present employed worked only half time and eked out a miserable existence on the pittance thus afforded.

Mr. Burt, in reply to a question as to the causes of this unusual slackness in trade, which had become almost national in its character, said that in the shipping trade the only apparent cause was overbuilding. In the coal and iron trade overproduction probably explained, at least in a limited way, the want of work. He was not prepared to go any further than that. Politico-economic measures for relief, he thought, were too remote, and while he hoped for a recovery by the end of the year he would not state on what ground his hope was based.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

A NOTABLE JUBILEE CONCERT.

LONDON, June 7.—[Special Cable.]—The second and last of Sir Julius Benedict's jubilee concerts in celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as a conductor, was given this morning before an audience of 6,000 persons at the Royal Albert Hall. The same enthusiastic reception as as was extended last night was again accorded to the veteran musician, and the farewell concert was a popular as well as an artistic success. The famous military band of the Second Life Guards played as an overture several American airs, which were loudly applauded, and the program was much more varied than that of last evening. Mesdames Sembrich, Pauline Lucca, and Rose Hersee sang a number of operatic gems in admirable style, and Mme. Antoinette Sterling fairly brought down the house by her touching and expressive singing of homely English ballads. The principal honors of the morning, however, fell to the share of Mme. Sembrich, whose exquisit birdlike rendering of the "Variations for the Voice," by Proch, was the feature of the occasion. The auditors rose to their feet and applauded frantically, compelling the artiste to respond to four recalls, which were so enthusiastic as to be irresistible. In response to an encore and as a special compliment to Sir Julius Benedict Mme. Sembrich performed on the violin an adagio and a rondo from Dr. Beriot's concerts in D. This was the first time that she had played on the violin in public in England, and she says that she does not intend to repeat the performance, having consented to appear as a violinist on this occasion to emphasize her regard for Sir Julius. Her playing, however, was admirable, and was heartily enjoyed and encored. Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Charles Santley, Joseph Mass, Barton McGuckin, and Signor Foli divided the honors among the male vocalists. Mr. William J. Winch, the Boston tenor, although announced to appear, was compelled by illness to send an excuse. Mr. Santley was in prime voice and admirably sang several baritone selections. The concert lasted nearly four hours, and just before it ended Sir Julius Benedict was crowned with a laurel wreath. In attempting to reply the veteran composer was once or twice overcome by his emotions, but he feelingly thanked the audience and the performers for the honor which they had accorded him. He also expressed his pride at the reception of such a demonstration on the eve of his retirement from professional life.

EGYPT.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

LONDON, June 7.—[Special Cable.]—It is very apparent that the present English Government is rapidly weakening in its attitude upon the Egyptian question. It is even evident that the Ministry is now seeking some honorable line of retreat from its recent positive declaration in favor of exclusive control. This state of affairs is attributed to the aggressive attitude of France, which means to insist, in the coming conference, upon a joint control. Italy will back up France, and by the time the conference assembles it is believed that England will be fully prepared to accede gracefully to the claims of its partners in Egypt. It cannot be denied that the Government's weakness in this respect is intensifying the contempt in which the Ministry has long been held by the Tories and Conservatives. But the opposition is practically powerless, because it has not good leaders. The splendid organization and leadership of the Liberals enable the Government to hold its own in domestic affairs, and to retain a sentiment of popular respect, which is skillfully used to blind the people to the weakness of the Ministry's foreign policy. If the Conservatives had a single good leader capable of forcible expression and able to organize and lead in debate in the House of Commons the Government could be easily made so unpopular as to be thrown out of power on questions of foreign policy alone. But the weakness of disunion among the Tories increases daily. The recent speeches of Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Tory Peers, have injured rather than helped his party. The Tories are now praying for an oracle such as Palmerston, but their prayers seem to be those of despair.

THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

LONDON, June 7.—A report which has been gaining currency the last few days that preparations for the military expedition to Khartoum had ceased has been semi-officially denied. The expedition will be en route by the 28th fo July.

A committee composed of Maj.-Gen. Fielding, Quartermaster-General Harrison, Col. Hamilton, and Commissary-General Young has been ordered to meet at Aldershot to report upon schemes for providing a water-supply for the army while operating in the desert. Orders have been sent to Cairo to echelon the whole Egyptian army under Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood between Assouan and Wady Halfa. Late bills drawn by Gen. Gordon on the Government have reached Cairo, but no letters. It is suspected they have been intercepted by men in the pay of certain officials at Cairo, who are secretly trying to thwart the action of the English. The Government has decided against the employment of Turkish troops in the Soudan.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

CAIRO, June 7.—Another battalion of Egyptian troops is ordered to Suakin. The remainder of the marines at Port Said start immediately.

A DOUBTFUL REPORT.

BERLIN, June 7.—England is said to have advanced to the Egyptian Government £8,000,000 to balance the budget.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE STAGE.

LONDON, June 7.—[Special Cable.]—Miss Minnie Palmer has been playing in "My Sweetheart" and a round of her favorit characters at the Princess Theatre, Manchester, this week, and has taken more money than ever before received at any theatre in that city within the same time. Her social success has also been notable, and she has received many marks of favor. Next week she is to be the guest of the Queen's cousin, the Countess Volckman, at the latter's mansion in Essex.

Mr. Charles Warner, who has been playing the leading part in "In the Ranks" at the Adelphi Theatre, seriously injured his back while escaping through a window in the prison scene last night, and was unable to appear this evening.

GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's week's rest at Hawarden has apparently done wonders for his health. He seems at present to be stronger and more energetic than he has been at any time for the last two years. At Hawarden the Premier spent nearly all of his day hours in riding and wood-chopping.

THE MAORI KING.

The Maori King Tawhia, who has been in England a week, has astonished as well as pleased his supporters by keeping perfectly sober. He has been chaperoned to a great many of the theatres, and has developed an admiration for the ballet which is almost beyond restraint. Last night he was conspicuous at the Alhambra, where he ogled the girls to his heart's content. Afterwards when he had had his supper at the Savage Club he became so enthusiastic in a description of the wonders he had seen that he made a bold but abortive and ludicrous attempt to imitate a pas seul. The members of the club enjoyed the fun, and encouraged each new effort with bravos and peals of laughter. A cold in one of his eyes and a rather severe attack of rheumatism unfortunately prevented the King from lunching with the Lord Mayor today.

OAKEY HALL.

Mr. Oakey Hall is becoming quite a well-known figure in political circles. His lectures on the municipal failings of the City of New York continue to attract a great deal of attention, and in view of the efforts now being made to reorganize the Government of the City of London they excite no little comment. Mr. Hall expresses himself as being perfectly satisfied with his professional progress since his arrival in England. He has been received graciously by Lord Coleridge and other notables, and is a constant and welcome visitor at the Savage Club.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Much uneasiness has been caused among Government officials in London by the latest Imperial utterance from St. Petersburg. This is attributed to a growing belief in Russia that England is gradually retiring from its former policy of empire extension. Russia has formally announced that it has decided to abandon its recent intention of evacuating Central Asia, and has proclaimed a determination to extend her Asiatic frontiers.

This announcement contains for England a stinging threat, being coupled with the declaration that Russia believes it will be better for England to confine her energies in the East in the future within the natural boundaries of India. The Czar's advisers go to great pains to assert that Russia has no designs on India, but it is impossible for Englishmen to believe that Russian statesmen are not engaged in constant intrigues in that direction. The English people, however, seem to be apathetic concerning any designs Russia may have, and the present English Government seems too absorbed in the troublesome Egyptian question to properly meet the new issue.

OSCAR WILDE.

Oscar Wilde, who was married last Tuesday to Miss Constance Lloyd, has written a silly and thoroughly characteristic letter to a friend in which he says he has not been disappointed in married life. He feels confident of his ability to sustain its labors and anxieties, and sees an opportunity in his new relations of realizing a poetical conception which he has long entertained. He says that Lord Beaconsfield taught the Peers of England a new style of oratory, and similarly he intends to set an example of the pervading influence of art in matrimony.

LORD COLERIDGE.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge is correcting the last proofs of his reminiscences of America, and the book is announced for publication during the present month.

HADLEY'S FAILURE.

The failure of Mr. Simeon Charles Hadley, Alderman for the Castle Baynard Ward, of London, and one of the earlier promoters of the Commercial Mackey-Bennett Cable Company, was announced this afternoon. The announcement has not caused much surprise, as it has been generally understood for some time that he was on the brink of a crisis when he rejected the Mayoralty and allowed himself to be supplanted by Ald. Fowler, although Mr. Hadley was then the ranking member of the board among those Aldermen who had not passed the civic chair. Mr. Hadley was, however, a great gun in the Savage Club, a warm friend of Mr. Henry Irving, and a generous patron of the ballet. It is not expected that his liabilities will prove to be large. The members of the existing cable pool are chuckling over the squelching of a promoter of the rival lines.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The war-office authorities have finally abandoned their intention to abolish the Scotch bonnet, which is the traditional headgear of the Highland regiments. It is understood that it has been deemed politic to make this concession as a tribute to Scotch susceptibilities. The bonnet is, however, to be reserved for home service and dress occasions, and the regulation helmet is to be worn whenever the regiments are on foreign duty.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

Lieut. Ivan Campbell, the brother and heir-presumptive of the Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, is about to be married to Lady Margaret Elizabeth Diana, the third daughter of the Earl of Normanton. The present Earl of Breadalbane was married in 1872 to Lady Alma Graham, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montrose, but the union has been a childless one, and the marriage of his brother is to be made partly in the hope that there may be an heir in the direct line to the Breadalbane estates. Lieut. Ivan Campbell is 25 years old and an officer of the Queen's own Cameron Highlanders. The bride-elect was 20 years old last winter.

A LIBEL SUIT.

A London littratéur who lately made a violent critical attack upon the works of "Ouida" found that Miss De la Ramee had a champion in the person of Mr. Stephens, editor of the *Whitehall Review*, who defended the novelist and impugned the good faith as well as the judgment of the attack upon her works. The aggrieved critic has now brought an action for libel against Mr. Stephens, and claims heavy damages.

A CRAZY VETERENARIAN.

Bernard Loffler, the German-American horse dentist, who recently horsewhipped Plunger Walton because the latter slapped his face for spoiling Giroflé by allowing her while under dental treatment to form an attachment for one of Loffler's ponies, has been adjudged insane. Loffler, the gossips say, was used as an instrument by an anti-Walton ring of turfmen, headed, it is said, by Sir John Astley. He has ever since his fight with the Plunger been hotly persecuted, it is alleged, by Walton's friends. It was ascertained that the horse-doctor's domestic relations were very unhappy. His home troubles were greatly aggravated by his turf troubles. In a fit of rage the other day he threatened to murder his whole family and commit suicide. His enemies, learning of this, had him arrested and taken before a police magistrate at Lambeth. The Justice has adjudged the unfortunate man insane and ordered him to be committed to an asylum. Sir John Astley, who has taken a great interest in the case, has started a subscription for the benefit of the lunatic's family, heading the subscription with a large sum himself, and being followed with a liberal donation by the committing magistrate.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

On the London Stock Exchange there is very little business doing in American securities. A leading broker on being questioned today regarding the outlook for the American market, said that New York Central would undoubtedly declare its usual dividend, but that information concerning the traffic of the road, and on other important points, was undoubtedly being withheld. This was also the case with nearly all the other stocks which were quoted in London, and it created an unfortunate want of confidence and consequent depression, for which the Americans themselves were responsible. American honesty, he said, is doubted, and this unfortunate state of affairs will surely continue as long as cliques and individuals are allowed to secretly manage the roads for interests entirely selfish and personal.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Advices from Berlin state that the hernia from which Emperor William has for some time been suffering is becoming more stubborn and debilitating. It is said that although the aged Kaiser still insists upon maintaining the appearance of performing all his official military duties, the real work of receiving the necessary official visitors and performing imperial civic functions is now done by the Crown-Prince Frederick William.

PLACED IN CUSTODY OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Frankfort *Zeitung* is authority for the statement that the Prussian refugee Buligny, who was tried and acquitted upon the charge of distributing Socialistic literature, instead of being liberated was secretly delivered into the custody of Russian police and taken out of the country despite the frantic appeals of his wife and the most strenuous protestations of his lawyer.

A LUNATIC'S SENTENCE.

An extraordinary sentence has been passed upon the semi-lunatic Weissenauer in Vienna. While a patient recently in one of the Vienna hospitals he became unmanageable, broke away from the attendants, smashed a crucifix, and trampled upon its fragments, and bitterly cursed the hospital officials. He was tried and convicted on a charge of blasphemy, and has been sentenced to nine years' penal servitude.

A RIVAL OF COTTON.

Certain Russian naturalists claim to have made a discovery in reference to the epilobium plant which may revolutionise the cotton trade of Europe. The epilobium which is more popularly known as the "willow herbs," from the shape of its leaves, has hitherto been cultivated solely for its flower, which grows from the top of the pod. The Russian savants now claim that this pod can be made to yield a fibre possessing many of the valuable qualities of cotton fibre. In the experiments already made this fibre has been ginned, spun, and woven successfully on a small scale. An economic society in St. Petersburg has now petitioned the Czar to set aside some State lands for the scientific cultivation of epilobium and the continuation of the experiments for improving the fibre. It is claimed by some enthusiasts that the result of this discovery will be in time to avert the necessity for the importation of cotton into Russia.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

Prayers are being offered in all the Berlin churches for the safe accouchement of the Princess Augusta, which is hourly expected. Princess Augusta is the wife of Prince William, the Emperor's eldest grandson, and has presented her husband with a male child every year since her marriage in 1881.

THE WEATHER.

A heavy rain has prevailed in England for the last four days and is proving beneficial to vegetation. The weather has, however, again become unseasonably cold, and the crops are still backward.

A MIDNIGHT SUPPER.

Mr. John L. Toole's "stag" supper in honor of Mr. Henry Irving was given tonight in the foyer of Toole's Theatre. Thirty-four guests sat down exactly at midnight to an excellent repast, with an abundance of liquid refreshments. Among the company were Henry Irving, Lawrence Barrett, George Augustus Sala, Charles Wyndham, George Grosswith, Joseph Hatton, C. J. Loveday, David James, Henry Routledge, Lionel Brough, Wilson Barrett, John Hollingshead, and Lord Londesborough. The host of the evening "welcomed the coming, sped the parting guest" in the only toast of the evening, in which he extended a welcome to Henry Irving, and bade godspeed and good luck to Lawrence Barrett in a genial and eloquent speech. In responding, Mr. Irving spoke of the pleasure and gratitude with which he should ever remember his American tour, and Mr. Barrett expressed his gratitude to his professional friends for the many acts of kindness which had been showered upon him. The feast then proceeded informally and with unbounded hilarity until morning.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TREATY.

PARIS, June 7.—The new treaty between France and Annam has been signed. The Provinces of Bin, Thuan, and Than Goa are restored to Annam. A customs system similar to that in Cochin-China is reëstablished. French military occupation of all the strategic points in Annam and Tonquin will be effected if necessary. A permanent French garrison will hold a portion of the Citadel of Hué.

Annam accepted the treaty as proposed by France without making any modifications. By it Annam is placed under a French protectorate. French residents in Cochin-China will represent Annam in all her foreign relations, and Annam will form a customs union with Cochin-China. Departments of public works, postal and telegraph service, and finance and customs will form a single branch of the Administration under the direction of French agents.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

SOFIA, June 7.—The Servian Diplomatic Agent, under threat of instant withdrawal, has demanded the reinstatement of the military post on this side of the Mimok, and the immediate expulsion from Sofia and the various districts of Bulgaria of all Servian refugees, including the Metropolitan Michael. The populace are greatly excited.

MURDEROUS INSURGENTS.

BELGRADE, June 7.—The Servian Government has announced that a number of escaped revolutionists, whom Bulgaria allowed to live in the vicinity of the Servian frontier, around Widdin and Sofia, invaded Servian territory, burned a house, and killed the Mayor of Boutchie, near Vratarnitza, and occupied Mount Divenik, near Rescovitz. The entire Timok district is alarmed. The Premier has demanded satisfaction.

THE STEAMER MAINE.

TOWED INTO PORT.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamer Maine was towed into Falmouth this morning. After landing her passengers and mails she will be towed to Bremen to have her shaft repaired.

The voyage of the steamer Maine was uninterrupted until 5 o'clock the morning of the 2d inst., when the shaft broke. The vessel then proceeded under sail with variable winds. She sailed well, the weather being calm, and the passengers showed no alarm. Eighty bags of mail, a few passengers, and £10,000 in specie were landed at Southampton.

BEYOND THE SEA.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—The Sun cable from London says: The impression is general that we are now nearer a Ministerial defeat and a dissolution than at any period since Gladstone came into power, as nobody has any doubt that any surrender to France of the predominance of England in Egypt would produce the revolt of fifty to seventy Liberals. The Ministerial organs attempt to avert danger by publishing confident declarations that the proposals of the Cabinet to France have no resemblance to those reported, and there is an impression that Mr. Gladstone is now doing his best to make the negotiations with M. Ferry break down, preferring a snub from France to a kick from off the Treasury bench. Ferry on his side is divided between the desire to make the most of England's difficulties and the dread of leading to a Tory Ministry in England, which might seriously embarrass some of his many schemes, for Ferry now entertains a bigger plan than any he has yet attempted.

The Sherif of Mezzan, who is the chief ecclesiastical authority in Morocco, and has the cunning experience of an Europeanized Mussulman, has declared for France against the Emperor, and there is a feeling that France means to use him as a cloak for a large extension of her domains. There is great alarm in Spain and Italy over these new encroachments of France in the Mediterranean, but their newspapers sneeringly remark that there is no chance of any assistance from England so long as France can buy off her support with concessions in Egypt.

GERMAN CONTEMPT FOR JOHN BULL.

In Germany also the feeling of contempt for the present position of England daily finds louder expression, and the bitter hatred of Bismarck for Gladstone is not appeased by the explicit denial of the English Premier of any connection with the article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Probably with a view to further embarrass Gladstone the German Chancellor has at last given his adhesion to the scheme of German colonization of the interior of Africa, and German newspapers call for the seizure not only of Angra Pequena, but also of Walfish Bay, which England claims to have already annexed. Bismarck's organs meantime pour out on Gladstone's head the full vials of wrath and contempt. The *National Zeitung*, for instance, paraphrases an old English boast by writing that the sun throughout its daily circuit looks interruptedly down on lands in which the power of England is steadily declining, and more or less in consequence of the policy now pursued by Mr. Gladstone on the Nile; while the *Kreuz-Zeitung* says Mr. Gladstone has always hated Germany and loved Russia, and bears Bismarck a deep and implacable grudge because he defended the Berlin treaty, which Gladstone moved heaven and hell to destroy.

UNREST AND DISTRUST.

The universal disrepute of Gladstone lends additional interest to the speeches of Lord Salisbury, which are interpreted as removing the last doubt as to the rejection of the Franchise bill by the House of Lords. It is significant of the general unrest and distrust which Gladstone has created that there is a scare about the navy and everybody is saying that England is no longer the mistress of the waves. Not only is the increase of the French fleet viewed with alarm, but even Germany's additions to her naval strength are now made a subject of complaint.

DECLINE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

The result of the debate on the Divorce bill in the French Senate draws attention to the decline of religion in France, and the startling fact is announced that in the last census no less than 7,500,000 registered themselves as having no religion, against 29,000,000 of Catholics. Another sign of the times is that hundreds of curacies remain vacant in that country for want of young priests, and in spite of this the Chamber of Deputies has refused to allow the exemption of ecclesiastical pupils from the three years' military service by the overwhelming majority of 336 to 91.

NOTES.

The enthusiastic reception of the Czarina by the German Emperor and the equally enthusiastic reception of the son of the German Crown Prince in St. Petersburg are further symptoms of the strong desire of Germany and Russia to keep on good terms with each other.

Sporting men are consoled for the diminution of attendance at race meetings by the improvement of the ground for horses. The great event of next week is the Ascot races; but, while the betting is brisk on account of the importance of the horses engaged, the meeting will be a failure. The Ascot races are chiefly important socially for the attendance of royalty, but of course there will be no royalties this year; and cottages near the course which used in the race week to pay the rent of the whole year are now vacant.

The matrimonial market is also rather dull, there being still a strong prejudice in England against marriages in May. The most important event in the near future is the marriage of the son of Lord Tennyson to Miss Bayle, at the end of this month, in Westminster Abbey.

The Health Exhibition has now taken its place as the chief evening resort, the great attraction being the playing of a band in the open air, a luxury hitherto practically unknown in London. The spread of vegetarianism in this country is shown by the daily devouring by thousands of an entirely vegetable dinner for sixpence. The refreshment contractors, having exemplified the difference between preaching and practice, have been compelled by public protest to withdraw a cruel enactment forbidding the female attendant to sit down throughout the day.

It is significant of the progress of female employment in England that the Prudential Company, one of the largest insurance offices, is now entirely served by female clerks, and that 4,353 are employed in Government offices, but the excess of women is still so great that Lord Shaftsbury has just declared that the greatest benefit that could be conferred on England would be the emigration of from 200,000 to 300,000 women.

A young lady has had a paper read at the Royal Society, the most exclusive of our scientific bodies, and the subject is on the blastopore of the newt. In Paris softer themes employ the female mind. Marie Ferral has just been asked in marriage by Jules Courtois, in whose breast she lodged two bullets a couple of weeks ago, and a Belgian town Council of an anti-religious turn has rechristened a street from St. Bernard to Sarah Bernhardt, on the ungallant ground that the name suits a street which is very long and very narrow.

In literary affairs the chief coming event is the publication of Mr. Froude's "Life of Thomas Carlyle" in two volumes of 400 pages each. Lord Rowton is getting on very slowly with his biography of Disraeli, as the papers were left in terrible disorder. Georges Ohnet has now made £1,200 by "Le Maitre de Forges." An English edition is announced of C. E. Craddock's "In the Tennessee Mountains," and there are two additions to the list of royal authors. The Austrian Crown Prince has published a book on his travels three years ago in the Holy Land, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is preparing a history of his recent experiences in the East, while Princess Beatrice is making a statue of her mother for Litchfield Cathedral.

Five hundred thousand marks was the sum paid to Mme. Kalemine for releasing the Duke of Hesse from his morganatic marriage, while Miss Fortesque has lessened her chance of big damages by appearing in a revival of Byron's well-known play, "Our Boys."

Mr. Hammond, who won the Derby with St. Gatien, was originally a stable boy, and has in the last few years won £800,000.

Lieut. E. V. Stanley, the heir presumptive to the title and the vast estates of the Earl of Derby, beat all competitors at the recent literary examination of militia officers for army commissions by 1,500 marks.

M. Pasteur has been worried to death since he announced his discovery of an antidote to hydrophobia by offers of subjects for experiments, a young lady being of the number, and by hundreds of thousands of prayers for relief by persons bitten by dogs in all parts of the world. His life is further embittered by a crusade against him by the anti-Vivisectionists.

Capt. Wilson, of the torpedo ship Hecla, who has just received the Victoria Cross, the highest and most coveted reward for bravery in English warfare, saved his life and kept the enemy at bay at the battle of El Teb, when his sword was broken, by fighting with his fists.

The latest device of a Paris paper for attracting readers is the engagement of two eminent physicians to attend gratuitously upon its yearly subscribers.

Labouchère, in *Truth*, stating that he at once knows Americans by their accent, confesses that he always declares he takes them for English, as he is too polite not to say what he is expected to say.

THE BRITISH ON BLAINE.

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE IRISH—HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, June 6.—The news of Blaine's nomination, although not unexpected, has been received with profound regret by nearly all English politicians. Blaine is looked upon as an anglophobist, and his success at Chicago is attributed largely to Irish influence. Special dispatches from Chicago to the *Standard* and the *Telegraph* contain the following statements: "Among the principal causes which brought about Mr. Blaine's success were, first, his popularity among American anglophobists, and, secondly, his greater popularity among the Irish-Americans. His great strength among the Irish voters is due mainly to his activity while a Republican leader in Congress, during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, in forcing England to recede from her claims of allegiance upon British-born subjects who had become naturalized as American citizens. This activity was developed in the case of Augustus Costello, who, with a large number of Irish-Americans, including Gen. Denis Burke, was arrested in Ireland and tried for utterances made in the United States. Costello was arrested while in Ireland, in 1867, and placed on trial for a speech which he made in New York while an American citizen in 1865. The speech was construed as treasonable, and, under the act of 1848, which especially declared England's right to punish upon British soil British-born subjects for treasonable utterances, or performances made upon foreign territory, Costello was sentenced to sixteen years penal servitude. His claims of American citizenship were ignored, upon the ground that there was nothing existing between the United States and Great Britain debarring Great Britain from claiming as a British subject any person born on British soil. Costello was removed to Millbank prison, when Blaine took up his case. Blaine organized a Congressional agitation, which resulted in the liberation of Costello and his colleagues, who possessed full American naturalization, and the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain surrendered all claims of allegiance from British subjects who became naturalized as American citizens.

"Blaine is given by the Irish the full credit of extorting this treaty from Great Britain and of enabling Irishmen by free agitation to form American opinion as a factor in coercing England to deal justly with Ireland without subjecting themselves as formerly to arrest and punishment as traitors. Blaine also, it is believed, secured the incorporation in the Chicago platform of the declaration in favor of legislation prohibiting aliens from acquiring fee in American lands—a principle he adopted from the platform of the American Irish Land League. For these reasons he will receive the support of the league, and draw the bulk of the Irish party vote from the Democratic party. Blaine's Panama Canal policy has endeared him to the masses of native Americans."

The above statement and others of similar import are making a deep impression here, and Englishmen are disposed to believe that Blaine's candidacy represents a sort of Irish ascendency in American politics, and augurs, in the event of his election, a jingo policy in the foreign relations of the United States.

A CONSPICUOUS AND RESPECTED POLITICIAN.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times* says: "Blaine's nomination will be received with satisfaction. He has not only been the most popular candidate, but the most conspicuous and respected politician in the ranks of the Republican party, which has done itself honor by the nomination of so well-known and distinguished a man. If the Democrats could make up their mind to a definit, reasonable free-trade policy they certainly would secure more sympathy on this side of the Atlantic than hitherto. Meantime, we congratulate the Republic on the choice of a candidate so eminently suited as Blaine to represent and uphold the dignity of the United States."

AN "AMERICAN BEACONSFIELD."

Under the heading "A Beaconsfield Beyond the Sea," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Blaine's nomination is the most notable event for England since Lincoln's assassination. Wherever Blaine can oust the British from the position they hold on the American Continent, he will endeavor to replace English influence and trade by American. His menacing intimation that he disregarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an evil augury for the future relations of England and America. His intervention in Peru was most ominous when he declared that he disliked England to win commercial triumphs in fields legitimately belonging to America. England will watch with extreme solicitude the progress of the campaign."

CABLE NOTES.

The Americans defeated the Hurlingham lacrosse team six goals to nothing.

Bismarck and family arrived at Berlin yesterday, and met a popular ovation.

At Havana there were twenty deaths from yellow-fever for the week ended yesterday.

At Panama yesterday afternoon a hurricane burst over the city. The opera-house was blown down.

Prince Williamer of Würtemburg will visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral. He seeks the hand of Princess Beatrice in marriage.

The Berlin banks have withdrawn from cooperation in the project to found a new German colonist bank, having decided not to take further action in the matter until the question of the taxation of bourse business is settled.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, referring to the project of the French Government to celebrate the centenary of the French Revolution by an international exhibition at Paris, expresses doubt whether the great Powers of Europe will consent to participate in an exhibition which revives such sad memories.

The German Government has sent a communication to the French Government in regard to the commercial stipulation of the Tientsin treaty. It congratulates France on her military successes, but objects to her commercial policy in closing certain Chinese provinces to general trade.

At Rome the consistory for the creation of Cardinals is deferred until autumn, owing to disagreement of the Vatican and Government on account of an alleged breach of the concordat. The Pope has directed a special commission of Cardinals to prepare a protest to the French Catholics on the subject of the divorce laws.

Bismarck has made overtures to Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, regarding the cession of Walfish Bay, on the west coast of Africa, to Germany. The reason he urges is that German settlers occupy the district about the bay and that a German company is constructing a railway from the seashore to the mines, which are some distance inland.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, slightly cooler weather in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds becoming variable in northern portions, cooler weather in northern portions, stationary temperature in southern portions.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains, slightly cooler and partly cloudy weather, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 7—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind	State of Weather.	Rainfall in last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.97	74	S.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.99	77	S.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.77	74	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.84	79	S. E.	Fair.	0
Galveston	29.97	78	S.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	30.01	76	S.	Clear.	.45
Shreveport, La.	29.93	79	S. E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.00	73	S. E.	Fair.	0
Indianapolis	29.95	72	S. W.	Fair.	0
Louisville	29.96	76	S. E.	Clear.	*
Memphis	29.98	76	S. E.	Clear.	0
Nashville	29.96	72	W.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	29.98	69	N.	Cloudy.	.01
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.95	68	S. W.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	29.93	68	S. E.	Clear.	*
Detroit	29.95	72	S. E.	Clear.	0
Erie	29.95	68	S.	Clear.	0
Oswego	29.92	69	S. E.	Clear.	0
Port Huron	29.90	67	S.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.95	71	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Sandusky	29.97	70	S.	Hazy.	0
Toledo	29.93	71		Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.85	60	N. W.	Clear.	0
Chicago	29.88	7[illegible]	S. E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.71	60	W.	Th'n'g.	.03
Escanaba	29.76	66	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Grand Haven	29.90	67	S.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.77	62	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	29.88	64	S.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	29.84	60	W.	Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.97	74	S.	Clear.	0
Davenport	29.84	74	S. W.	Fair.	0
Des Moines	29.79	71	S. E.	Cloudy.	.65
Keokuk	29.84	70		Clear.	.01
La Crosse	29.80	73	S.	Cloudy.	.04
Moorhead	29.84	59	N.	Cloudy.	0
St. Louis	29.89	77	S. E.	Th'n'g.	0
St. Paul	29.75	62	S. E.		1.25
Springfield, Ill.	29.89	73	S. E.	Th'n'g.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.79	73	S. E.	Clear.	0
Omaha	29.81	69	W.	†L. rain.	*
Yankton	29.72	73	S. E.	Fair.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Fort Buford	29.93	49	N. E.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.88	56	N.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.76	49	N.	Cloudy.	0
Fort Custer	29.88	57	N. W.	L. rain.	.30
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.73	58	N. W.	Fair.	.24
Dodge City	29.73				
North Platte	29.68	65	S.	Cloudy.	.12
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.89	55		Fair.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g	29.76			Cloudy.	0
Kingston	29.90	62	S. W.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.90	56	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	29.86	64	S. W.	Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.95	54		Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.87	56		Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.89	62	S.	Hazy.	0
Toronto	29.95	59	E.	Hazy.	0
Other Points—					
Helena	29.91	56	S. W.	Fair.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.80	63	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Las Animas	29.68	57	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Little Rock	29.92	78	S.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.79	63	N. E.	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.79	71	S. W.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.937	64.1	83				Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.941	68.0	84	E.	6		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.908	67.3	73	E.	10		Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.862	72.4	65	E.	5		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.882	70.3	80	S. E.	3		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 72.5.
Minimum temperature, 58.7.
Mean daily barometer, 29.909.
Mean daily thermometer, 67.2.
Mean daily humidity, 80.

Almost a Cyclone—Killed by Lightning.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., June 7.—[Special.]—A very severe rainstorm, accompanied by wind and hail, almost approaching a cyclone, passed over this section this afternoon. Daniel Doran and team were instantly killed by lightning while working five miles from here in a corn-field. Some damage to corn and small grain is reported.

Destructive Storm Near Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—A severe storm passed south of this city about 6 o'clock this evening, doing much damage. There was considerable wind and heavy thunder. Orrin Williamson, a prominent farmer near Auburn, was killed by lightning.

HENTSCH AND KRASZEWSKI.

London *Times*: The remarkable trial which has been in progress for several days at Leipsic before the Supreme Court of the German Empire has ended in the manner at which our Berlin correspondent hinted. Both the prisoners have been found guilty. Capt. Hentsch, as the chief criminal, has been sentenced to nine years' penal servitude; Kraszewski, as second in guilt, is to be confined for three years and a half in a fortress. The trial is well worth studying, if only for the side light which it throws upon the relation between Germany and some of her neighbors. The offense for which Hentsch and Kraszewski are to suffer is that they sold to foreign governments military secrets which, in the interest of the German Empire, ought not to have been disclosed. Perhaps every complete criminal code ought to provide for this offense; but it is, in all probability, unknown to our law. Were a clerk from our War Office to divulge military secrets he would escape severe punishment; his offense would entail at most expulsion, unless he were foolish enough to purloin some document and lay himself open to the charge of theft. But in legislating for a military State, such as Germany, a different course has been taken. The German Criminal Code contains minute and stringent provisions as to the offense of giving in time of war information relating to fortresses, movements of troops, or plans of campaigns. It also makes it an offense to communicate, even in time of peace, matters which it is for the interest of the Empire should not be divulged to a foreign power. This prohibition is elastic and comprehensive. It enabled Prince Bismarck to ruin Count Arnim on the ground that in his pamphlet, "Pro Nihilo," he had published secrets intrusted to him; and it has been brought to bear with equal success against Capt. Hentsch and Kraszewski. That they had infringed this provision of the Criminal Code admitted of little doubt. The former had exceptional opportunities for prying into the secrets of the Grand General Staff. Once an officer in the Prussian army, and afterward employed in the telegraph office at Berlin, he was well acquainted with officers of high rank in the army, and he possessed considerable reputation as a writer on military subjects. Kraszewski, the other prisoner, is a man of mark. He would be remarkable in the history of literature if only because he had written some 300 volumes, including about 200 novels. A fertile and successful novelist, poet, historian, and critic, he has endeared himself to all Poles by his long-continued services to their national literature; and they will learn with deep regret that he is convicted of playing a part in the intrigue which has been the subject of investigation before the Supreme Court. The counsel for the prosecution did not distinctly explain what motives had led a man of letters, advanced in years, whose interest in politics had been chiefly platonic, to engage in the hazardous game of the conspirator; but the evidence was clear as to his guilt.

THE MOJAVE DESERT.

A Few Facts About the American Terra Incognita.

San Francisco *Chronicle*: The Mojave Desert is a succession of vast plains and mountain ranges. The soil is not excessively sandy, except at a few points; and, could water be brought on these immense wastes, they could be made literally to blossom as the rose. What convinces one of this is the fact that the desert along the railroad, having received an unusual supply of the distilled spirits of Heaven during the last two months, has bloomed with amazing fertility, and the land, as far as the eye can reach, presents the aspect of a garden-bed of variegated flowers, darkly rich in their setting of emerald green. Here and there are little patches of barley, where the seed has dropped by accident. Near Fenner Station almost the centre of this desert, fifteen acres of barley are growing, showing every evidence of rapid and healthy progress. With the average rainfall of the valleys of California—eight or ten inches—this great desert could easily be made to grow the cereals. Or perhaps other means of producing artificial irrigation may be discovered that will bring under cultivation this vast area. Apparently as indices of Nature's intentions oases are scattered at intervals over the desert. No lofty mountains stand near to act as receptacles and reservoirs, and whence comes the enormous flow that breaks from these desert-springs is a secret for science to solve. The only reasonable theory is, that they flow long distances in subterranean channels. These desert-streams rise to the surface thus mysteriously and disappear in an even more incomprehensible manner. In the northern portion of this desert a stream of 1,000 inches bubbles to the surface in the midst of an almost endless plain. A pool of about twenty feet in diameter is formed, and the water is thrown with such force to the surface that no living being can penetrate to any depth. Weighty iron chains float on the surface like corks. This stream debouches upon the plain, and, after traversing it for several miles without abatement, the entire volume disappears in the sand within a radius of 100 feet. These sink-holes of the Mojave Desert are numerous, the water from which, probably, finally reaches the slope of the Pacific and feeds the streams of the valleys. The Mojave River, rising on the north slope of the Sierra Nevada and meandering over the desert for over 100 miles, is finally swallowed up in a similar but more gradual manner. Nothing in the shape of the land occurs to prevent its further progress, as its course would lead it into the famous Death Valley, which, like a portion of the Colorado Desert, lies below the level of the sea. But, instead of the lost waters of the desert making a refuge in the deep basin, a spectacle of extraordinary sterility is here presented.

At several stations along the railroad artesian water is obtained, giving color to the theory that subterranean streams and lakes are in existence. At Lucca Station artesian water is found at a depth of 227 feet. As this is a very reasonable depth, and to dig a well would be no greater expense than to buy an irrigating head of water in the favored lands of Southern California, some enterprising Yankee will undoubtedly buy up this desert and lay out a large colony. Such a scheme is now on foot at Lancaster Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, where artesian water is also obtained. But the wisest provision of Nature is found in the Colorado River. Its present use does not extend much beyond providing a channel for navigation to the interior, and, as the railroad encroaches upon its domain, its usefulness is trifling. But it cannot be doubted that it is destined to play an important part in the reclamation of our great deserts. Its waters are used by a few white ranchers and the Indians along the course of the stream. These desert agriculturists are not particularly successful, their crops being sown along the river-bed, where the cost of diverting the flow of the water comes within their limited means, and two years out of three their lands are swept by the rise of the river, and their products are very shortly food for the fishes in the Gulf of California. But, in the season free from depredations of floods, the wonderful fertility of the soil richly recompenses these scattered grangers. Cereals, fruits, and vegetables ripen here much earlier than in the coast climates. The soil is a rich, red clay—its composit parts including all the elements required in healthy fertilization. The banks of the Colorado are rather high, with a gradual rise of the land for several miles back. This, together with the easy descent of the stream, has always offered a serious obstacle to diverting the flow upon the desert; and, if it is ever done, it will probably be accomplished by the Government, as private capital would prove inadequate. At some points the expense of irrigating lands would not be so great, and can be attained by private enterprise—notably the Blythe colony, where the water has been diverted and thousands of acres of productive land rendered capable of cultivation. One feature of irrigation upon this river is the fact that the water is so muddy that the deposit soon obstructs and finally fills the canals. This difficulty can be obviated by constructing large reservoirs and filtering the water.

A DASHING GENERAL.

New York *Sun*: "Maolein" is the Annamite word for "quick." And that is the name the French soldiers have given to Gen. Negrier, who is at present looked upon as the most wide-awake General in the French army. He commanded one of the brigades in the Tonquin expedition, and it was he who captured Bacninh. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Millot, came after him, much surprised to find the place already taken. Before that Negrier had sent three officers to report the fact to headquarters, but they did not succeed in reaching Millot's brigade. Uneasy at not hearing any news from Gen. Negrier, Gen. Millot sent Capt. De Vignacourt in the direction of Bacninh. On coming close to the place he found a flag flying over one of the forts, but the fog was so thick that he could not see what flag it was. Turning in another direction he came upon another fort, and was surprised to find that the soldiers did not fire upon him. He advanced and saw that they were French troops. He politely asked them if they would be good enough to inform him where he could find Gen. Negrier.

"At Bacninh," was the reply. "He slept last night in the royal pagoda."

Vignacourt rode rapidly back, and arrived at Gen. Millot's headquarters just as the officers were finishing their breakfast.

"Bacninh is taken," he cried. "Gen. Negrier has been there since yesterday evening."

Gen. Millot was astonished, and the correspondent of the *Temps* says that some of the officers expressed dissatisfaction because Negrier did not wait for them to share the honor of taking the place. They said as much to Gen. Millot, to whom they wished to give their sympathy for being late, but the General replied that he was delighted.

Negrier is described as a man whose face denotes great energy. He has splendid eyes and a nose like the beak of an eagle. His beard is thick and bushy, the color being a strange mixture of black and red. He is young and thin, and has the air of a General of the olden times.

BREAKFAST-ROLLS COLLECTED.

Paris *American Register*: The mania for collections is spreading far and wide in the fatherland. Young and old, for themselves and for others, from artistic interest, benevolence, and not a little from spleen, have thus far collected and are collecting to this day, cigar-ends, horse-car tickets, postage-stamps, autographs, fans, buttons, old shoes, locks, teeth and whole sets, garters, apron-strings, cakes, etc. The latest craze is that of collecting breakfast rolls of ladies of note, actresses en vogue, and for that matter also of distinguished men, from which rolls a bite has previously been taken, and the remnant of which is then ticketed by the collector in this wise: "This roll was bitten into by Miss So-and-so May 13, 1884, while taking her coffee." What will come next?

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Speeches by Senator Harrison and Gov. Porter at Indianapolis.

An Exposition of Blaine's Policy on Great National Questions—Logan's Strength.

Ratification Meetings Held at Various Places Throughout the Western States.

INDIANA'S ENTHUSIASM.

A ROUSING RATIFICATION MEETING AT THE CHIEF CITY OF THE STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—An impromptu ratification meeting to express the views of Indianapolis Republicans upon the nomination of Blaine and Logan at Chicago was held tonight in front of the *Herald* office. Although only a few hours' notice by handbills had been given of the meeting, there was a gathering of many hundreds of enthusiastic Blaine and Logan men, who thus voiced their intention to engage in a campaign anything but defensive, that shall result in giving Indiana's Electoral vote to the nominees of yesterday. The meeting was a glorious opening of the canvass, and its influence will be felt through the coming months. Senator Harrison was the first speaker. He spoke as follows:

SENATOR HARRISON'S SPEECH.

We are here tonight, my fellow-citizens, in this hasty and informal meeting to express our opinion that our delegates at Chicago made a good ticket. We are here to ratify the nominations which have been made for President and Vice-President by the assembled delegates from all the States of the Union at Chicago. We are here to say, "Whatever our first choice may have been, that as Indiana Republicans, always true, we are one and all tonight for James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois. I believe I voice a sentiment which even the enemies of Mr. Blaine concede when I say that he was the first choice of more Republicans in the United States than any other man and possibly any other three men that were named. Why is it that he has taken this great hold upon the people? Why is it that here in Indiana, where, upon so many of our rostrums, his magical voice has been heard in defense of Republican principles—why is it that in all the great centres of Republican strength in this country, or all those States where Electoral votes are given to ratify in November the choice of the convention—James G. Blaine has such a hold upon the hearts of the people? It is because he has been the bold, fearless, and aggressive defender and champion of Republican principles from the organization of the party until now.

Some of our Democratic friends have expressed the fear that we would be compelled to make a defensive campaign with James G. Blaine as our candidate. My fellow-citizens, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan never fought a less defensive fight in their lives. They have always allowed the other fellows to do that. The Democrats who talk now about a defensive fight, when Blaine and Logan lead will probably be uttering that cry on the run over his shoulder before the campaign is over. Blaine has never crossed swords with an adversary that he has not fought the fight out bravely to the end. Not at all. I am here to say that we shall open this campaign by a charge along the line upon an adversary whose camp is already in mutiny. Some timid people fear that Mr. Blaine will involve the country in war. Some overcautious business-men affect to believe that the even current of their money-getting will be disturbed by the aggressive foreign policy which they supposed he would inaugurate. My fellow-citizens, no one has ever accused Mr. Blaine of being a fool. He has some ideas upon foreign affairs, and I am glad of it. They are rare. He had begun to organize them into a system when he laid down the portfolio of State. Now, what sort of a foreign policy did his dispatches foreshadow? One in which this country should play the bully? One in which we shall, without cause, insult or deny the just rights to any foreign Government? Not at all. Do we not all desire that we shall have a manly foreign policy? One that shall not be characterized by such timidity as not to lift a manly protest when any wrong is done in any foreign country to the humblest American citizen?

What was it Mr. Blaine proposed to do? Briefly and chiefly he proposed to call a congress for consultation as to the mutual interests of the nations of the Continent—a meeting of our sister republics, not for the purpose of aggression; far from it. It was that we might exercise our friendly offices in the interests of peace and staple government among these people where government has been so unstaple; where the existing régimes are so frequently overturned as to bring prostration to all private enterprises. It was that we might extend a kindly hand to these people to help them on to a higher civilization, and that we might in return enjoy some of that great commerce which Great Britain monopolizes today. We are living near these people. They are striving to imitate us in the experiment of free government. Yet we are without influence. It has been a standing shame that our relations to these South American Governments have been such that neither we nor they have enjoyed any of the benefits of good neighborhood. Mr. Blaine proposed to remedy this confessed omission in our foreign policy. A congress of these nations was the leading feature of his brief administration of the State Department. There was nothing to disturb business in that policy, but much promise of a new market for our surplus. Nobody wants war. It is a last resort, but every self-respecting American does believe in maintaining the proper dignity, honor, and influence of this great Nation. I am in favor of putting upon the sea enough American ships armed with the most improved ordnance to enforce the just rights of our people against any foreign aggressor. It is a good thing in the interest of the peace of commerce to show the flag of our navy in the ports where the flag of commerce is unfurled. It opens the way to traffic and gives security to our citizens dwelling in those remote lands.

I have digressed a little in this talk about Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. Neither he nor we propose any policy that shall imperil the quiet of this country, unless having exhausted every peaceful measure there should remain no other recourse but war.

But when that issue comes the patriotic brave hearts of his countrymen will respond that the dignity and the honor of the country and the safety of her citizens must be maintained, even if the money-getters suffer temporary interruption.

But I want now to say a word about our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. John A. Logan. Is there a soldier here that don't love him; is there a member of the Grand Army that does not kindle with enthusiasm at the mention of the name of their distinguished comrade, a soldier of two wars, with three wounds in his body, won in honorable fight for his country? An upright, manly, fearless, honest man as ever lived is John A. Logan. These are our candidates. The one has been the idol of his party and is enthroned today in their affections. Talk about these old stories! His own State has since approved him by election to the highest office in her gift. Nor can I forget that Garfield, who passed through a campaign of abuse to the Presidential chair, taking with him the affection and confidence of the people, leaned upon and trusted James G. Blaine. I cannot forget, my countrymen, that on that sad morning, when going upon his first tour of pleasure from the vexations which had surrounded the opening of his Administration, that he was leaning upon the arm of James G. Blaine, in the full trust of friendship, when the assassin's bullet struck him down. I would not have you forget that Garfield gave the sanction of his conservative judgment to the much-abused policy.

No; this will be no defensive campaign. Our Democratic friends will have to look elsewhere than in a graveyard for a man who can drive Blaine into his intrenchments. He stands upon all of the great issues square with his party and he has so stood from the beginning. Do those business-men who fear Blaine understand that he has been always right upon those questions affecting the business interests of this country that had to be solved before we came to this condition of a sound currency and a silver basis for all business enterprises? He also stands with his party upon all of those great measures in which the laboring masses of the country are interested. Mr. Blaine stands tonight square with his party upon the proposition embodied in our platform at Chicago that we do not want in this country imported contract labor. I believe in letting any man who wants to become a citizen come here if he comes of his own impulse; but I do not believe, nor does he believe, nor does the Republican party believe, in imported gang labor. Contracts made in foreign lands are made at foreign prices, and the competition is unfair. Labor contracts should be individual.

Mr. Blaine believes in that—in what the Republican party has declared to be its policy of preserving the public lands of this country for actual settlers. There was a time in our history when we thought our public domain was inexhaustible. There was a time when our Pacific Slope lay separated by weeks of travel from us over sandy plains in slow coaches. There was a sentiment that we might well aid in the construction of some railroads to the coast. But that work has been done, and we stand, as he stands today, in defense of the principle enunciated at Chicago—that the land not fairly earned by these companies should be returned to the public domain, and that what is left of the public domain suitable for agricultural uses shall be saved for the actual settler in small tracts. The public mind has been aroused by the fact that foreign capitalists, lords, and nobles of the Old Country have come here and acquired vast tracts of our public domain. Public indignation and interest have been excited, and we have said it must stop. I would not dispose of an acre of public land otherwise than under the homestead laws. My fellow-citizens, I cannot run through the discussion of all of these questions formulated in our platform, and upon which our candidates stand as the representatives of the sentiment of the party. I challenge any man to show where they are out of line with it. We extend our Republican friends in other parts of Indiana and of the United States our hearty congratulations upon the nominations at Chicago, and we promise to give the Electoral vote to the business. The old ticket is too slow. This battle upon which we have started is to be fought not upon dead issues of the past, but upon the living ones of the present. My fellow-citizens, as Republicans, standing upon the threshold of this campaign, let us put aside every dividing thought, let no division come in among us, let us crown the good work at Chicago with good work in our State Convention the 19th of this month, and with victory in November. Let us show our Democratic friends that the fight is not a defensive one, except as they will have to take care of themselves if they would not get run over.

Senator Harrison was followed by Gov. Porter, who spoke with vigor and cordiality in support of the ticket. He said:

GOV. PORTER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are evidently feeling as if something good had happened, and as if you had something to do with it. The convention at Chicago did not nominate Mr. Blaine. The people of the United States nominated him. The convention merely registered their will. There was never a man who less sought the office for which he was nominated. The more indifferent he grew for his success the more determined the people became that he should be successful. He got just as far away from the convention as he could, and the further he got from it the nearer he seemed to be to the people. And when he hid himself in his own house he was more visible than ever to them. This time the will of the people has been fully executed at a convention. The man whom James A. Garfield loved as he loved no other is now called upon to execute Garfield's policy. Garfield is not all dead: his policy still lives in the heart and resolute will of Blaine. The people will see that the dead Garfield, who lived but four months after he took his great office, shall execute the people's will for four years through his representative, James G. Blaine. Blaine lives in Maine, but who loves him best? The great States and Territories of the West. The representatives of all the Territories except New Mexico voted for his nomination. So did the Pacific States. The great Western States voted with almost unbroken unanimity for him. Indiana cast her full vote for him, why, you couldn't build a fence so high but the delegates would jump over it and vote for Blaine. Why is it that he is thus liked by the Western people? It is because he represents their pluck, their hopes, their intrepidity, and their abounding faith in the future strength and glory of the country.

Gen. Harrison has fitly talked about our foreign policy. Mr. Blaine believes that the United States is not a fossil, but that it is a living member of the family of nations. He believes that when a foreign nation treads on American toes we are not bound to make an apology to that nation. He knows the strength and power and future of the Union. He means that wherever our flag floats the Nation shall be respected. The pluck and spirit of the Western people will abide by him. What great feature of our Republican policy has not James G. Blaine always upheld and sustained? During the whole progress of our late War the people could always rely upon his fidelity, his zeal, his wisdom in Congress. He stood by a sound financial policy. He believed in an honest dollar. And now—whatever may have been once the temporary feeling—the laboring masses of the United States now perceive that an honest dollar is their best friend. He stood for an honest payment of the public debt in honest money. What has been the result? Our country can borrow money in the markets of the world in case of need at a less rate of interest than any other nation. It pays a nation, no less than it does a citizen, to deal uprightly.

What now of the future? I have confidence in Republican success when it abides by—I have no faith in success when we get too high for—the people. Let a man seek office if he will. The surest and safest way, though not always the shortest, is to be near and faithful to the plain people. James G. Blaine has always stood near to the people, and they have always felt that his heart beat in unison with theirs. The men that elected Garfield mean that he shall win the race before him; the men that like intrepidity in their candidate—the men that have not forgotten the Ben Hill episode. They mean that their champion's banner shall not trail in the dust. Let our Democratic opponents put up their best man. The "Plumed Knight" does not want to match himself against any other. We do not wish to match him against the infirm or the weak. We wish him to have a foeman worthy of his blade. For the present we need not much speechmaking; the people need less than they have. But we should begin at once our organization. Our adversary fights well. Let us give him that credit. We have fought always the better on that account. We have carried six successive Presidential elections. It is now committed to us to carry a seventh. Who are to win for us this election? In 1880 the men who placed Garfield in his high place were chiefly men who lived by labor. They felt him to be their friend and champion. The same men have it at heart to put Mr. Blaine in the same high place. I told you in the last campaign the story of a little Vermont man, who, when a big bully approached him and threatened to chastise him, said: "Be slow, old fellow; when I'm in a good humor I weigh 125 pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton." Now, my friends, feel in the contest just beginning that you are at your heaviest weight, feel that you contribute to Republican success. If every Republican shall thus feel—as in many of our Republican campaigns you have felt—we will return to our old-time majorities, and we will send a message to the bearer of our standard after the election in November that will fill his heart with joy.

I must say a word before I close about Gen. Logan. I served in Congress with him once, and I have witnessed his strength and force. When the War broke out he enlisted early, and he became the most successful of our volunteer Generals. He is faithful to his convictions and near to the people. Through thick and thin he has always stood by them. If the fate of Blaine should be like that of Lincoln and Garfield, the man who will take his place will fitly carry out his policy and perform faithfully the will of the people.

THE HON. JOHN B. ELAM.

Gov. Porter was followed by the Hon. John B. Elam, who was received with a hearty good will, and succeeded in arousing the meeting to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Elam said that he had promised to himself some time ago to take no part in the coming campaign, other than to cast his vote. But somehow or other he found himself here in the first political meeting of the campaign, and for this year at least. Whatever the future might have in store he was a Republican. He said he would not give his reasons at that late hour of the night. The man who begins to give reasons for being a Republican must begin early in the day. The speaker described the impression made upon him by the convention at Chicago, and the great country it represented as he passed over it in going to and from that city. He could not believe that such a country could be intended for the Democratic party. It is not fitting that the young woman, lovely and loved, should be wedded to the old man of 70, bald-headed and toothless, and who has proved himself false to every love, and has repudiated every pledge of the past. No, the candidates that stand for and represent the principles of the Republican party will commend themselves to the people. It is "a blood-and-thunder ticket." The Vice-President represents blood that was shed in the defense of the country, and the head represents blood still coursing in the veins of the country and animating it. There is also thunder in it. But the Democrats' troubles have been for their good, and the medicine should be repeated. As to the charges against Blaine, Mr. Elam said that whatever arrows calumny had to shoot had been fired and lie harmless at the feet of the Knight of Maine. So let them shoot and shoot again. "It is a fight after my own heart," said Mr. Elam. "We have a leader who does not tell us to go on, but, carrying the standard, bids us come to him. In such a campaign there can be no such word as fail. If we do our duty—vote—the same old result, a Republican victory, will ensue."

At the conclusion of Mr. Elam's remarks calls were made for Congressman Peelle, but Mr. McKay announced that he had not arrived home from Chicago, and stated that the meeting would adjourn with three cheers for the ticket, which were given with a will, and the meeting dispersed.

SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—A mass ratification meeting was held in the courthouse square this evening. It was enlivened by a bonfire and fine pyrotechnic display. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Lucius Hubbard, the Hon. Aaron Jones, and Capt. Ed Nicar. Mr. Hubbard considered the nominations made at Chicago a happy omen, as the candidates chosen there in 1860 and 1880 had been popular and were elected by good majorities. A campaign organization, to be called The Plumed Knights, and composed of working Republicans, will be made at once. Much enthusiasm is manifested, and the campaign by the Republicans here will be made a red-hot one.

WABASH.

WABASH, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—An immense ratification meeting was held at the city-hall this evening, and the streets were ablaze with fireworks and burning tar-barrels. The nominations of Blaine and Logan give universal satisfaction in this section, and an increased majority in this county may be looked for this fall.

ILLINOIS.

BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city held a mass meeting in the public square, tonight, ratifying the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Addresses were made by prominent speakers and the enthusiasm was very great. The camp-fires are being lighted in Southern Illinois.

SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Shelbyville held a grand ratification meeting tonight. Addresses were made by the Hon. William Chew, the Hon. H. J. Hamlin, candidate for Congress from this district, and the Hon. George D. Chaffee. Great enthusiasm prevails. All past preferences are forgotten and the Republicans are a unit for Blaine and Logan.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—A Republican ratification meeting was held here this evening in the Court-House square, and attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Speeches were made by James C. Conkling, J. O. Humphrey, Charles P. Kane, the Hon. D. T. Littler, Buford Wilson, Col. E. B. Roe of Bloomington, and Charles O'Crowley of Springfield. O'Crowley has always been a Democrat. He now abandons that party and advises all Irishmen to do the same. He is a good talker, and his speech was immensely cheered. The firing of cannon and the enthusiasm of the audience gave the campaign a healthy start.

BRAIDWOOD.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans held a jollification meeting last night, and tonight three brass bands were out and a Blaine and Logan Club was organized and the following officers elected: W. H. Steen, President; James Kain and J. S. Reynolds, Vice-Presidents; P. H. Parkinson, of the *Daily Independent*, Secretary; Thomas Stevenson, Treasurer. Put Braidwood down for Blaine, Logan, and the State nominees.

KANKAKEE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—A grand ratification meeting was held here tonight by Kankakee, Momence, and Aroma. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Meetings are being held in every town in the county.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held in Turner Hall here this evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. William Culleg, Henry Mayo, E. T. Bull, Capt. Fullerton, and several other prominent local politicians. Had there been anything previously lacking Logan's name was sufficient to enthuse the most dormant Republican. The ticket is considered by nearly every one to be the strongest ever submitted to the American voters.

CANTON.

CANTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the ratification meeting held on the public-square tonight. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city and vicinity had a rousing ratification meeting in Murphy Hall tonight amidst the firing of cannon and music by the Atlanta Cornet band. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. Merriam and others. A Blaine and Logan club was organized, and all the Republicans in the township will be enrolled, and Logan County will do her duty in November.

CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Republican enthusiasm was never higher here than tonight. It has been rising steadily since the announcement of Blaine's nomination. A monster ratification meeting, B. C. Beach presiding, was held tonight, with able addresses by Judge C. B. Smith, the Hon. J. W. Langley, M. Mathews, of Urbana, Capt. T. J. Smith, and Capt. J. W. Mann. The demonstration was unusually enthusiastic. The Arthur men warmly espouse the ticket of Blaine and Logan.

CARMI.

CARMI, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Carmi tonight ratified the nominations made at Chicago with the firing of cannons, music, and an enthusiastic ratification meeting at the opera-house.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—[Special.]—This city is in a blaze of glory tonight over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. A ratification meeting was held at the east front of the State House, and was presided over by Mayor Walcott. Col. Allen Miller, one of the most eloquent Irish orators in the State, was the first speaker. Mr. Miller has taken no part in politics since the Foster campaign of 1879, but is now in the service until victory is gained in November, and he says the victory will be secured through the assistance of his country, who will rally to the banner of their friend, James G. Blaine. He stated that he knew him to be a friend of Irishmen, as he had stumped the State of Maine several times for his now gallant leader.

Col. Edward Anderson, pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, was the next speaker. The speaker said he was in the ranks with Gen. Logan, and that no braver or more true soldier and friend never lived, and his nomination was just as strong as that of Mr. Blaine, which had been secured without the aid of bosses or machines politics. In fact, said the speaker, it was the choice of the people since 1876. He paid a high and glowing tribute to both candidates, which was received with an enthusiasm never before witnessed in this stronghold of Democracy. Several other local speakers made short speeches, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Blaine, Logan, and victory. It is estimated that 15,000 people were present.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 7.—The Republicans fired 100 guns and held an enthusiastic meeting tonight in ratification of the nominations at Chicago.

WISCONSIN.

RACINE.

RACINE, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Three thousand people assembled on Market Square this evening to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan. A bonfire was kindled in the centre of the square, bands of music were stationed about the court-house, where the speakers addressed the vast audience of attentive and enthusiastic listeners, and speeches were made by C. W. Crossten of Saginaw, J. V. Quarles, S. Whitney, and others, which were loudly applauded and cheered. The meeting adjourned with roaring cheers for the candidates and for victory in November next.

MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—A great Republican mass-meeting was held in the Capitol this evening, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Gen. David Atwood who presided, Gov. Rusk, Geo. B. Burrows, Gen. Fairchild, John Ollis, L. W. Jacobs, an eloquent university student, R. A. Cole, and E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican delegation from Wisconsin in the National Convention. All were loyal and saw only success at the fall election. This evening the city is beside itself with Blaine enthusiasm, and bands are playing and men hurrahing.

WHITEWATER.

WHITEWATER, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic open-air meeting was held tonight in ratification of the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Good addresses were made by local speakers. Music, bonfires, and other demonstrations of enthusiasm attested to the satisfaction with which the Whitewater Republicans accept the work of the convention.

BOSTON.

DISGRUNTLED INDEPENDENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—[Special.]—The leading Independent Republicans held an enthusiastic meeting at the Parker House this evening at which there was a large attendance. Earnest and spirited speeches were made on the result of the work at the Chicago convention, in all of which Blaine and Logan were denounced as unfit standard-bearers and not the proper nominees to receive the support of the better class of the Republicans, and certainly not of the Independents. Each speech was received with cheers and applause. Charles Francis Adams Jr. sent a letter in which he said:

I presume there is no question as to the attitude of the members of the Reform Club toward the Republican nominations. We will at once organize to defeat them. On this point it seems to me our response cannot be too explicit or our action too quick. Steps should be taken with the least possible delay to enable us to effect whatever influence we can on the other and coming convention. We have now less than no standing before that convention, for Massachusetts goes to it pledged to the support of her own political mountebank, whose nomination would actually drive many of us as a choice of evils to vote for Blaine. We should do what we can to prevent this, and we can do much. Could the Democratic party be galvanized into that degree of momentary good sense which would lead it for once to astonish the country and itself by putting forward such a ticket as Cleveland and Carlisle the result in November would not be in doubt. For a moment experience tells us that the task is desperate. So is the situation. Blaine is the other horn of our dilemma. If we will we can do more than we now think to galvanize even the Democracy, but to do it we must act. We must be represented at Chicago in July.

The following resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

That the Massachusetts Reform Club regard the nomination of Messrs. Blaine and Logan by the Republican party as a distinct and unqualified repudiation of all its professions of reform and as an insult to the conscience of the country, and that the members of the club will under no circumstances support them.

That the independent voters throughout the country be requested to join with us in active and immediate efforts to secure the nomination by the Democratic party of such men as can command our support, and that failing such nominations a convention of independent men, without distinction of party, be called at the earliest practicable date to nominate candidates in full sympathy with the reform sentiment of the country.

A committee was appointed, with full power to take proper action at once, to coöperate with the organizations of Independent Republicans or others to secure candidates pledged to reform. Telegrams were read from prominent New York Independents requesting an early consultation in regard to taking decisive action toward repudiating the Chicago nominations. It was also decided to call a meeting in this city at an early date in the interests of the Independent Republicans.

At the club-dinners today the sentiment of nearly all was anti-Blaine. The Democratic clubs were confident that the Democrats would be successful in November.

THE CAMERONS.

WELL SATISFIED WITH THE TICKET.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7.—At the ratification meeting tonight Gen. Simon Cameron, who presided, stated that the Blaine-Logan ticket was a strong one, and could not be beaten. Senator J. Don Cameron was waited upon prior to the meeting by a delegation headed by a band of music and requested to attend. He made a speech stating that he did not think it consistent for him to go to the court-house, but he thought the ticket was one that could not be beaten; that he was for it first, last, and all the time, and the people would hear from him at the proper time during the campaign.

AT BLAINE'S HOME.

CONGRATULATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 7.—Dispatches of congratulation are flowing in upon Blaine since the nomination. There was a steady stream from 5 Friday until 5 this morning. Up till 2 today he had received over 1,000. There is a rumor that the California delegation will accompany the Maine Blaine Club on its return, and there is talk of another big jubilee upon their arrival.

UTAH.

OGDEN.

OGDEN, Utah, June 7.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held on the corner of Fourth and Main streets tonight. There was intense excitement. The Republicans are jubilant. Ringing speeches were made extolling the eminent statesman and valiant soldier. The Gentiles of the Territory recognize in Blaine and Logan the standard-bearers who will enforce the laws and wipe out the stain of polygamy in Utah.

RAILROADS.

Decreasing East-Bound Freight Shipments Likely to Prevent an Advance in Rates.

The railroads expected that the attempt to be made next week would stimulate east-bound freight shipments during the last week, but their anticipations were not realized, and instead of an increase there is a decrease in the shipments of flour, grain, and provisions. This shows conclusively that there is no demand for our products in the East and in Europe. Fears are expressed that if the rates should be advanced to the 20-cent basis rail shipments would decrease more than one-half. At the present rate (15 cents) the lake lines are unable to compete, and the railroads get nearly all the business. An advance would enable the lake lines to compete with the railroads and they would get away with the bulk of the business. Besides, an advance in rates at this time would have the effect of demoralizing east-bound freight business still more than it is now. It is found impossible to get some of the lines to maintain the present rates, which leave no margin of profit, and those lines will be enabled to cut more freely if an advance is made. This would soon compel the roads to go back again to the present rates. The roads running east from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis do not want an advance, and if their counsels are heeded none will be made. Still it is possible that an advance to the 20-cent basis will be ordered, as the New York trunk lines, which are all-powerful in the councils of the Joint Executive Committee, are very anxious that an advance should be made because lake competition rather helps them than otherwise, since they get the lake business at Buffalo. If rates are advanced their proportion from Buffalo will be just that much higher. They can therefore well afford to stand the diminished business they would get from their rail connections, as on that also their proportions of the rates would be greater. As the trunk lines control most of their Western connections, they would no doubt be able to induce them to agree to an advance in rates, but there are two lines they cannot control—the Baltimore & Ohio and the Grand Trunk—which are likely to object to an advance, as they have no lake connections, and prevent the New York lines from making the advance.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the week ending June 7 by the various rail lines running east from this city amounted to 50,615 tons, against 53,218 tons for the week previous. The shipments for the corresponding week last year amounted to 23,142 tons.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped east from this city during the last week by each of the various roads:

	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions, tons.	Total, tons.
Balt. & Ohio	134	4,795	1,303	6,332
Chi. & Atlantic	382	3,584	1,410	5,376
Grand Trunk	1,014	5,945	2,345	9,304
Pan-Handle	770	2,532	473	3,775
Lake Shore	1,460	4,985	921	7,366
Michigan Cent.	926	4,200	633	5,759
Nickel-Plate	589	3,313	214	4,116
Fort Wayne	1,024	5,428	2,235	8,687
Total 1884	6,299	34,782	9,534	50,615
Total 1883	2,498	14,271	6,373	23,142

The percentages this year were: Baltimore & Ohio, 12.3; Chicago & Atlantic, 10.6; Grand Trunk, 18.4; Pan-Handle, 7.5; Lake Shore, 14.5; Michigan Central, 11.4; Nickel-Plate, 8.1; Fort Wayne, 17.2.

The percentages last year were: Baltimore & Ohio, 9; Grand Trunk, 12.2; Pan-Handle, 16.1; Lake Shore, 20.6; Michigan Central, 14.4; Nickel-Plate, 7.9; Fort Wayne, 19.8.

Sold at Sheriff's Sale.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The Evansville & Indianapolis Straight-Line Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale today to D. J. Mackey for $500,000. The sale was formal, and Mr. Mackey was the only bidder. The road was sold to satisfy a judgment recently obtained against the road. The purchase by Mackey, Heilman, and others gives them a clear title to the road, subject only to the judgment referred to, amounting only to $30,000.

The Transcontinental Pool.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.—The announcement was made here today by Mr. P. S. Eustis, of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, that the Burlington two weeks ago gave notice of withdrawing from the Transcontinental Association. The ninety days required for notice will expire about Sept. 25.

Miscellaneous Items.

The New York Central Railroad Company has declared its usual 2 per cent quarterly dividend.

Mr. W. H. Firth, late chief clerk of the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has been appointed General Southwestern Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroads, with headquarters at Kansas City.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company has made to the Central Trust Company of New York a mortgage for the sum of $6,000,000, payable Oct. 1, 1934, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. The security given is all property belonging to the company.

Dr. J. W. Chisholm, President of the Suspension Car-Truck Company, is in the city perfecting arrangements for building new shops for the construction of the vital parts of suspension car-trucks to supply car-builders and railroads. The company has purchased ten acres of land on Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, fronting on the Western Indiana Railroad, on which the shops will be located. New shops 200 by 50 feet will be completed this summer, and extensions will be made as speedily as possible.

The Vandalia announces that the extension of the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad north from Logansport will be open for business to Plymouth, Ind., June 9, 1884. Names of stations are as follows: Verona, 5 miles from Logansport; Altoners 9 miles; Grass Creek, 14 miles; Kewana, 19 miles; Bruce Lake, 23 miles; Marshland, 27 miles; Castleman, 28 miles; Marmont, 33 miles; Hibbard, 37 miles; Plymouth, 44 miles. Tariff and classification in force on the Terre Haute & Logansport will be used on the extension. Freight must be prepaid to all stations except Kewana, Marshland, Marmont, Hibbard, and Plymouth. Connections are made with the Chicago & Atlantic at Marshland; with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) at Hibbard; and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Wabash at Plymouth.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic held a meeting yesterday. A discussion as to the practicability of evening tonnage in each class of freight took place, and it was thought that owing to the present low rates it would not be practicable to make transfers at the present time. Sundry matters regarding east-bound classifications were referred to the Classification Committee. The question of wool shipments from the West being tendered to the Eastern roads at low rates was discussed, and it was decided to accept nothing but tariff rates. Some matters relating to the Weighing Association were also discussed, but nothing definit was done.

CHARLES DICKENS AT HOME.

His Passion for "Improvements" and His Love for Animal Pets.

Miss Mamie Dickens in *Youth's Companion:* For the last ten years of his life his great delight was to make the "little Freehold," as he called his new Gad's Hill estate, as complete and pretty as possible. Every year he had some "bright idea," or some contemplated "wonderful improvement" to propound to us. These additions and alterations gave him endless amusement and delight, and he would watch the growing of each one with the utmost eagerness and impatience. The most important outdoor "improvement" he made was a tunnel to connect the garden with the shrubbery, which lay on the opposit side of the high road, and could only be approached by leaving the garden, crossing the road, and unlocking the gate. The work of excavation began, of course, from each side, and the day that it was supposed that the picks would meet and the light appear Charles Dickens was so excited that he had to "knock off work," and stood for hours and hours waiting for this consummation. When, at last, it did come to pass, the workmen were all "treated," and there was a general jubilee at Gad's Hill. When, some little time after, M. Fechter sent his friend a two-roomed chalet it was placed in the shrubbery. The upper room was prettily furnished and fitted all round with looking-glasses to reflect the view, which was beautiful, and was used by Charles Dickens as a study throughout the summer. He had a passion for light, bright colors, and looking-glasses. When he built a new drawing-room he had two looking-glasses sunk into the wall, opposit each other, which, being so placed, gave the effect of an endless corridor, as it were. I do not remember now many rooms could thus be counted, but he would often call some of us and ask if we could make out another, as he certainly could. For one "improvement" he had looking-glass put into each panel of the dining-room door, and, showing it to his youngest daughter, said, with great pride: "Now, what do you say to this, Katie?" She laughed and said: "Well, really, papa, I think when you're an angel your wings will certainly be made of looking-glass and your crown of scarlet geraniums." He loved all flowers; but especially bright flowers, and scarlet geraniums were his favorit of all. There were two large beds of these on the front lawn at Gad's Hill, and when they were fully out, making one scarlet mass, there was blaze enough to satisfy even his love for bright colors. Even in dress he was fond of a great deal of color, and the dress of a friend who came to his daughter's wedding quite delighted him because it was trimmed with a profusion of cherry-colored ribbon.

The large dogs at Gad's Hill were quite a feature of the place, and were also rather a subject of dread to many outsiders. But this was desirable, as the house really required protection, standing as it did on the highroad, which was frequented by tramps of a wild and low order, who in the hopping season were sometimes even dangerous. And the dogs, though as gentle as possible to their own people, knew that they were the guardians of the place and were terribly fierce to all intruders. Linda, a St. Bernard, and a beautiful specimen of that breed, had been as a puppy living in the garden at Tavistock house before she was taken to Gad's Hill. She and Turk—a mastiff—were the constant companions in all their master's walks. When he was away from home, and the ladies of the family were out alone with the dogs, Turk at once felt the responsibility of his position, and would guard them with unusual devotion, giving up all play in an instant when he saw any suspicious-looking figure approaching. He never made a mistake in discovering the tramp. He would then keep on the outside of the road, close to his mistresses, with an ominous turning up of the lip and with anything but the usual mild expression in his beautiful large brown eyes.

But what is to be said about Mrs. Bouncer, a little white Pomeranian, with black eyes and nose, the very sweetest and most bewitching of her sex? She was a present to the eldest daughter, and was brought by her—a puppy of only 6 weeks old—to Tavistock house. "The boys," knowing that the little dog was to arrive, were ready to receive their sister at the door and escort her in a tremendous state of excitement up to the study. But when the little creature was put down on the floor to be exhibited to Charles Dickens, and showed her pretty figure and little bushy tail curling tightly over her back, "the boys" could keep quiet no longer, but fairly screamed and danced with delight. From this very first moment Charles Dickens took to the little dog and made a pet of her, and it was he who gave her the name of Mrs. Bouncer. He delighted to see her out with the large dogs, because she looked so "preposterously small" by the side of them, and gave herself such airs with them. He had a peculiar voice and way of speaking for her, which she knew perfectly well, and would respond to at once, running to him from any part of the house or garden directly she heard the call. To be stroked with a foot had great fascinations for Mrs. Bouncer, and Charles Dickens would often and often take off his boot of an evening and sit stroking the little creature—while he read or smoked—for an hour together. Although there were times, I fear, when her sharp bark must have irritated him, there never was an angry word for Bouncer. He loved the dog, and was always greatly touched by the truly wonderful devotion to her mistress. Dear, pretty, dainty, faithful little Mrs. Bouncer!

Then there was Dick, the eldest daughter's canary, another most important member of the household. After his mistress had been away from home, she, on her return, would go to the room where Dick lived and put her head just inside the door. At the very sight of her the bird would fly to the corner of his cage and sing as if his little throat would burst. When this pet bird died he was buried in the garden, a rose-tree was planted over his grave, and Charles Dickens wrote his epitaph:

This is the grave of
DICK,
The Best of Birds.
Born at Broadstairs Mids'r, 1851,
Died at Gad's Hill Place 14th Oct., 1866.

While Dick lived cats were, of course, never allowed about the house, but after his death a white kitten, called Williamina, was given to one of the family, and she and her numerous offspring had a happy home at Gad's Hill.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—J. H. Squier & Co., bankers and brokers, have closed their doors and made an assignment. They dealt principally in army and navy pay accounts, but were unable to realize on them in time to meet unexpected demands from outside creditors.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Brinkerhoff & Brighton, dealers in trimmings, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $60,800.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—Over 200 depositors of the Penn Bank filed a bill in equity this afternoon against the officers and Directors of that institution. The bill charges that by reason of the negligence and carelessness of the officers and Directors more than sufficient to pay the just claims of the depositors was squandered, and for the same reasons the defendants are personally liable for the full amount of the deposits.

President Riddle's bail was reduced this afternoon from $100,000 to $30,000, and R. S. Stevenson, representing the depositors, signed the bail bond, and he was released. The depositors will now take steps to have Riddle testify against the Directors in the civil suits.

FLOODS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

EL PASO, Tex., June 7.—The Rio Grande is rising rapidly. There is great damage to property along the banks. Trains cannot cross the railroad bridges. It is feared that the street-car bridge will be washed away before morning, which would cut off travel between Mexico and this side. There are no trains or mails in from the North.

SENATOR RUGER'S VOTE.

CHICAGO, June 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform the voters of the Second Congressional District whom Delegate Ruger voted for on the different ballots for nominee of the Republican Convention for President. There is a dispute in regard to this, and we want it decided by THE TRIBUNE.

C. W. WOODMAN.

[On the first three ballots Senator Ruger voted for Logan. On the fourth and final ballot he was absent from the hall when his name was reached. On returning to the hall, before the Illinois delegation had been fully polled, he requested that his vote be recorded for Blaine. This was done, as stated in THE TRIBUNE'S report of the convention.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Indianapolis Malleable Works—Loss, $60,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—Fire originating from the cupola broke out in the foundry department of the Indianapolis Malleable Works, located at Haughsville, west of the city, tonight, and also consumed the annealing and shipping departments. Total loss, $60,000. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The insurance includes the Imperial of London, the Phœnix of Hartford, the Home of New York, and the Traders' of Chicago, $15,000 each; Citizens' and Star, of New York, $10,000 each: Manufacturers' of Boston, $5,000; Westchester of New York, $3,500; and Shoe and Leather of Boston, $3,500. The works are owned by a company headed by A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, and are similar to factories of the same company at Springfield, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and other places.

Destructive Blaze at Bainbridge, O.—A Life Lost.

BAINBRIDGE, O., June 7.—Fire last night destroyed George Armstrong's livery-stable and a number of dwellings. Thomas Armstrong, son of the proprietor, was burned to death in trying to get the horses out. Total loss, $15,000; light insurance.

In Chicago.

A fire which broke out in a frame shed in the rear of No. 153 Owasco street yesterday afternoon, and extended to a shed in the rear of No. 155, caused a loss to F. Shaffer of $75, and to Rebecca Fox, owner of the last mentioned shed, of $35.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Schooner Run Down and Four Lives Lost—Another Wrecked and All Hands Drowned.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 7.—The schooner Fanny Fern was run down this morning on the passage from George by an unknown outward-bound coal steamer. Six of the crew were saved. The drowned are Capt. Jason Olsen, John Hanson, Alexander Swinson, and Benjamin Steele. All leave families.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 7.—A schooner from Grates Cove, Trinity Bay, reports that a fishing schooner owned by William Shawner, of that place, and commanded by his brother, Neil Shawner, with a crew of thirteen hands, was wrecked in Trinity Bay and all hands perished.

WHAT ARE THE TEN BEST NOVELS?

St. Louis *Republican:* The most interesting reading about reading that the present month has developed appeared yesterday in the St. Louis Public School Library bulletin. This is the result of voting for the best novels. The librarian, Mr. F. M. Crunden, some time ago, in order to find out just what the popular voice looked upon as the best novel and novels, asked a number of ladies and gentlemen of extended reading and acknowledged taste to prepare lists of what they regarded as:

1. The best ten novels.
2. The next best ten novels.
3. The best ten novelets or minor novels.

The lists collated show the following result, the number of votes obtained by each novel being given opposit:

Best Ten Novels—Vanity Fair, Thackeray, 34; Les Miserables, Hugo, 29; Newcomes, Thackeray, 27; Romola, Lewes, 26; Henry Esmond, Thackeray, 25; Adam Bede, Lewis, 23; David Copperfield, Dickens, 23; Ivanhoe, Scott, 23; Middlemarch, Lewes, 20; Don Quixote, Cervantes, 18; Mill on the Floss, Lewes, 18; Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne, 18.

Second Best Ten Novels—Vanity Fair, Thackeray, 17; Middlemarch, Lewes, 14; Newcomes, Thackeray, 12; Adam Bede, Lewes, 11; Felix Holt, Lewes, 11; Marble Fawn, Hawthorne, 11; Pendennis, Thackeray, 11. The above seven hold undisputed rank in the second best ten. For the other three places there are ten candidates in the same number of votes: Consuelo, Dudevant, 9; David Copperfield, Dickens, 9; Hypatia, Kingsley, 9; Ivanhoe, Scott, 9; Jane Eyre, Bronte, 9; John Halifax, Craik, 9; Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer, 9; Mill on the Floss, Lewes, 9; Romola, Lewes, 9; Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith, 9.

Best Ten Novelets—One Summer, Howard, 13; Marjory Daw, Aldrich, 12; Louisiana, Burnett, 8; Undine, Fouque, 8; Cricket on the Hearth, Dickens, 7; Little Women, Alcott, 7; Luck of Roaring Camp, Harte, 6; Chance Acquaintance, Howells, 5; Colonel's Opera Cloak No-Name Series, 5; Daisy Miller, James, 5; International Episode, James, 5; Janet's Repentance, Lewes, 5; Mme. Delphine, Cable, 5; Picciola, Santine, 5; Rab and His Friends, Brown, 5; Silas Marner, Lewes, 5; Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby, Hughes, 5; Confessions of a Frivolous Girl, Grant, 4; Fair Barbarian, Burnett, 4; Reveries of a Batchelor, Mitchell, 4; Starling, Macleod, 4; Alice in Wonderland, Carroll, 3; Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, Holmes, 3; Elizabeth, Thackeray, 3; Lady of the Aroostook, Howells, 3; Petite Fadette, Dudevant, 3; Story of Avis, Phelps, 3; Sun Maid, Grant, 3; Their Wedding Journey, Howells, 3; Through One Administration, Burnett, 3. Total, 154.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS IN FRANCE.

London *Standard:* The experiment made in French hospitals of replacing Sisters of Mercy as nurses by lay attendants can hardly be said to have proved a successful one as yet; in fact, such good authorities on the matter as hospital physicians find that the change introduced by those who are bent upon laicizing everything in France is very prejudicial to the patients. When the latter were tended by the sisters, they were doubtless talked to occasionally with undue zeal on religious topics; but their material comforts were attended to; the sisters were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties toward the sick, and there was enough compensation in this from a medical point of view to plead in favor of their remaining at their posts. The overzealous enemies of religion, however, ruled otherwise, and the sisters were discharged. A significant result of the new order of things introduced is indicated in a circular just issued by the head of the "Assistance Publique" in Paris. He points out to the various hospital officials that since lay attendants were engaged the amount of beer, wine, spirits, etc., consumed has increased to an unaccountable degree. A few years ago 4,000 litres of cognac was the average, 5,000 litres of rum, a million or more litres of wine, and so on with respect to sugar, milk, and other articles of food or drink in such and such hospitals. The last report gives 16,000 litres of cognac, 32,000 of rum, 2,000,000 litres of wine—in fact, the increased consumption in every article is prodigious. This result of the laicization of hospital attendants might, perhaps, have been foreseen; but nevertheless it rather disconcerts those who most strenuously advocated the new system.

"OUR MAN, OUR MAN."

Our man, our man, the man from Maine,
The magic man of the name of Blaine;
The man who dares and knows his mind,
This is the man the voters find.

He is no coward; he leads the way;
He is the man who's come to stay;
He is the man who leads the fight;
Then follow him with mind and might.

Then, one and all, with might and main,
Will cheer our leader from old Maine;
And when November days shall fall
Will crown him President of all.

The man whose voice the people heard,
Whose eloquence the people stirred—
This is the man of lofty strain,
The man we love and know from Maine.

Then shout, and shout, ye voters free,
For our leader from the Pine State tree!
And shout and shout for James G. Blaine,
Our leader bold from the State of Maine.

And when the sere and yellow leaf
In fall shall mind us life is brief,
We'll vote, where each is resident,
To make this man our President.

B. F. B.

CROCODILES IN MADAGASCAR.

All kinds of reptiles are common throughout the whole of Madagascar, but the most numerous are the crocodiles. Indeed, in Southwestern Madagascar they are so plentiful that the region might be called "the home of the crocodile," as well as the land of the Sakalavas. The immense morasses and the dry, sluggish rivers winding through them on their way to the sea, combined with the climate, produce a condition peculiarly adapted to the crocodile. These rivers in flowing through a swamp sometimes divide into fifteen or twenty small streams, uniting again before they reach the sea. Usually these streams would be bordered with the most luxurious vegetation, but, without exception, the vicinity was always infested with all kinds of insects and reptiles. Whenever in a canoe the torture of being paddled along through dense swamps of mosquitos, gnats and swamp flies, was decidedly increased by knowing that if I moved to dodge these insects the canoe would probably upset and I would become food for crocodiles. These crocodiles, although they seem to be a terrible pest to the land, destroying yearly large quantities of cattle and often human beings, are seldom killed or harmed by the inhabitants, for they are sacred and capable of performing the most miraculous deeds. As a protection against crocodiles, I was provided with a charm called "ody." This I was to shake at the monster, should necessity require. I am of the opinion, however, that the "ody" would have been of little or no use to me had an occasion for using it presented itself, for I was unable to remember the long heathen prayer which was to be mumbled while the shaking continued.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

At the Circus.

"So you went to the circus, Mary?"

"O yes, and enjoyed myself very much."

"Did you see the Kangaroo in the menagerie?"

"I did, and felt sorry for it. Poor thing, it is dying, isn't it?"

"Why, no. What put that into your head?"

"The way it acted. When I saw it, it seemed to be on its last legs."—*Summerville Journal.*

All in the Family.

The young broker drew his check for $25,000 and presented it to the customer with a volley of pleasant speeches.

"It's good I hope," observed the recipient, doubtfully.

"Good as gold," returned the broker, blithely. "You're acquainted with my Aunt Jane and you know that I'm her pet, don't you?"

"I believe you are."

"And you remember that two years after her first husband's death she married again, don't you?"

"I do."

"Very well, her second husband is the Cashier of the bank on which that check is drawn."

"O, all right," exclaimed the customer, and he walked out of the office with a face beaming with confidence.

Perfectly Sane.

"What an absent-minded man is Mr. Bashfoot," Clarissa said at the breakfast-table.

"And why, my daughter?"

"Because he is. He doesn't seem to know what he is doing. Last night, while he was waiting for pa in the parlor, I asked him if he had heard my new song, 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.' He said he hadn't, and then, just as I sat down at the piano, he got up and went away without his hat, like one in a dream. He isn't crazy, is he pa?"

Pa looked up over his paper. "No, my daughter," he said, solemnly, as one who carefully weighs his words; "no, you bet your sweet voice, Bashfoot isn't crazy."

And a great silence, like that which follows a request for $5 until next Saturday, came down and filled the room with the hush of a nameless awe that hovered over the table with such an icy glare that the muffins shuddered.

Letter-Carriers' Secrets.

"There is not a letter-carrier in the city but who is the custodian of the secrets of some one on his route," said a well-known postal official. "What a sensation they would create if what they knew could be revealed at one time! The divorce courts would be overcrowded, and rivals for maidens' affections would be parading the streets, armed to the teeth, looking for the other fellow. But there is a barrier to these revelations. The postal laws strictly provide that a carrier must never tell of what he sees, repeat what he hears, nor make public in any manner the address upon a letter. When notified to deliver letters only to the person to whom addressed it is enjoined upon him to remember this rule, especially as regards members of the same family. Well do I remember when I was a carrier a certain maiden on Broad street was receiving letters from a father and son. Whether one knew that the other was writing to the girl I do not know, but this I saw several times: When she received a note from the old gentleman she was very deliberate in her movements, but when I handed her one from the son she was out of the house in a jiffy.

"One of the most annoying things to the carriers is the impudence of 'mashers.' I have had these fellows intercept me and offer $5 or $10 if I would tell who such a lady was, and whether she were married or not. I remember one lady in particular, who came here from a neighboring city and stopped at the residence of a millionaire. She was a magnificent woman. A man would hardly pass her without turning around to take a second look. The mashers nearly went crazy over her, and one met me at nearly every street corner on my route with some question regarding her. I came near getting into half a dozen fights over her, and was glad when she went home. But the devices of married men and women who are holding clandestine correspondence are ingenious. All such people stand upon a volcano, not knowing the minute it will begin to send forth fire and a ruined reputation. One man used to beg me every day 'for God's sake don't let my wife get hold of my letters.' The woman was as smart as her husband. She was also holding a secret correspondence, and I was in that too. She did not want her husband to know of it. I took good care of both, and they enjoyed cheating each other. At one time I have known on my route half a dozen ladies who were resting under the belief that their husbands were holding a correspondence which should not be carried on. Each one would give me minute directions that if I received a letter from such and such a place to be sure and hand it her, as it was important and interested both. No doubt it did, but then I didn't think three should take a hand in the business; only the husbands received the dainty epistles.

"But the increased facilities of the new office offer the most extended opportunities for sly work. Boxes are cheap, and the latest trick now is for husbands to have their tender epistles sent to these boxes. They have the key and no one else can get into it. If the wife happens to find the key, why, she is easily satisfied by being told that it belongs to a door at the store, or the safe, or something of that sort. You see, only one clerk or so knows anything of your letters. No one has an idea where you live or anything else. But then, postal-clerks and letter-carriers learn quickly. Traveling salesmen are becoming heavy patronizers of the boxes since they have become cheap. The excuse for these gentry is that they receive letters that they do not wish to be sent home. So the envelopes are dropped into their boxes, and when they return from their tours they find bundles of letters and no one to ask questions that might bother them to answer."

SOME SIMPLE CYCLONE STORIES.

Hawkinsville (Ga.) *News:* One fellow was from Wilcox and the other resides in this county. The Wilcox man said:

"After our big cyclone, a year or two ago, a large number of birds and chickens were found from which every feather had been stripped by the terrible wind, in fact they were picked as slick as an onion, but the fowls were still alive and kicking."

"O, that's nothing," exclaimed the Pulaski man. "One of my neighbors had his well blown so crooked by the same cyclone that he has not been able to get a bucket down into it since, and he was compelled to dig another well."

At this point the meeting adjourned to the nearest saloon.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

August Severns, a German of 26 years, attempted suicide at his boarding-place, No. 45 Canalport avenue, last night. He was attached to a young lady in the house, but his affection was not returned. After a long interview with her last night he went to his room, procured his pistol, and fired a shot, which took effect in his abdomen. He was taken to the County Hospital, but will recover.

MURDER AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—At half-past 12 tonight Henry Murphy, a colored roustabout, stabbed and instantly killed Robert Lee, also colored, at No. 86 East Front street. The quarrel arose about a woman.

ARRESTED FOR THE SECOND TIME.

MONTREAL, Que., June 7.—Solomon Ryschpan, of New York, has been rearrested on the charge of obtaining under false pretenses $20,000 to $30,000 worth of jewelry.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Arrived, the Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 7.—Arrived out, the Labrador, from New York.

SWELL DRIVERS.

The New York Coaching Club and the Characteristics of Its Members.

Col. De Lancey Kane and His Following of English Society Nonsense.

Pierre Lorillard, Leonard Jerome, August Belmont, Col. William Jay, and the Rest of the Boys.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—The New York Coaching Club, which has just had its spring parade with an uncommon flourish of trumpets and flash of rainbow hues, is an exotic—an English institution transplanted (in rather thin soil) to our shores. By this characterization of the sort of soil in which it is set out I do not mean to depreciate either the character or the ability of the gentlemen who are trying to dig about the foreign plant and nourish it, but only to allude to the small motive for its being.

And before referring specifically to this let me say that the whole tendency of New York society of the present time is unmistakably English. As London in the days of Addison mimicked the French, so does Fifth avenue now delight in bowing down in servile deference to Regent's Park and Rotten Row. It imitates the English walk and the English talk, the way the Englishman dresses his butler, and the way he constructs his sentences. The fast and fashionable set who centre at the Hotel Brunswick even keep their hats on when riding up on the elevator with ladies because the English do it—forgetting that boorishness is scarcely a thing for fashion to approve, even though the Prince of Wales lead off for it.

These people are not all dudes and dudines by any means; they have generally some sense, as well as much money; they do not suck the heads of their canes or turn their elbows out, and at least half of them lead reputable lives. But they say "Good gwacious! Oughtn't the English to know best how to speak the English language elegantly?" So they allude to the "nawsty, beastly weather," and they intone their sentences to the Pall Mall inflection. They ape English manners in every way. There is not a bit of originality or manly independence in what calls itself high society in this city today.

These people are generally snobs and toadies. They "wegwet" that they were born this side the ocean. They admit that Americans have no rights which English are bound to recognize. They do not believe in a republican form of government. They wish we had a nobility. They have no respect for real work or workers. And every year they are drawing closer the lines of exclusiveness, and ordering out of their society everybody who is "in twade." No active merchant, be he ever so wealthy or worthy, is tolerated in New York upper-tendom today—though his children may sometime be, if they lie low, refuse to do any useful work, and say as little as possible about where they got their money.

So after polo had become acclimated the coaching-club idea was imported from England. Its origin is due primarily to Col. De Lancey Kane, who was in England in 1877, and took part in the coaching there. He joined other gentlemen drivers in driving swell coaches out from Charing Cross to the suburbs and back. He procured a stylish turnout, and, being a wealthy and fine-looking man, an enthusiastic lover of horses, and a good driver, his was one of the most prominent of the London coaches that season. They drove in all sorts of weather, never losing a trip, and as they carried whoever wanted to ride at about double fare it seemed quite like a revival of the old stage-coach days.

Returning here he broached the matter at the clubs, and immediately found others who wanted to hang on to the tail of the English kite—notably Col. William Jay, August Belmont, and Fairman Rogers of Philadelphia.

They imported coaches and harness from England, and Col. Jay began the first season by running a coach out to Pelham and back every day—fourteen miles up towards Connecticut. It was started in May, and at the initial parade there were eight members and six coaches, five being for private use only.

Col. Jay's venture was a great success, and was followed the next year by Col. De Lancey Kane, who ran the "Tallyho" over the same route. A fixed charge of $3 a seat, up and back, was made, and the "Tallyho" went full every day. It was an institution of democratic aristocracy. Anybody could ride who engaged a seat in advance and paid the regular fare. Kane became a sort of society Weller. He enjoyed the trips for they afforded him occupation and amusement. The scheme was so popular that at the close of the season he sold his horses and got out without loss.

Two years ago there were two of these society coaches out of the city—the "Tallyho" to Pelham and the "Tantivy," by J. R. Roosevelt, who married Miss Astor, to Yonkers.

A SPECTRAL TERROR.

All went merry as a marriage-bell, till suddenly the Devil appeared to trouble our stage-driving aristocracy. He took the form of a four-horse coach almost exactly like the "Tallyho" and "Tantivy" which stood waiting for them when they came trotting down in the afternoon. This device of the Evil One lay in wait at the Central Park. It even outdid the two other coaches in genteel splendor. It was driven by two liveried negroes in high white hats and two other children of Ham similarly attired sat upright perched high behind. They wore very high collars, and on these was the strange device "—— Soap." When either the Pelham or the Yonkers coach came along the soap concern turned right in behind it and followed it down Fifth avenue and through the city, and when the professional guards on the real coach would sound their stirring horns the colored tooters blew an answering blast. Forrest was thrown into a fever once by seeing the negro minstrels caricature his Virginius. So did the African imitation annoy Col. Kane. It made him sick and nervous, and his doctor ordered him off the road. He left. The "Tallyho" was withdrawn, no doubt to the great chagrin of the gorgeous advertising dodge, and soon thereafter Mr. Roosevelt ceased to play the Jehu.

Last year no coach was run—probably intimidated by the awful possibility of the African soap team falling in again.

This year Mr. J. R. Roosevelt and Mr. C. O. Iselin are running the "Greyhound" every day from the Brunswick Hotel to the new clubhouse at Bartow on the Sound, near Pelham. It was put on early in April, and will be taken off June 7, after which it is supposed to be "too hot for fun." The price is reduced to $2.50, and the coach runs full every day.

It is but fair to say that the coach is run on the square; that the millionaire driver minds his own business and does not talk with the passengers unless first approached; and that, strange as it may seem, he is not above "tips." In fact, being a driver, and doing his duty, he expects the "perkisits" which pleased Tony Weller's soul. Some passengers do not "tip" the driver, being restrained, perhaps, by the virtuous thought that it is demoralizing; but generally they give him $1 or 50 cents apiece. I haven't known anybody to venture to offer Col. Kane or Mr. August Belmont (who sometimes drives) a smaller piece than a quarter. Roosevelt, one of our nobby young men, with an income of $100,000, usually takes enough in tips to keep him in cigars and fluids. If the English style is to be strictly adhered to, it seems to me that Jehu ought not to be above "thrippence" or even "tuppence," and that he ought, on arriving at his destination, to sit in the stable on a wheelbarrow, drink a glass of "'alf and 'alf," and smoke a black pipe.

Col. Kane is in Europe this year and the mantle of management has fallen on the Chevalier Hugo Fritsch, the Austrian Consul here, who does much to keep up interest in the club.

Other prominent members besides those already mentioned are Pierre Lorillard, Col. Isaac Reed (now 70 years old), F. A. Schermerhorn, George Beck, George P. Wetmore, F. R. Rives, E. D. Morgan (the millionaire grandson and adopted son of ex-Gov. Morgan), C. H. Joy, Leonard and Lawrence Jerome, and Theodore Havemeyer.

THE ANNUAL PARADE.

The spring parade of the Coaching Club is now one of the attractive sensations of the city. Members of the club all turn out and drive their own coaches, with their wives, sisters, sweethearts, etc., on the coach with them, dressed in their best. When I say "best" I mean showiest. They are generally in silks and satins, of Worth's make and kaleidoscopic colors. This is in doubtful taste, even if these women are the leaders of society, but they have an idea that the ladies on coach-parade set the fashions for the summer, so they are rather particular and indulge in costumes somewhat elaborate—delicate creations of lace and satin that would seem more at home in the drawing-room. I am sure a dark costume would be more appropriate for the top of a coach. In fact, the Princess of Wales has just set her face against this flamboyant style by appearing at the London coaching-parade in a dark-blue flannel dress—or "gown," as New York society folks are now learning to say. Mrs. John Sherwood, too, admirably criticises this absurd wear of the New York ladies in her new book, "Manners and Social Usages." After the wives and sisters of the "gentlemen drivers" are seated, they reënforce themselves with the prettiest women in New York society, to whom the other seats are assigned. Perhaps the lady who attracted most attention this year was Mrs. James B. Potter, the amateur actress, who, in a marvelous robe of lilac silk, occupied the box seat with old Col. Reed. Among other noted belles and beauties who rode this year were Mrs. Maj. Wetmore, Miss Marion Langdon (who if New York had professional beauties would figure as perhaps the most attractive of them all), Miss Kate Bulkley (a tall and superbly-formed blonde), Mrs. E. D. Morgan, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson. Shall I say something about the personnel of the club?

PIERRE LORILLARD.

Pierre Lorillard is about 44 years old and son of Pierre Lorillard, no longer living. He is a heavy, solidly-built man, with a very florid complexion, resulting from the Dry Monopole, of which he is so fond, shining through. He has a double chin, a bristly brown mustache, is always well dressed, and always in a perspiration. His wealth is so great that, although a good business-man, he seldom goes to the factory, and lets his father's tobacco estate run up to weeds, as it were, while he devotes himself to sporting and society. His father was not in society, of course, because he worked and made the money. His stud-farm out at Jobstown, N. J., is famous among sporting men throughout the country. His wife, with a superb neck and shoulders and raven-black hair is one of the handsomest women in New York society; her Worth dresses are the envy of all women, and her diamonds are second only to those of Mrs. Astor. She usually gives three balls each winter.

Lorillard's residence is the magnificent, spacious red-brick mansion on Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. His son, Pierre Lorillard Jr., now about 26, and a chip of the old block, was married three or four years ago to Miss Cassie Hamilton. When their first child was christened the happy grandfather presented it with a massive silver cup bearing the device, "From Pierre Lorillard 4th to Pierre Lorillard 6th." A society paper in announcing the event added, "Doubtless some ill natured people will now send us the query 'Who was Pierre Lorillard first?' but we positively refuse to open a conundrum department in this paper."

Mr. Lorillard has just sold his superb summer residence at Ochre Point, Newport, and he will hereafter live here and cruise around in his fine steam yacht, the Radha. If he runs into any more ferryboats with it, though, it may get to be an expensive vehicle.

COL. WILLIAM JAY.

Col. Jay, President of the Coaching Club, is a son of John Jay, statesman and diplomatist, and a great grandson of John Jay, the first Chief-Justice of the United States. He is about 42, tall, well-built, and rather imposing in appearance. A man of sense in most matters and of some education, he yet imitates closely the manners and speech of Englishmen. Is fond of society, and society reciprocates. Puts a good deal of his surplus enthusiasm into coaching. His wife was Miss Oelrichs, sister of Hermann Oelrichs. His home life is very quiet and comfortable. His wife is one of the prettiest married women in New York. He has an income of $50,000, and if he could only be born in England sometime he would be perfectly happy.

LEONARD AND LAWRENCE JEROME.

The first appearance of the Jeromes in New York was in 1856 or '57, I forget which. The sons of a farmer near Rochester, N. Y., they got a notion that they were born to better things; and, possessing a fair common school education and much natural shrewdness and ability, they struck out for New York City with a handsome team of horses of their own breaking—almost their entire capital. These they managed to sell to old Diedrick Havemeyer, the first day of their arrival, for $800—a tremendous price in those days. Mr. Havemeyer drove out that afternoon to exhibit his prize, when the team ran away with him, broke the wagon into toothpicks, and came near killing him. He hired a man to drive them the next day, when he got one leg broken by proxy. Then he sold the team for $150, but the Jerome boys did not buy.

They now had money enough to go into Wall street on margins. They made $1,000 more; then another $1,000; and so on till they had amassed considerable fortunes and become double millionaires. Leonard is the older of the two, and quite different to his brother Lawrence (as our superior British brethren would say), being much more quiet and reserved. He is about 62 or 63, tall, sinewy, with an intelligent face. He made very largely in Pacific Mail, and was the founder of Jerome Park and the American Jockey Club, which was merged into the Turf Club, and both perished in the mergence.

Leonard Jerome's daughter married Lord Randolph Churchill, after complying with a well-known English ceremony by executing a contract agreeing to pay $25,000 annually to the purse of Milud.

Lawrence (pronounced "Larrence," if you please) is the prince of good fellows. For many years no social gathering in New York was complete without him. As a successful diner-out and a brilliant talker he is almost as widely known as his confrère and intimate, W. R. Travers. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and coacher.

AUGUST BELMONT.

August Belmont is a Hebrew of the Wall street persuasion. When a witness in a celebrated trial, and asked his identity, he said boldly: "I am a Jew." "Have you any other business?" inquired the lawyer blandly. He is a German and is said to bear some sort of blood relationship to one of the Rothschilds. He came to New York about forty years ago, and soon became the American agent of that family of Crœsuses, which gave him prestige and made it easy for him to gratify his social ambitions. He came widely known on account of his duel with Col. Heyward, which resulted from a quarrel about a New York lady, and in which he received a bullet in his leg, from which he is still lame. He soon contracted marriage with Miss Perry, a grand-daughter of Commodore Perry, hero of Lake Erie.

Mr. Belmont is famous for his enmities. He is a man of about 60, short, thick-set, bullet-headed, of a most excitable temperament. He must have some friends, but there are many of the best-known men in New York with whom he is not on speaking terms. He is brusque, arrogant, and violent in much of his intercourse. He is worth $15,000,000, and dwells in a large brick house on Fifth avenue at Eighteenth street, opposite Chickering Hall. At the rear of the house is a rich gallery of paintings, but it is seldom seen. He is a member of the Manhattan and Union Clubs, and was the chief adviser of Turnbull in his recent unsavory trouble.

His oldest son is Perry Belmont, the bright M. C. from the First District. Another son, Oliver, was married a year and a half ago, and his wife has already obtained a separation from him on the ground of ill-treatment on the bridal trip. A divorce suit is now in progress. A third, Raymond Belmont, now in Harvard College, was arrested and locked up at Narragansett Pier for disorderly conduct; and a fourth, August Jr., has had to pay $2,500 damages for assaulting and beating a man named Tower down on Long Island, because when he rode over Tower's son Tower complained to him about it. There is a coolness just now between the Belmonts and Astors because Miss Carrie Astor had the temerity to stand as godmother to Mrs. Perry Belmont's child, after Perry had been discarded. The summer residence of the Belmont family is at Babylon, L. I.

COL. DELANCEY ASTOR KANE

is a short, slight, and swarthy man of 45. Is thoroughly English in get-up, manner, and conversation. Never rides on the "tramway," and always has plenty of "luggage." No higher compliment can be paid him than to mistake him for an Englishman. Inherited a fortune, and has never soiled his hands with work. Until the last few years he spent most of his time abroad, but the Coaching Club now keeps him here. He is the best four-in-hand driver in the country, and handles the ribbons with consummate skill. For many years he was famed as a leader of the german, and Puck gave him the soubriquet of "Dancy Kane." At the F. C. D. C., the Patriarchs', and all the Delmonico balls, he was simply indispensable, and is still a shining figure. His city residence is on West Thirty-fifth street; his summer retreat at New Rochelle. His faults are amiable ones, and he is one of the most useful, most genial, and most popular of the society men of the metropolis.

W. A. CROFFUT.

DECIDED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Drake's Travelers' Magazine: A guest entering hurriedly surprises a man and wife flushed, indignant, and disheveled.

"What's the matter?" he asks.

Husband (triumphantly)—"We are settling as to who is boss!"

Guest—"Have you settled it?"

Wife (victoriously)—"We have!"

Guest—"Which is it?"

Both—"Me!"

OBSERVATIONS.

Spring days of old were warm and long;
They're longer now, and colder.
The world once liked a merry song;
It's sadder now, and older.

The fairies and the merry elves
Are shy and discontented;
They'd sense enough to hide themselves
When east winds were invented.

When songs they sang were sad at all,
It was a cheery sadness;
The songs we write, if glad at all,
Express a solemn gladness.

Our smile is but a chastened grin;
Our fathers laughed and meant it;
And, when they sinned some jovial sin,
They left us to repent it.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

H. H. A.

Fine Weather in Gotham—The Stream of Humanity on Broadway.

Business Women—Dudes on Fifth Avenue—Processions of Pretty School-Girls.

The Steamer Aurania and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg—Columbia Sophomores—Mrs. Langtry.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the cold, damp, and altogether disagreeable weather of last week in Chicago so fresh in one's memory, this sudden dash into midsummer is as startling as grateful, and I must say that when I donned a cambric frock and shade-hat yesterday morning I felt the same sort of a wicked triumph in my soul as that so plainly expressed in the sardonic grin which illumines the features of the particular pest cat of the neighborhood when he winks one eye and announces the premature death of the pet canary—"Ha, ha!" I felt like telegraphing to a Chicago friend, "We sympathize with you poor, cheerless mortals, and send you forthwith our neuralgia medicine, for which we shall have no further use." This is what I thought of doing. What I did was to regret most sincerely I could not send you a barrel of sunshine along with the alleged barrels of other things bound for Convention Town.

Most of the fashionables have already left Gotham, so that one sees but few familiar faces among the well-known society people; but it is still a most entertaining sight to watch the

NEVER-ENDING STREAM OF HUMANITY

as it slowly surges up from the lower part of the city until the first distinct break is made, which is at Fourteenth street. Up to this point one sees chiefly business men and women; for there are now many, many women working in the lower part of the city. Almost every large building employs from one to half a dozen women, stenographers and typewriters alone; and they have, of course, the regular business hours to keep. Fortunately for them, in the East business rarely commences before 9 o'clock in the morning, and usually terminates for the day at 5. At Fourteenth street a new element is added to the hurrying throng. Here the shop-girls—hundreds of them—turn off in the morning to go to their respective shops along this busy street, down to Macy's, on Sixth avenue, and at this point at night their careworn faces again are seen as they join the never-ending current of humanity at the end of each fatiguing day. One sees more young girls of this class between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets probably, at these hours, than at any other part of the city covering the same distance. At Nineteenth street, again, dozens and dozens hasten towards Altman's and Simpson & Crawford's large retail dry-goods stores. At Twenty-third street they flit by scores to the countless shops which line this thoroughfare.

Up to this point the almost unvarying expression of the hundreds of faces is one of anxiety and hurry. Men, women, and children, one and all, old and young, rich and poor, are alike preoccupied and intent on money-getting. To be sure, there is some slight difference between the anxiety of a well-to-do merchant and that of an ill-to-do saleswoman, ordinarily; but, in these days of panics and of absconding and defaulting bank-cashiers and treasurers there is more of a distinction than a difference between the dismal forebodings of the millionaire and the somewhat more certain ill-luck of the struggling shop-girl. However, here we are at Twenty-third street, and from this on up Fifth avenue, at least, you shall see naught but ease and luxury. Here, from some unknown lurking-place,

THE HARMLESS DUDE

bursts in dizzy splendor upon our view. Clad in the latest modes, a willing slave to the caprices of a most exacting and tyrannical goddess, the gentle dude—product of the effete aristocracy of this nineteenth century—is in very fact a something—or a nothing, to be strictly accurate—the Nation may well contemplate with modest pride. Look at him as he approaches yonder pretty maid—herself a pattern of a well, comfortably, and sensibly dressed, girl—and spare a gentle sigh for the mother that bore him. There are hundreds of him on this one avenue alone; and if there are hosts of him here at this time, when his numbers have been depleted by the departure of perhaps two-thirds of the swarm for Newport and the other watering-places, fancy the amount of inanity one is called upon to contemplate on a fair day earlier in the season, when they bring up unfailingly with smiling front and in unbroken ranks. "Verily, unto him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away"; the latter portion of which quotation may be applied to brains as relative to dudes. By-the-by, what has become of the once Terrible Boy—he who, from the time he left off dresses until his majority, was at once the pride and distraction of his mother, the perplexity and secret delight of an indulgent father? With the advent of the dude the Terrible Boy seems to have disappeared from the face of the earth. They are babies or dandies nowadays; there seems to be no blissful, tantalizing, middle period of graceless boyhood. Alas that it should be so!—that they should put aside petticoats but to appear in pink shirt-bosoms, plaid coats and trousers, and pointed shoes. Enough of them.

HERE ARE SOME PRETTY SCHOOL-GIRLS

in refreshing contrast. There is not surely a prettier sight than one of these little processions as they take their daily constitutional, preceded always by a dignified teacher. It is amusing to listen to their innocent chatter, as, with the seriousness the important nature of their conversation demands, they discuss the merits of the different essays to be read Commencement-Day. How many fond mothers' and idolizing fathers' hopes and fears are here bound up in this little group of most attractive maidenhood! Bless their innocent hearts! What woman can look at them without a tender thrill, as in memory she goes back in one swift moment to a like time in her own girlhood? How can she, knowing the tears that are mingled with the smiles of even the happiest of lives—knowing the disillusions that must come, spite of tenderest love and most watchful care—how can she pass this sweet procession of budding womanhood without an earnest prayer for the final welfare of somebody's daughters, strangers though they be?

But, while I talk to THE TRIBUNE, I have walked slowly up Murray Hill until I find myself at the park-entrance. Meantime the throng has suddenly thinned; and, as I turn to retrace my steps, I discover a comparatively empty promenade. On the still summer-air the clang of the cathedral-bell explains to me this sudden dropping off. It is the dining-hour of the rich; and the little dude must hie (dudes would naturally *hie*, it occurs to me) to their dressing-rooms to exchange the check trousers and yellow-topped, pointed-toe shoes for the dress-suit and equally pointed patent-leather pumps, without which they could not dine.

I went down to the Aurania yesterday to bid farewell to

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

who is a passenger on her. Such a jam! I never before experienced anything like it. There is no particular system as to ascending and descending the gangplanks, and in consequence the crush of tightly-wedged people endeavoring to go both ways on a narrow brace of planks was anything but agreeable. I thought I should be crushed or incontinently drowned in a most unromantic manner, and could think of nothing better to console myself with than the verse commencing—

The young woman from Norway,
Who casually sat in a doorway,
When the door mashed her flat,
She remarked, "What of that?"
This imperturbable creature from Norway!

When finally we reached the grand cabin, I must say we were repaid for the struggle we had made, in the floral display which there burst upon us. I never saw such a mass of magnificent bloom before. All of the large dining-tables were laden with these beautiful tokens. Some of these tributes were three and four feet high; and I noticed one huge ship composed almost entirely of jacqueminots, tremendous baskets of la France, Cornelia Cook, and Bon Silene roses were on every side; and there were all sorts of made-up designs—a perfect wilderness of glowing color. The whole fore part of the ship was fragrant with the sweet perfume. I saw a dozen or more familiar Chicago faces. Miss Kellogg goes directly to Paris for a few days, in order that she may not miss the Salon—which closes, I believe, the 28th—but returns to London for the season there.

I was walking across Madison square last evening with some friends when we came upon a band of spookish-looking individuals, evidently out for a lark. Our first impression was that an adjacent lunatic asylum had broken loose, but we were reassured on being informed that we were but witnessing the

PRANKS OF THE COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES,

who last night took their revenge upon that most hated of all authorities, Legendre, by burning him in effigy. Hitherto they have satisfied themselves by burying his books with appropriate rites and ceremonies; but the faculty made objection to this as implying some sacrilege on the forms of Christian burial, hence the purely Pagan nature of last night's ceremonies. There must have been 300 youths gathered around the Worth monument; and, as they were all dressed in long white night-gowns on which were inscribed geometrical figures, and as each one howled and shouted at the top of his voice, the effect can be imagined. After they had gone through with this performance they marched up Fifth avenue, brandishing lighted torches and setting off fireworks. The effigy was borne in front of this procession in a chariot, and was burned on the college-campus amidst the furious applause of the students.

MRS. LANGTRY

writes me in excellent spirits, though she complains of great fatigue; which one cannot wonder at considering the year's work she has done. She is now bound for California, and will sail for England on the Oregon about the middle of July. She expects to work all summer, playing in the English provinces, and will return here in the fall, probably to play all winter in New York City. Singularly enough, the most successful business she has done has been in this city, notwithstanding the fact that she has played but one piece.

H. H. A.

STYLES IN PARASOLS.

Novel Colors and Expensive Handles the Rage at Present—What Is New and Stylish.

It may be of some interest to the ladies to learn that parasols are no longer a necessary adjunct to a fashionable toilet. The bane of a woman's existence is a freckled face, and it has been demonstrated that if there is any harmless remedy for the suppression of those aggravating little skin moths it is obtained by unlimited exposure to the elements. It is only a thin, sensitive skin that freckles, and if the face be exposed to heat, wind, and sun it is possible to so tan or darken it that such imperfections as moths, freckles, and moles will become less visible, if they do not entirely disappear. It is very seldom that one meets a freckled man, although little children of both sexes are troubled alike for the first dozen years or so of their existence. After that a boy becomes tanned almost a bronze, but the color is not unpleasant if accompanied with the ruddy glow indicative of good bodily health.

To get rid of those little annoyances fashionable ladies go about during the day, whether on the drive or boulevard, with little bonnets or brimless hats on, and wear neither veil nor parasol. The sunny side is selected, and when the heat is not enfeebling the entire walk or ride is taken under the full rays of that planet.

It might be mentioned before recurring to the subject of parasols that one or two sun-airings will not suffice. From three to five hours a day must be spent in the open air, and coat upon coat of tan must blister and burn the skin before the little brown spots lose their identity.

GAUDY COLORS.

And now for the shades which are less gaudy than usual, but more artistic, more unique, and decidedly more expensive than ever before displayed. To begin with, there are no more ivory handles used, nor is it permissible to carry a black shade unless to garnish a mourning toilet or in anticipation of a storm, in which case the parasol will not be opened.

The rage for combination suits has induced dry-goods and umbrella dealers to make provision for meeting that taste, and a lady has only to select the material she prefers, pick out the handle, and give the house twenty-four hours in which to fill the order. The work is warranted in all first-class houses, and the cost is precisely the same as though choice was made from the counter stock.

EXPENSIVE HANDLES.

In what is called novelty shades from half to three-fourths of the value is due to the handles, which are imported separately and then attached to the frame which has been covered by home talent. Among the choice sticks are bamboo, aloe, palm, ebony, sandal-wood, banyan and Calcutta reed brought from Hindostan, mahogany, rose-wood, Brazil nut, Peruvian birch, and smooth, slender sticks that abound in the Valley of the Amazon, from South America. The Japanese and Chinese send over light, elastic stems of ashen-gray, destitute of any polish, but so exquisitely carved that some of them are worth as much as $30. Some of the simpler and less expensive ones show the stalk of a low shrub with the main root rolled in a couple of circles and the end fastened up the stem. The Egyptian and Berlin ash sticks admit of the most delicate hand-carving, and the devices are calculated to suit the fancy of stylish ladies and please the eye of the critic.

One of these German sticks shows the fore arm of Bismarck's wife partially draped with the lace-edged mit that covers the hand, in which is a half-open fan. The contour would delight the student of any life-class, and beside this accuracy in drawing the carving is picked out with the minutest attention to perfection of detail. Another German handle shows a coiled snake slowly making its way up a fine stick. The fangs and articulations are clearly portrayed and the lines about the head and body give conclusive evidence that none but an artist handled the knife. The talons of a lammergeyer, the head and beak of a vulture, a Hindoo juggler, huge silver and bronze balls, cat-birds' and rabbits' heads, clumps of root crops in the rude unfinished wood, expensively carved ebony and burnt ivory are a few of the remarkable designs shown by American manufacturers.

KATE GREENAWAY PARASOLS.

The parasol designed by Kate Greenaway comes in all high colors, but is used almost exclusively for children's wear. Quaint little figures in all attitudes and manner of grouping are both printed and painted in pleasing contrast to the background. While a lady of mature years would scarcely wear this style on the street, she might with propriety display it in the morning drive, at a lawn party, or on the race-course.

The extreme novelty for the carriage or promenade is called the Robinson Crusoe from its tent-like cover, which is composed of overlapping rows of grass fringe, and lined with olive, cardinal, or opal. Immense bows of four-inch ribbon adorn the top projection and natural wood handle. The material used makes this shade somewhat of a burden, besides necessitating the expense of a $25 gold-piece. This style is rather too utter to become common, but for durability and chic the investment is a profitable one. Besides, it is so comfortable to have something that everybody cannot duplicate.

The Oriental is an elegant novelty that bids fair to usurp the established form of sun-umbrellas. It is composed of twelve or sixteen ribs projecting almost horizontally from the centre of a very light natural stick. The coverings, which are concentric, but at right angles with each other, are of satin or silk, both of assured but changeable color. Heavy tassels adorn the handle, which is unusually long and slender.

Coaching shades are gay in color, with skeleton handles, and entirely destitute of lace or trimming.

The Mignon or star-shaped shade is emphasized by a series of acute projections, alternating with semi-circular inner projections. This is made up in black brocade, lined with any color suitable to the complexion, and edged with a gathered ruffle sixteen inches deep. When a pretty face with a pair of expressive eyes gets under this miracle-canopy the picture is a bewitching one.

GOING MIGHTY FAST.

Detroit *Free Press:* We were going west on the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk, and the night was chilly for the latter end of May.

"Hi! porter," said the commercial man in the bunk overhead; "can't you give us another blanket? It's deuced cool tonight."

"Ain't got another blanket, boss."

"Well, just see what you can do for a fellow," said the c. m., putting his hand out through the curtains with a quarter in it.

"Dunno, boss, but I'll do what I kin."

There was scarcely a perceptible pause in the porter's measured tread as he passed our section fifteen minutes later, but the curtains parted and a blanket went through the opening as if it had been shot out of a cannon.

"Thought I felt somebody carrying off part of my bedclothes last night," said a passenger in the further end of the car as he worked himself into his boots in the morning.

"Dunno, boss; went mighty fas' las' night, making up time; probably run from under 'um."

A "LEADING" QUESTION.

Burlington *Free Press:* "Can you draw a dog?" said a lady of a gentleman caller. The youth blushed crimson, and said it depended upon two things—the size of the dog, and the strength of the material in his pants.

BOSTON GOSSIP.

The Legislature's Adjournment, and Other Political Matters of Interest.

Ben Butler Preparing to Make Trouble for All the Political Parties.

An Artillery Company Which Is Ancient—Various Bits of News and Gossip.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Massachusetts Legislature has just been prorogued, allowing the members from Wayback and Mossback to visit the hillside farms once more, claw the wool from the bleating sheep, and fight the potato bug beneath the sun of a Bay State June. The great and general court of 1884 has been a fizzle, and is described by an irreverent member of the State Government as "a rump Legislature." There was little ability in it, and it has done little work of note. Of course it tinkered laws and made new ones, and listened to speeches from certain gas-bags who delight to make the air of the State House reverberate. That sort of a show is to be expected always, and the Legislature might have passed from view as a respectable nonentity if it had stopped at muskrat legislation and windy oratory.

A few days ago, to the surprise of no one, the Senate and the House passed a salary-grab bill, raising the compensation of members $150 each. Very few of the Solons voted against it, though, measured by the results, the members had not earned the regular sum allowed them. But when the bill came under Gov. Robinson's eye he promptly vetoed it, and the Legislature passed it over his veto by a vote in the Senate of 21 to 6 and in the House of 106 to 42. The Governor told them very politely that they had pay enough already and ought not to demand more in the present depressed state of business and the size of the State taxation. The people will stick up for the Governor in this matter, and some of the salary-grabbers will get left next fall.

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and the acceptance of bribes by members of the Upper House do not whitewash things to any great extent. They recommend that the evidence be turned over to the Attorney-General, who can vindicate the Senate if he wants to. Taking the bribery charges in connection with the defeated Water-Gas bill and the salary-grab business of the waning legislative days, the great and general court of 1884 does not go out in a blaze of glory. There have been no conspicuous leaders in either House, and no one has made name and fame for himself at the State-House this year. It is expected that the people will demand at the election of next fall the choice of legislators pledged to work for biennial sessions and elections. They have long desired them, but the officeholders as a rule have not been willing to let them vote upon it.

THE ANCIENT ARTILLERY.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery and the Old Guard of New York have been marching about the streets of Boston in the heat, sailing down the harbor in a boat, dining within the historic halls of Faneuil Hall, and having the most glorious sort of a time. The Ancients are a splendid body of men, and the organization, which is treasured by the State and the city, was founded 246 years ago, when the Town of Boston contained only thirty houses, and Faneuil Hall had not been thought of. First it was called "The Militia Company of Boston," and was the first military organization in the country. It did not become an artillery company until 1657, when the General Court recognized it as such, and the title of Ancient and Honorable was not given it until 1700. Even at that early day the members began to think that the organization was rather "ancient," and it was called "honorable" as well, because its Captains and some of its first members had belonged to the "Honorable Artillery Company, of London." The anniversary of the company is always the first Monday of June, and this year they had the most successful parade and services ever held by them during the memory of man. The Old Guard, of New York, in their bear-skin hats, and the Ancients, in their handsome uniforms, made a fine display, and the speeches by the Governor and other distinguished men after the dinner had been eaten in Faneuil Hall were worthy of the place and the occasion.

In 1881 the ancients sealed a box at Faneuil Hall containing a poem by Gov. John Virgil Long and a dozen papers by other prominent men. The box bears this inscription: "To the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts for 1980-1981: the contents of this box have been collected in accordance with a vote of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, passed Sept. 13, 1880. Sealed in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 22, 1881; not to be opened until Sept. 17, 1980." It is easy to imagine the ancients of that distant day opening the venerable box and remarking upon the quaint language and peculiar custom of "those good old times."

BOSTON WEATHER.

The hot days of the year are upon the City of Boston, and there is consequently work for the tailor and misery for the pedestrian. It is asserted that Boston can get up the hottest day and the coolest night of any city in the country. There is no doubt as to the heating ability of the Hub; but the cool nights do not come with any regularity. However, there is always an hour or so in the hottest day when the east winds from the ocean blow across the eastern regions of the State; and sometimes, when the farmers back in the country beyond the limits of the cool sea breezes are fairly roasting in the fields, the vicinity of Boston is deliciously cool and comfortable. In the winter the weather changes from intense cold to moderate warmth in the most surprising manner, and in the summer the changes from burning heat to reasonable coolness are quite as remarkable. Four days ago, after a season of really hot weather, a cold "spell" struck the Hub, and all but paralyzed its citizens. Heavy overcoats were brought into use again, having been rescued from the camphor-boxes reluctantly, and every one was so miserable that even the fine old crusted joke about "sleighing next morning" was not attempted by the wits of Boston. But here is the heat again after the short relapse, and the sailing down the harbor is well begun. The cool beaches which may be reached from the port of Boston within a few moments or an hour's sail in the frequent boats are many and delightful, and the Bostonian with a dollar to spare can easily wander to cool places beside the ocean when the atmosphere of the city becomes unbearable.

BEN BUTLER.

The Republicans of Massachusetts are awaiting impatiently the result of the convention, and have nothing to say until it is finished. But the Democrats are not idle, and the confidence in Gen. Butler's nomination at Chicago Convention No. 2 grows from day to day. A member of the Democratic State Committee, who is one of the General's most intimate political associates, says that the Chicago Convention will not dare to pass by the "Hero of New Orleans" when the backing he already has is considered. "The nomination of Butler, who is as thorough a Democrat as there is in the Union, will not be so strange," says the committeeman, "as was the selection of Horace Greeley in 1872." While all this talk is going on among the lieutenants of the ex-Governor, the candidate himself is so busy with his law business in the roomy office on Pemberton square that he cannot have much time to discuss the political situation. The General is a man of wonderful vitality and endurance, and he carries his 66 years as easily as most men travel under the weight of 45 or 50. During the last State campaign the Republicans insisted that Butler was becoming old, feeble in mind and body, and weary of the fight which he had undertaken. But the grasshopper is not yet a burden upon his back, and a skirmish like that of last year is only fun for the General. He grows fat on fighting. The secret of his strength and wonderful endurance may be found in the fact that he does not worry about things. He "goes to sleep and lets the other fellow do the walking." When Gen. Butler is a little weary in the morning and wants to reach his office fresh and rested, he drops asleep as soon as he takes his seat in the car at Lowell, and wakes up in the station at Boston as lively as a cricket. His office is besieged each day by a host of visitors, and hundreds of plaintiffs and defendants who seek his services are turned away in deep disappointment.

If the General does not make trouble for the Democrats at Chicago, people hereabout are very much mistaken. He is bent on stirring things up next fall, whether or no. Supposing the Democrats nominate him he will canvass the country faithfully. If they nominate some one whom he likes then he will come back to Massachusetts, run for Governor in the fall, and keep the Bay State Republicans so busy that they will not dare to send money out of the State. He will make Massachusetts doubtful. But if the Democrats fail to nominate either the General or some one whom he chooses the old man will play it alone with his Greenbackers and anti-monopolists, and cause trouble all around the circle. He has the support of the secret labor organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the railroad-men everywhere, because he placed a practical engineer on the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts. It was a shrewd move.

"THE LAST OF THE MOUNTFORTS."

George Mountfort, diplomat and littérateur, has just died in this city, aged 87 years. He was never married, and is the last of a notable family. He was descended from Edmund Mountfort, who came to America in 1656, and his father was one of the bogus Indians who made up the tea party of 1773. President Taylor made him Consul at the Island of Candia in 1856, and for his action in refusing to compromise the neutrality of the Consular flag in a time of bold intrigue and bribery, the Sultan of Turkey conferred upon him the rank and decoration of a Bey. Mr. Mountfort was a famous historical writer, and his contributions to historical literature are of permanent value.

The famous "Sailors' Bethel," wherein Father Taylor used to preach, has just been purchased by 600 seceders from the Italian Church of Father Boniface, a priest whose financial transactions have not pleased the banana men from Sunny Italy. If Father Taylor could come to life again and look into the old church where so many repentant tars were brought to their senses under the influence of his forceful oratory, he would firmly believe that he had lost his way.

The six-days skating race at the Great Institute Rink in Boston is somewhat of a fizzle. Watching the youths spin around on their rollers is not exciting, and there were scarcely 100 persons in the building the first evening.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is soon going abroad with the Hon. Henry L. Pierce to make a tour in Russia. He will return with material for bright papers concerning the land of the Czars and Nihilists, which will probably be printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The magazine has prospered finely under the editorship of Mr. Aldrich, and is more readable, in many respects, than it has been since James Russell Lowel was its editor and Dr. Holmes was contributing to its pages the "Autocrat," the "Poet," and "The Professor at the Breakfast Table."

ROB.

CHEAP PAINTING.

How Many Ambitious Women Have Gone in for "Palais Royal Art."

A. M. Raymond, otherwise "Raymond & Casson, formerly of Raymond's Institute, Charleston, S. C.," has been running a scheme in this city for some time past which he calls the "Palais Royal Art." He guarantees to teach the so-called art of "crystal painting" in a one-hour lesson at the house of the pupil for the small sum of $3.50, and in proof of his honesty and ability to carry out the contract he offers the following

REFERENCES:

We, the undersigned artists, take pleasure in recommending A. M. Raymond as one who stands without a compeer as a teacher of crystal painting. His specimens surpass in elegance anything of the kind ever placed on exhibition, and we can bespeak success for him wherever he may attempt to introduce his favorit arts.

G. H. SARONY,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
PROF. H. FORSYTH,
PROF. CONRAD KEEKS,
W. H. BACON,
J. Z. ANDERSON.

These six "artists" are probably photographers. Certainly they are not painters of any repute. Certainly none of them live in Chicago.

COULDN'T BE FOUND.

Raymond is an itinerant artist—very much so. A TRIBUNE reporter tried on two occasions to locate him, but failed. He is known to have lived for a week in a lodging-house at No. 181½ North Wells street. He left there a few days ago and has called there a few times since for his mail, but left no address. His mode of operating the Palais-Royal-Art fake has been to send out agents to solicit pupils. The agent, armed with a gauzy circular and a smooth tongue, explains to the "lady of the house" or the aspiring marriageable daughter how the wondrous accomplishment of "crystal painting" may be obtained in a lightning lesson at a trivial expense. The agent does not ask for cash—it will be time enough to pay when the lesson is given and the pupil is thoroughly satisfied, he says—he only asks that a simple agreement to take the lesson at some future date be signed as a certification of good faith. When it is so easy to become an artist she would be a cold-blooded female indeed who would not be in some degree fired with the ambition to achieve artistic greatness—enthused at least to the extent of $3.50.

THE CAPTIVATING CIRCULAR.

The main portion of the circular and agreement is as follows:

Copyrighted in 1884. By A. M. Raymond.

PALAIS ROYAL ART.

These beautiful paintings are produced from ordinary photographs or engravings. They are pronounced by the leading artists of America as the most lifelike and lasting oil-paintings in the world.

We guarantee to teach it perfectly in one hour for $3.50, and will furnish a complete set of materials for $1.50. No pay is required in advance, nor is any desired if not satisfied with the simplicity of the art. No knowledge of drawing, painting, or mixing is required, as any one can do it by following our printed rules after seeing it done. Persons wishing to learn are not necessarily out anything, as they can teach it to friends and get back what it costs to learn. One cabinet will cost $5 to be painted in this style, and it only takes twenty minutes to paint one.

We wish it positively understood that we will not call on any person, even though they live in a palace, unless the following agreement is signed, nor will we be bound by any representations of solicitors except those printed hereon.

To learn at the above rate subscribers must sign this agreement:

I hereby agree to take a lesson in the above-mentioned art, for which I am to pay Raymond & Casson the sum of $3.50, said lesson to be given at my residence on ———, 1884, and in consideration of the low rate for teaching, I agree to pay $1 if for any cause I refuse to take the lesson on the day set, or $3.50 per hour for time lost in litigation if I refuse to pay the $1 on the day set to take the lesson.

Signed ———

N. B.—The dollar you agree to forfeit by signing the above is the agent's commission. We will have to pay out the dollar as soon as the paper is returned to us with your signature, therefore do not sign it unless you mean business, as we will then have the dollar to pay whether you take the lesson or not. Moreover, we pay our teachers $25 per week, and as a certain number of pupils are set for each day, we will lose their time whenever disappointed.

It will be seen that the agreements are of a kind which, in legal slang, are denoted "cut-throat." The probabilities being that the signer must, on a little consideration, see that she has been humbugged, she is still bound to pay $1 to cancel her signature.

A HUSBAND WHO OBJECTED.

An agent obtained many of these signatures last week on Fremont and Russell streets and Webster and Garfield avenues. Among those who signed was a woman who did not believe in surprising her husband with a sudden display of artistic genius, but told him right when he got home what she had done. The husband looked at the contract, scratched his head, took his supper, and then penned and mailed the following epistle:

CHICAGO, May 16.—*Messrs. Raymond & Casson, No. 181 North Wells street*—GENTS: Arriving home this evening, I find my wife signed a contract to learn your Palais Royal Art. I do hereby give you notice to cancel the said contract or agreement, as I have no money to spend for such matters, nor do I believe in learning any art in such a short time as you claim.

ARTISTIC CHEEK.

Two days later the following reply was received:

CITY, 5-18-1884—SIR: Our agreement is to guard against just such suspicious men as you are. We care not what you believe or disbelieve. We do all that we promise and expect those who sign those agreements to do the same. We find no dollar inclosed as per agreement, and as one hour is set apart between 3 & 5 o'clock on June 25 to give her the instruction, and as we have our agents to pay on names wether the lessons are taken or not the Agreement will not be cancelled till complied with. Justice Russel 150 W. Madison st. has settled 10 or 12 such cases in our favor the past 2 weeks. Respy, RAYMOND & CASSON.

JUSTICE RUSSELL DENIES.

Then the reporter took hold of the matter, but failed to interview Prof. Raymond. No such cases as those referred to ever came up in Justice Russell's court. Raymond may possibly have some scheme for tinting or varnishing photographs, but it would be just as well for people to have nothing to do with him, on general principles. Judging by the date the above contract was filled in for—June 25—he probably intended to spend the summer here, and it would be judicious for those "pupils" who have not $3.50 to throw away to find out exactly what they are to get for it before taking the wonderful lesson.

The tinting-photograph scheme is about played out here, the latest offers being to teach the "art"—by some called "The Russian Art of Painting"—for nothing, but on the condition that the pupil buy $1 worth of coloring materials. It might be as well, on the whole, for Prof. Raymond to try fresh pastures.

SUBURBAN T

Interesting Facts Abou ger Traffic In and Boston.

Millions of Passengers C Fro from the Hub ing Places.

Rates of Fare—Accommod tation Tickets—How Up a Town.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.— sponcence.]—Eight railroad termini in Boston; four run and four to the south. Eve increase in the passenger traf and the suburban travel parti with remarkable rapidity, a are offered and frequent train and the suburbs are run. It this letter to show the advan resulted to the suburba growth of the suburban state what the policy of been in relation to this tr more important from yea "northern roads," so calle burg, the Boston & Maine, th and the Eastern. To the sout ton & Albany, the Old Col Providence, and the New Yo To go back a little for purpo the eight railroads having th ton transported in 1882 41,1 Of this great number—very that Boston is not a great ra pared with Chicago, Kansa Western cities—27,800,197 we out of Boston, and may be ta ing the suburban passenger

To enter a little into deta Maine carried in and out o passengers, 1,056,726 on se Boston and Lowell carried 4 season tickets; the Eastern 983,648 on season tickets; carried 2,467,957, 377,944 o Turning to the southern ro Boston & Albany carried 6, tickets 1,450,870; the Old Co 858, 1,104,805 on season tick Providence carried 4,492,736, tickets; and the New York carried 2,180,050, 298,924 bein

The rates of fare durin tances of from two to twent found in the following table

Fitchburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Colony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Season Tickets.					
Boston & Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Colony	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures given in this accurate, but they are ap two roads, of course, have equal distances from Bosto given for stations nearest and, where no stations are of the mile, rates for t given. It will be seen b the tables that the lowe tickets five miles out are York & New England, an the rates of the Boston & the same. The experimen road in establishing a uni for stations not more tha city has been wonderfull 5-cent rates of the Bosto stations not more than largely increased their bu ency is to cheapen the s business grows in volum parison with the rates of age rate for season-ticke cents per mile. The Bos the highest, 1 1-10 cents, the lowest, being 75-100 c sengers, including seaso 1 96-100 cents per mile, England being the high mile, and the Boston & 93-100 cents.

FOR

Coming now to the fig the following number o ried in and out of Bost Boston & Maine, 5,727, were carried on season 804, season tickets, 1,00 4,618,730, on season tick 2,586,151, on season tick Albany, 655,208, on se Old Colony, 5,488,848, o 662; Boston & Providen tickets, 625,051; and on England 2,386,998, se Here is a total of 36,98 27,800,197 for 1882, a ga month.

The tables which foll fare for suburban trave and are sufficiently con idea of the facilities off distance the less the ra the motto of the roads; lesson rates and increa year. "Season" ticke "package" tickets for rides.

FITC

Boston to—
Union Square......
Somerville......
Cambridge......
Brick-yards......
Hill's Crossing......
Belmont......

SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

Interesting Facts About the Passenger Traffic In and About Boston.

Millions of Passengers Carried To and Fro from the Hub to Outlying Places.

Rates of Fare—Accommodations—Commutation Tickets—How to Build Up a Town.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Eight railroad lines have their termini in Boston; four running to the north and four to the south. Every year shows an increase in the passenger traffic of these roads; and the suburban travel particularly increases with remarkable rapidity, as better facilities are offered and frequent trains between Boston and the suburbs are run. It is the purpose of this letter to show the advantages which have resulted to the suburban towns by the growth of the suburban travel, and to state what the policy of the railroads has been in relation to this travel, which grows more important from year to year. The "northern roads," so called, are the Fitchburg, the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Lowell, and the Eastern. To the south stretch the Boston & Albany, the Old Colony, the Boston & Providence, and the New York & New England. To go back a little for purposes of comparison, the eight railroads having their termini in Boston transported in 1882 41,129,285 passengers. Of this great number—very large considering that Boston is not a great railroad centre compared with Chicago, Kansas City, and other Western cities—27,800,197 were carried in and out of Boston, and may be taken as representing the suburban passenger traffic of that year.

To enter a little into detail. The Boston & Maine carried in and out of Boston 5,483,397 passengers, 1,056,726 on season tickets; the Boston and Lowell carried 4,229,485, 856,288 on season tickets; the Eastern carried 5,220,240, 865,648 on season tickets; and the Fitchburg carried 2,467,957, 377,944 on season tickets. Turning to the southern roads I find that the Boston & Albany carried 6,296,231, on season tickets 1,450,370; the Old Colony carried 5,066,-853, 1,104,805 on season tickets; the Boston & Providence carried 4,492,736, 1,305,360 on season tickets; and the New York & New England carried 2,180,059, 298,924 being on season tickets.

The rates of fare during that year for distances of from two to twenty-five miles will be found in the following table:

	MILES. 2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	25.
Package Tickets.																				
Boston & Albany	$ .07	.07	.07	.09	.11	.13	.15	.17	.19	.21	.24	.29½	......	.34	......	......	.40½	.50	.47½	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell	.05	.05	.07	.10	.10	.15	.15	.18	.18	.20	.22	......	......	.38	......	......	......	......	.60	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	.05	.06	.08	.08	.12	.12	.13	.17	.19	......	.22	.28	......	......	.38	......	.40	.43	.63	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	.05	.05	.06	.07	.09	.10	.10	......	......	......	......	......	.26	......	......	.35	......	......	.45	[illegible]
Eastern	.05	.05	.07	.08	.09	.12	.14	.16	.16	.16	.16½	.25	.28	.32	.35	.35	.35	......	.40	[illegible]
Fitchburg	.05	.06	.06	.10	.11	.12	.15	.12	.17	.20	.25	.30	......	.35	......	......	.38	.40	.40	[illegible]
New York & New England	.05	.05	.05	.06	.09	.10	.10	.10	.12½	.12½	.20	.12½	.30	.30	......	.30	......	......	.40	[illegible]
Old Colony	.05	.06	.07½	.09½	.12	.13	.15	.17	.20	.24	.25	.25 3-5	......	.33	......	......	.45	.50	.55	[illegible]
Season Tickets.																				
Boston & Albany	......	$ 9.00	$ 9.25	$11.00	$11.75	$12.00	$13.25	$14.00	$15.00	$15.00	$15.75	$17.00	......	$17.75	......	......	$20.00	$22.00	$23.00	$28.00
Boston & Lowell	......	......	10.00	12.00	12.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	17.00	17.00	......	......	19.00	$19.00	......	......	......	24.00	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	......	10.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	......	18.00	19.00	......	......	......	......	24.00	26.00	26.00	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	......	......	......	......	12.00	13.00	14.00	......	19.00	16.00	......	......	19.00	......	......	23.00	......	......	28.00	[illegible]
Eastern	......	......	......	......	11.00	12.00	12.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	23.00	26.00	25.00	......	20.00	27.00	[illegible]
Fitchburg	......	......	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	......	18.50	......	......	......	......	22.00	26.00
New York & New England	......	......	......	......	11.00	12.00	13.00	13.50	12.50	12.50	18.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	......	24.00	......	25.00	......	31.00
Old Colony	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.50	......	15.00	19.00	21.00	22.00	......	18.00	......	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	33.00

The figures given in this table are not strictly accurate, but they are approximately so. No two roads, of course, have stations at exactly equal distances from Boston, but the rates are given for stations nearest to the even mile, and, where no stations are within a few tenths of the mile, rates for the even mile are not given. It will be seen by an examination of the tables that the lowest rate for package tickets five miles out are offered by the New York & New England, and that for ten miles the rates of the Boston & Providence are about the same. The experiment of the New England road in establishing a uniform fare of 5 cents for stations not more than five miles from the city has been wonderfully successful, and the 5-cent rates of the Boston & Providence for the stations not more than three miles away have largely increased their business. That the tendency is to cheapen the suburban rates as the business grows in volume may be seen by comparison with the rates of 1881, when the average rate for season-ticket passengers was 86-100 cents per mile. The Boston & Providence was the highest, 1 1-10 cents, and the Fitchburg was the lowest, being 75-100 cents. For local passengers, including season, the average rate was 1 96-100 cents per mile, the New York & New England being the highest, 2 13-100 cents per mile, and the Boston & Albany the lowest, 1 83-100 cents.

FOR 1883.

Coming now to the figures of 1883, I find that the following number of passengers were carried in and out of Boston during that year: Boston & Maine, 5,727,352, of which 1,089,660 were carried on season tickets; Eastern, 5,396,-604, season tickets, 1,009,347; Boston & Lowell, 4,618,730, on season tickets, 906,180; Fitchburg, 3,556,151, on season tickets, 371,862; Boston & Albany, 655,208, on season tickets, 1,856,175; Old Colony, 5,488,643, on season tickets, 1,200,-862; Boston & Providence, 4,222,866, on season tickets, 625,051; and on the New York & New England 2,386,993, season tickets, 329,800. Here is a total of 36,982,752 for 1883, against 27,800,197 for 1882, a gain of 9,182,555 in a twelvemonth.

The tables which follow show the rates of fare for suburban travel on six of the roads and are sufficiently complete to give a correct idea of the facilities offered. "The greater the distance the less the rates of fare" seems to be the motto of the roads; and the tendency is to lessen rates and increase facilities from year to year. "Season" tickets are for 156 rides, and "package" tickets for five and sometimes ten rides.

FITCHBURG.

Boston to	Miles.	Single rides.	Ten-ride tickets.
Union Square	2	$ .07	$ .56
Somerville	3	.07	.56
Cambridge	4	.07	.60
Brick-yards	4	.08	.80
Hill's Crossing	5	.09	.90
Belmont	6	.11	1.00
Waverly	7	.12	1.30
Clematis Brook	8	.15	1.50
Beaver Brook	9	.17	1.50
Waltham	10	.17	1.50
Fresh Pond	5	.09	.70
Mount Auburn	6	.10	.70
E. Watertown	6½	.12	.90
Union Market	7	.12	1.00
Watertown	8	.13	1.00
Bemis Station	9	.14	1.10
Bleachery	10	.15	1.30
Chemistry	10½	.17	1.50

The rates of the Fitchburg are the lowest of any of the roads running out of Boston, and the cheap rates have largely increased suburban travel on this northern line, for it actually "sees the street-cars and goes them one better."

EASTERN.

	Miles.	Single tickets.	Five-ride tickets.	Season tickets.
Everett	3.4	$ .08	$ .25	......
Malden	5.1	.12	.40	$11.00
Maplewood	6.2	.15	.45	11.00
Linden	7.2	.18	.60	11.00
Cliftondale	8.6	.20	.75	13.00
Saugus	9.8	.20	.85	14.00
East Saugus	10.8	.20	.85	15.00
Chelsea	4.6	.10	.35	11.00
Revere	6.3	.15	.40	12.00
Lynn	11.5	.20	.86	15.00
Swampscott	12.8	.25	1.10	17.00
Salem	16.3	.35	1.50	20.00

The Eastern Railroad is heavily patronized, and it runs a special workingman's train, known as "the cheap train," which reaches Boston in time for the laborers in the city to begin work at the regular hours. Tickets for a season of three months, permitting two rides a day, are sold to the laboring men at these rates: From Malden, $5.10; from Maplewood, $6.20; from Linden, $7.20; and at the other stations in the same proportion. Malden is five miles out, Maplewood six, and Linden seven.

BOSTON & MAINE.

Boston to—	Miles.	Single tickets.	10-ride tickets.	100-ride tickets.
Somerville	1¾	$ .06	$ .50	......
Wellington	3½	.09	.60	$ 6.00
Medford	5¼	.12	.80	7.50
Edgeworth	4	.10	.70	7.00
Malden	4⅝	.12	.80	7.50
Oak Grove	5¼	.14	.90	8.00
Fell's	....	.15	1.00	8.25
Wyoming	6¼	.17	1.10	8.50
Melrose	7	.18	1.20	9.00
Melrose Highl'ds	7½	.19	1.40	9.50
Greenwood	9	.22	1.55	11.00
Wakefield Junc	9¼	.24	1.65	11.50
Lowell street	....	.28	1.90	13.00
Wakefield	10	.25	1.75	13.00
Reading	12¼	.30	2.00	14.00

The Boston & Maine touches several towns through which the Eastern runs, and the time of trains is so regulated that travelers can reach Boston from the surrounding towns on these lines at almost any hour. The facilities of both roads are capital, and their passenger traffic constantly increasing.

BOSTON & ALBANY.

Boston to—	Miles.	Single tickets.	10-ride tickets.	100-ride tickets.
Columbus av	1	$ .05	$ .50	......
Cottage Farm	3	.07	.63	$ 6.00
Allston	4	.09	.63	6.00
Brighton	5	.10	.81	7.25
Faneuil	6	.12	1.00	8.25
Newton	7	.13	1.17	8.75
Newtonville	8	.15	1.30	9.25
West Newton	9	.17	1.50	9.75
Auburndale	10	.19	1.65	10.45
Riverside	11	.21	1.80	10.45
Newton L'w'r F'ls	12	.25	2.10	11.00
Beacon street	2	.07	.50	6.00
Chapel Station	2½	.07	.63	6.00
Longwood	3	.07	.63	6.00
Brookline	4	.09	.63	6.00
Cyprus Station	5	.11	1.00	8.35
Reservoir	7	.13	1.13	8.85
Chestnut Hill	8	.15	1.22	9.00
Newton Centre	9	.17	1.40	9.75
Newton Hi'lands	10	.19	1.58	11.45

The Boston & Albany has given special attention to its suburban traffic, and has been richly rewarded for so doing. Its cars are swift, frequent, and clean, and by them one may reach outlying towns much quicker than he can go from the farther limits of Boston to the business part of the city in the street-cars.

OLD COLONY.

Boston to—	Miles.	Single tickets.	Season tickets.	Package tickets.
Crescent avenue	2½	$ .07	$10.00	$ .50
Savin Hill	2¾	.08	11.00	.60
Harrison square	3¾	.10	12.00	.84
Pope's Hill	4	.11	12.00	.80
Neponset	4¾	.12	12.00	.88
Atlantic	5½	.14	12.50	1.00
Wollaston Hts	6¾	.17	13.00	11.5
Quincy	8	.20	13.50	1.40
Quincy Adams	8½	.22	14.00	1.60
Braintree	10	.25	15.00	1.90
South Braintree	11¼	.30	16.00	2.25
Milton Low.Mills	...	.15	12.00	.45
Central avenue	...	.15	12.00	.45
Mattapan	...	.15	12.00	.45
East Milton	...	.17	13.00	1.15
West Quincy	...	.20	13.50	1.40
Field's Corner	...	.10	12.00	.72
Melville	...	.11	12.00	.75
Center street	...	.12	12.00	.73
Ashmont	...	.13	12.00	.80
Cedar Grove	...	.15	12.00	.45

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND.

Boston to—	Miles.	Single tickets.	Package tickets.	Season tickets.
Dudley street	2.5	$ .10	$ .06¼	......
Birch street	3.2	.10	.06¼	......
Mt. Bowdoin	4.	.10	.06¼	......
Harvard street	4.5	.10	.06¼	......
Forest avenue	6.3	.15	.07	......
Mattapan	6.3	.15	.09	$12.00
River street	7.2	.15	.10	12.00
Hyde Park	8.2	.15	.10	12.00
Readville	9.4	.20	.14	14.00
Oakdale	10.3	.20	.15	15.00
Elmwood	10.9	.20	.15	16.00
Islington	12.6	.30	.20	15.00
Ellis	13.1	.30	.25	19.00
Norwood	14.4	.40	.30	20.00
Norwood Central	14.9	.40	.30	20.00
Dedham	13.2	.20	.15	16.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

These tables are sufficient to show the rates of fare for the suburban distances. The Boston & Lowell Road, reaching to the north, regards Woburn, ten miles out, as the limit of the suburbs on its line. It sells ten-ride tickets to that point at 10 cents a ride; 100-ride tickets at 16 2-10 cents. Its monthly rate is $6, and its charge for three months is $15.

The Boston & Providence has adopted the five-ride ticket plan, and its mile rates have of course decreased somewhat in consequence. It reaches a good suburban country, and its cheaper rates have allowed it to record a considerable gain, as may be seen by referring to the figures given above, in its passenger business.

As to the daily number of trains run, and they are being increased considerably every season on each road, the following statement tells the story: On the Boston & Maine, twenty-six outward and thirty inward between 6:45 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. On the Eastern, thirty-two outward and thirty-two inward between 6:10 a. m. and 11:20 p. m. On the New York & New England, twenty-seven outward and as many inward between 6 a. m. and 11:20 p. m. On the Old Colony, forty-nine outward and as many inward between early morning and late at night. The Boston & Providence runs forty-eight trains each way, and the Boston & Lowell twenty-four; while the Boston & Albany runs twenty-three out and as many in on the Brookline Branch, and twenty each way between the city and Newton Lower Falls. The Fitchburg runs about thirty-five each way, and will soon add half a dozen to the present number. Besides these trains there are others which do not make the trip to what is called "the suburban limit," but run to nearer towns at frequent intervals.

These cheap rates of fare and swift and frequent trains have led a great number of people to move from Boston into the country places near at hand, where the cost of living is much less than in the city and the comforts of life are infinitly greater. While, as is well known, New England towns do not "spring up in a night" and grow with the surprising rapidity of Western towns, nevertheless the communities in the neighborhood of Boston have increased in size as the railroads furnished better facilities for reaching them. It is interesting to note a few instances: During the ten years ending in 1880 Somerville increased from 14,685 to 25,500 in population; Cambridge from 39,634 to 52,669; Newton from 12,825 to 17,500; Malden from 7,367 to over 14,000; Brookline from 6,650 to 8,500; Quincy from 7,442 to 11,000; various other smaller towns have doubled in population, and they are now increasing with greater rapidity than ever, adding value to real estate and swelling materially the wealth of Massachusetts. Some towns of a few thousand inhabitants have been built up entirely within a few years, and they are now growing rapidly. With the cheaper rates of fare on our suburban lines the outlying towns are now growing faster in population and wealth than ever before. It is due entirely to the facilities which the Boston railroads furnish the suburban traffic. It is profitable both to the railroad corporations and to the millions of passengers whom they carry from Boston to the suburbs and back again in the course of a year. H. R. D.

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 7.—Calista Bell, aged 19; Joseph Costermer, 15; and Octave Hupe, 13, were drowned while bathing.

A REMARKABLE TREE.

Mobile *Register:* A man in Wilcox County, Alabama, has a remarkable tree growing in his yard. It is of the China species, is ten feet in circumference, and its top has been blown away by a storm; but six and a half feet up the trunk of this tree two more China trees have sprouted, taken root, and grown up as high as the old tree is; and just half a foot farther up the trunk of the old original tree a peach tree has taken root, grown up to fair dimensions, and is now filled with fruit. At another place there is a blackberry vine and also an elm bush, all in a flourishing condition.

NEW YORK CLUBS.

Over One Hundred Popular Bachelor-Resorts in the Metropolis.

Frequent Losses as the Result of Mismanagement—Gentlemen as Swindlers.

Few Clubs Entirely Free from Debt—Some of the Notable Ones Which Have Failed.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—The clubs of the metropolis number more than a hundred, perhaps as many as a hundred and twenty-five or thirty. They are not all, as may be supposed, complete clubs in the sense of having each its own clubhouse and the full equipment of a distinct social organization. Many of them have only hired rooms where they meet regularly o from time to time, and others assemble at the call of the Secretary whenever there is occasion and wherever it is most convenient. But the great majority of them are established associations with a definit object—social, literary, artistic, commercial, or otherwise. Independent of these there are dozens of clubs so called, which are but partially organized, and which are rather unions for some specific purpose than clubs in the modern meaning of the word. Clubs of this sort are little known outside of circles immediately affected by their influence or connected directly or indirectly with their members.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS.

The leading clubs here are strict social organizations, having fine club-houses, where the members may fare luxuriously; are expected to have certain qualities to recommend them, and to pay handsomely for their privileges. All such clubs may be termed fashionable, and, like everything fashionable, particularly in New York, cost considerable money. They are not necessarily so expensive, however, as they are thought to be. The initiation fees range from $500—the maximum rate, demanded in only two or three organizations—to $100, the average figure being $200. The annual dues vary from $50 to $200, the average being about $100. A member may, of course, spend any amount, if so inclined, in giving dinners, wine parties, and "ordering drinks" habitually; for there are always men at such places ever ready to accept favors of any sort.

To a prudent bachelor of moderate means a club is a great convenience, and not an extravagant one either. It affords him a lounging-place where he may read the papers and periodicals, receive and write his letters, see his out-of-town friends and acquaintances, get his meals, as good as at any of the best restaurants, and rather cheaper, and under pleasanter circumstances, since the club and its accompaniments, in a divided sense, belong to him. He need have no other residence or address. A hall bedroom will suffice for his lodgings, and is all that many bachelor club men have, or, indeed, require. Hundreds of them virtually live at their club and are never sought anywhere else, even by their most intimate friends. They get for from $100 to $200 a year the full benefit of what costs from $25,000 to $50,000—an excellent example of the advantage of the coöperative principle.

The mass of club-men are far more comfortable, materially, at their club than they would or could be in a home of their own, unless they have a very liberal income. The comforts of a home doubtless had meaning once; but, in these days when everything, even common neatness, is dear, especially in a capital like this, the phrase has a very ironical sound. A home, except in comparison or contrast with a representative boarding-house, is not comfortable merely because it is a home. It can be made so only by a certain sum of money judiciously expended, in addition to careful management and intelligent supervision. No man or woman in New York can secure comfort in any strict sense in a home who has not at least $5,000 to $6,000 annually. The expression, comforts of a home, is derived from rural New England, where, to this day, they have no idea of comfort, as the term is understood in contemporaneous urban communities. It would be far more reasonable and alluring to speak of a home with the comforts of a club than to speak of a club with the comforts of a home. The home of a millionaire alone can be as comfortable here as a club of the first rank, whose appointments, conveniences, elegancies, and luxuries render any ordinary home uninviting by contrast.

THEIR WANT OF MANAGEMENT.

Clubs steadily increase here. There are twice as many now as there were at the close of the Civil War, owing to the rapid growth of population and wealth, and partially to the influence of English customs on the city. Clubs of a modern kind have flourished in London for the last seventy years, but most of ours have sprung up within a quarter of a century. There they owed their origin to a desire of many educated men of slender income to economize (the success of the United Service Club, formed by military and naval officers on half-pay, led to the establishment of others); but here economy has had nothing to do with them. In truth, economy is not indigenous to American, particular to Manhattan, soil, and cannot be made to thrive here. The pecunious atmosphere of the Republic kills it at its first sprouting. Clubs do not, as a rule, prosper on this island, for the reason that they are ill-managed, or, which is equivalent, are not managed at all. The old saw, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," explains the condition of many of them. Their officers and directors will not take the time and trouble to look after their affairs; consequently they get heavily involved. Not more than half a dozen of the most prominent clubs are now wholly free of debt; but most of them might be if they were properly administered. Some of them, indeed, are in financial straits, and have been for some time, and will be discontinued before long, unless they can raise more money by loans or increased membership, and their management be put in new and more competent hands.

THEIR CHIEF SOURCE OF LOSS.

One great source of loss to most clubs is the restaurant (it has ruined more clubs than any other cause), which is carried on at the expense of the association, and therefore carried on wastefully or recklessly. If the restaurant is not fully supplied with every delicacy out of season as well as in season, there is complaint, especially from members who do not want the things they inquire for, but who make an outcry when they learn they are not to be had.

"A devil of a restaurant this is," say such fellows, because woodcock, or reed-birds, or pompano, or shad are not on the bill of fare at the earliest moment. Observing their absence, they assume to be aggrieved; give themselves the air of defrauded epicures; declare they can get nothing decent to eat, etc., etc.; and thus excite a feeling of discontent in the club, which is easily done by cheap impostors of their order. Under such circumstances the steward is very likely to keep his larder well stocked with everything that may be called for, especially as it costs him nothing, and the result is that much of it spoils and is thrown away. Nothing is more perishable than articles of food, and the amount of food that will spoil during a year in a restaurant which considers itself of the first class is sufficient to involve heavy loss to a club.

Another source of loss to clubs is the non-payment of dues and bills, notably of bills by members. Many men who make the loftiest assumptions of personal integrity and honor are careless of their debts and unwilling to pay them, so long as they can avoid it. Men who would never be suspected are delinquents in this respect at clubs. They are continually in arrears, and are often dropped under the rules for this reason. Some of the clubs estimate their losses from bad bills at 10 to 20 per cent of the whole; and it is remarkable that the non-payers are always "gentlemen"—a word more misused and abused than any word in the English tongue. Some of the clubs have suffered to such an extent from this financial remissness, to put it delicately, that they now require cash on all orders to the wine-room and restaurant. The self-proclaimed gentlemen have protested vehemently against such a regulation as vulgar, a common bar-room habit, a personal affront, and the like; but they have had to submit. It is, from their point of view, an infernal shame that "gentlemen" should be debarred from swindling, which is a time-honored privilege of gentlemen of their peculiar kind.

CLUBS THAT HAVE FAILED.

Within ten years or so a number of well-known clubs have gone out of existence from various causes, the chief cause being insolvency. The Athenæum was one of the most interesting and popular organizations in town, having been founded on Literature and Art, but having been obliged for continuity to enlarge its aims. Many of its members were clever, agreeable fellows, and many of the cleverest and most agreeable of these were journalists. Its quarterly receptions, to which several hundred guests were invited, were delightful, and were a feature of masculine social life here for years. The club quarters were in a spacious, handsome house in Union Square, and it was quite prosperous; but prosperity begot undue ambition, which prompted it to move into a very large and expensive building in Madison Square and to incur such extravagances that it soon became bankrupt, to the regret of everybody who had had any connection with it. It might have been flourishing today but for bad management.

The Travelers was another pleasant club, to which Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis, Herman Melville, Dr. William S. Mayo, and other nomadic authors belonged. While a number of genuine globe-trotters were members, the by-laws only required that a man to be eligible should have traveled 500 miles in a direct line from home. It occupied a charming house in Fifth avenue, and seemed to thrive for years; but debt compelled its dissolution.

The Eclectic and the City, two other purely social organizations, became fashionable and had their day. The night came, however—the night of financial embarrassment—and in that they went down.

The Army and Navy Club was formed after the Civil War, when there was any number of officers who had seen service to join it. To be or to have been an officer was essential, and as the years passed so many members died or resigned, leaving fewer and fewer to fill their places, that the club naturally dwindled. A great effort was made to keep it alive; it was proposed that civilians should be eligible also; but nothing could be done to save it; in a country with so small an army and navy, and whose normal condition is that of peace. The army and navy, the United Service, and the Junior United Service Clubs are very successful in London, where officers in both branches abound, as England is perpetually at war with some savage force or horde which has refused to allow itself to be unresistingly plundered in the interests of British civilization.

TWO QUEER ORGANIZATIONS.

A club that had remarkable apparent prosperity, although it did not last very long, was the Arcadian—an offshoot of the Lotos. The lotos-eaters charged that some of its members, newspaper critics, wanted to form a "ring" for the purpose of forcing dramatic and musical managers to submit to their dictation, and being unable to carry out their object they tried to break up the club, and failing in that, they founded the Arcadian. The founders pronounced this a foul calumny, of course; but they were extremely active and energetic in their new enterprise, and harried the other organization greatly. They were unwittingly the means of ridding the Lotos of a number of very undesirable members, who, imagining the club going to pieces, offered their resignations, which were eagerly and promptly accepted. Some of them, it is said, tried to be reëlected afterward, but it was impossible.

Everybody who has ever belonged to a club knows how hard it is to expel an odious person, and how many rich persons there are whom the decent members would be only too happy to find any pretext for removing. Once out, they cannot get back save by another deluge.

Whatever the quality of some of the founders of the Arcadian, many of its members were estimable and agreeable fellows. Men who had never joined a club were persuaded or managed into that—just how they hardly knew themselves. The list of membership was very long, and included a number of distinguished names. The Arcadian gave costly receptions to prominent Europeans and Americans, running an ardent rivalry in this regard to the Lotos; got itself widely advertised, and made a great noise for a while. How and from whom it obtained the necessary money was suspected, though not definitely known. Probably from certain persons willing to pay dearly for cheap glory. Its rooms were periodically crowded with more or less illustrious company, nearly suffocated with flowers and saturated with champagne. When the origin and financial history of the Arcadian come to be written they will present a curious and interesting chapter of club chronicles.

The latest club failure was that of the Turf Club in the house on Madison avenue formerly occupied by the Union League. The cause was gambling of divers sorts and for large amounts. It began with betting on various sports and speedily extended to drawpoker, dicing, and baccarat. Vast sums were won and lost there; the scandal spread abroad and was published in the newspapers; the reputable members resigned; a great commotion was aroused, and the club went to pieces perforce. Many of the things that happened there were most disgraceful, and there seems to be no doubt that some of the members were no better than professional blacklegs. The explosion of the Turf Club cleared the atmosphere of the gambling infection in social organizations for some time. COLSTOUN.

A SIMPLE STEAM BATH.

The following simple directions, by following which a bath may be obtained by those who are not possessed of those doubtful luxuries called "modern conveniences," are extracted from an article by Dr. H. Engel in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. The treatment has especial reference to catarrhal jaundice:

"To assist Nature still more I have the patient take a steam bath every night on going to bed. As one or the other of the young practitioners may not be familiar with the easiest and cheapest method of procuring such a bath I will explain my modus operandi. The room in which the patient is to take the bath is brought to a temperature of 74°, as determined by the thermometer—to prevent chilling; the patient, perfectly naked, sits on a high cane-seat chair, and is totally enveloped in a large blanket, pinned tightly round the neck, his feet resting on the blanket, and the latter covering him and the chair, and the little space within it air-tight. The blanket is so arranged that the open fold is at the back. Under the chair stands a bucket, or a small tub, half filled with cold water. Into this tub or pail gradually, one after another, three half pieces of "red-hot" brick are thrown, and the blanket is once again folded up. Certainly, as soon as the hot bricks come in contact with the water a sudden and rapid evolution of steam takes place, which, being confined to the small space within the blanket, soon causes the patient to fall into a most thorough sweat. The first and second time the skin does not respond very actively, but every day the perspiration increases. If the patient feels uncomfortable—his hands, etc., all being confined within the blanket—the nurse will give him a mouthful or two of cold water to drink, and sponge off his forehead and face with a sponge dipped in cold water. These two procedures give a great relief.

When the patient is almost through with his forced perspiration, one of the attendants takes a hot iron and goes over the bed-sheets with it, so as to warm thoroughly the bed of the sick person. A hot iron wrapped in rags or a bottle filled with hot water may be put at the foot of the bed. Then the patient is released from the "sweat-box," and immediately a large bed-sheet, which has been during all this time hanging near a fire, is thrown over him and he is thoroughly dried. Dressing himself in his warmed night-garments, he retires to his warm bed, while the steam-bath apparatus is removed, and the blanket hung out to be aired and dried.

I have been so particular about these directions first for the reason given above, and then because I wish to impress the reader with the necessity of using the utmost caution that the patient during this procedure does not become chilled. While I have seen the greatest benefit arise from this steam bath, and improved with it cases that did not seem to yield to any other mode of treatment, I have observed irreparable injury being done for want of the caution alluded to. In one case I am positive that a patient had a relapse and died within twelve days, because, when coming out of the bath and feeling so well, as he had not for many a long day, he had run, "just for the fun of the thing," after a friend out into the cold entry.

NAMES OF BRITISH VESSELS.

The London *Nautical Magazine* says: "The name borne by the largest number of vessels is Mary. There are over 900 sailing vessels and five steamers named Mary, over 100 Mary Anns, and about 700 vessels in which Mary is the first word of the name. Next to the Marys come the Elizabeths, Janes, and Sarahs, and then the Williams, which alone of male names exceeds 100. A very large number of the names in the list are Christian; and perhaps next to them is a class of names in which the word Brothers occurs, indicating, doubtless, a partnership in the vessels. There are 89 Brothers (of which 26 hail from one port, St. John, Newfoundland), 42 Two Brothers, 36 Three Brothers, 20 Four Brothers, 7 Five Brothers and Six Brothers, 8 Seven Brothers, 2 Nine Brothers and Ten Brothers. Not only do popular statesmen, members of the royal family, and distinguished Generals furnish names, but in the Mercantile Marine List one may see celebrated the last victory, the winner of the Derby, and the sensation of the hour. Ten Gladstones attest the popularity of the present Premier. Five Beaconsfields, 2 Earl Beaconsfields, 3 Earls of Beaconsfield, and 3 Lord Beaconsfields commemorate the last. Among the additions of last year were a Lord Wolseley, an Alcester, and a Tel-el-Kebir. The great trial of twelve years ago has traces left in a Dr. Kenealy and Sir Roger Tichborne: the Ashantee war in a Coomassie, a Black Watch, an Ashantee, and more than one King Koffee; the Zulu war in two Cetewayos, a Rorke's Drift, and a number of Zulus."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The World in Its Amusing Aspects—Comical Sayings and Doings.

A Dead Shot.

A lot of tourists were on the beach at Los Angeles the other day, watching some fancy rifle-shooting by a party of professional otter-hunters who had come over from the Channel Islands for a Sunday lark. These really wonderful marksmen, most of them native Californians, were killing gulls on the water, breaking bottles and hitting dollars thrown in the air, with great éclat, when a dudish-looking young man from Frisco yawned in a bored manner, and remarked in a very audible voice to a companion that he didn't see anything very wonderful in that sort of shooting.

This produced a series of sarcastically polite retorts on the part of the original lords of the soil. "Perhaps the gentleman could show them something better?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the young man, languidly taking one of the hunters' Winchesters. "I might if somebody would hold a cork or something on his head for me."

The riflemen showed their white teeth with amusement.

"Doubtless," said one of them, winking at his companions, "doubtless the gentleman's friend would oblige him.

"Why, to be sure," drawled the dude, looking round. But his fellow-dude had sauntered off and was standing some 300 yards further along the beach, meditatively smoking a long-nine.

"Ah! there's Cholly," said the languid party, cocking the gun. "Let me see. You observe that cigar he has in his mouth. Very well. I'll put a hole through that," and, taking a careless sight, he fired. At the report the smoker gave a sudden start, took out and examined his Havana, and then shook his fist angrily.

The entire crowd ran toward him. Sure enough, there was a hole right through the centre of the cigar, almost cutting it in half.

"That's the fourth cigar you've spoiled for me," said the smoking dude, in a vexed tone. "I wish you'd stop that sort of a thing."

As for the other hunters, they looked at each other in mortified silence for a few minutes, then climbed into their boat and set sail.

"That's the most wonderful shot I ever saw," said an old gentleman to the shooter the next morning. "Such a terrible risk, too."

"Nothing wonderful about it," said the California Tell, confidentially. "All you have to do is to have your confederate cut a hole in the cigar with a penknife beforehand. It's a boss scheme!"—*San Francisco Post.*

Before Breakfast.

"Ivanhoff," said the Czar this morning as he rolled out of his patent Nihilist-proof sleeping safe and felt to see if any nitro-glycerine had been put in the toes of his boots, "how many poisoned letters came by the 8 a. m. mail?"

"Ninety-seven, your Most Illustrious Highness."

"Have the police discovered any plans to blow up the palace?"

"Only twelve up to daybreak, Supreme Ruler."

"H'm, things are getting safer. How many men with bombs have been arrested about the royal quarters?"

"But seventeen, Mighty Lord of Siberia."

"And how about the conspiracies of students to assasinate me?"

"All the students in the Empire have been exiled, O Arbitrator of the Destinies of Mankind."

"Good. Have any of the cooks been found putting arsenic in my food?"

"Only a little scullion boy this morning, and he don't count, Master of the World and of the Sideral System."

"Have any of my confidential attendants been found to be high cockalorums in the ranks of the Nihilists?"

"Only a few this morning, hardly worth mentioning, Exalted Emperor and Impereur of all the Russias."

"Better yet. Ivanhoff, does the telegraph tell of any new uprisings in different parts of the Empire?"

"There are but three minor rebellions and a couple of Jewish massacres reported this morning, not enough to cause a second thought, O Originator of all that is Good and Beneficent."

"Well, if this is the state of affairs, I think I may venture to get up. Ivanhoff, telephone for five regiments to fill the corridors of the palace, and when they come you may unlock the combination of my sleeping safe. For breakfast I will have eggs boiled in the shell; they are safest; and see that the cook who prepares them is made to breakfast on a portion of them. Ah, by the way, order that services of praise be held in all the churches for the unprecedented peace and quietness that prevails in the Empire. How my people love me!"

"'Tis done, Grand Mogul of the Earth and Planets."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

About Mr. Gould.

A Chicago paper says that Mr. Jay Gould lost $3,000,000 in the flurry.

A Cleveland paper says his losses are fully $2,500,000.

A Buffalo paper says he cried when he figured up and found himself $3,000,000 short.

A Toledo paper says he "merely smiled" when informed that he had lost $3,500,000.

A Cincinnati paper says that he sat upon the edge of his chair and bit his finger-nails when informed that his shrinkage would figure up fully $4,000,000.

A Detroit paper says that he glanced at the figures—$4,500,000—and observed that the boys seemed to be having fun at his expense.

A Milwaukee paper says Mr. Gould can drop another $5,000,000 and not feel too poor to buy street-car tickets.

An Omaha paper says that Mr. Gould lost $15,000,000 inside of thirty-six hours, and that it took two physicians to save his life.

There are several back counties to hear from yet, and, if Mr. Gould has anything left after the reports are all in, he will probably invest it in Western Union.—*Wall Street News.*

Didn't Want Any.

A colored man who had a slight acquaintance with one of the stallkeepers at the Central Market hung around for half an hour the other day before saying:

"See year, boss, I wants to ax ye a queshun or two."

"All right."

"I kin git my household furnicher insured for $400?"

"Yes."

"An' it won't cost but $3?"

"Well?"

"Wall, 'spose I had dat furnicher insured an' de house should catch fiah an' everyting burn up?"

"In that case, my colored brother, you'd be jerked into jail so quick that your head wouldn't have time to swim, and from the jail you'd go to State Prison for at least ten years."

"What fur?"

"Why, for setting the fire."

"Am dat possible? Wall, I'ze werry much obleeged to yer, an' I'ze made up my mind to save de $3 an' let de $400 go."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Discovery.

One of the Professors at the University of Texas was invited to a social gathering not long since, at which some of the first people of Austin were present. During the conversation which took place the subject of cruelty to animals was discussed. One of the gentlemen remarked that a great deal of cruelty was perpetrated on animals in conveying them to market in crowded cars, and in slaughtering them afterward; beef cattle in particular were cruelly treated. "Yes, gentlemen," said the Professor, "there is a great deal of truth in what you say. The unfortunate animals have to suffer a great deal, but science is doing away with the necessity of slaughtering animals for human food." "How is that done, Professor?" asked Gus de Smith. "The extract of beef is coming into general use, and after awhile it will entirely take the place of the different kinds of raw meat, thus doing away with the necessity of slaughtering the poor animals."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Good Old Story Told Again.

Among the stories told at the Twenty-fifth reunion yesterday was the following good one: One of the drummers, while the regiment was on the move, had a penchant for foraging on his own account, and the chickens had to roost high to escape his far-reaching hands. Whenever night overtook them this drummer had a good supper provided for himself. On one occasion he had raked in a couple of turkeys and had put them into his drum for convenience in carrying. When the regiment was halted for the night the Colonel immediately ordered dress parade, and the drummers were expected to beat up. The forager made his drumsticks go, but the quick-eyed Colonel noticed that he was not drumming.

"Adjutant," said the Colonel, "that man isn't drumming. Why isn't he drumming?"

The Adjutant stepped up to him, saying, "Why ain't you drumming?"

"Because," said the quick-witted drummer, "I have got two turkeys in my drum, and one of 'em is for the Colonel."

The Adjutant went back and the Colonel asked, "What is it?"

"Why, he says he has got two turkeys in his drum, and one of 'em is for the Colonel."

Up to this point the conversation had been carried on sotto voce, but when the Adjutant reported, the Colonel raised his voice so that all could hear. "What! Sick is he? Why didn't he say so before? Send him to his tent at once."—*Hartford Times.*

A Quiet Fourth.

Little Dick—"Won't you buy me a big box of firecrackers and a toy pistol for the Fourth of July, mamma?"

Mamma—"No, dear; I am afraid you will hurt yourself."

Little Dick—"Well, you will get me a lot of pinwheels and rockets, won't you?"

Mamma—"Why, the very idea horrifies me. You might set yourself on fire, or perhaps the rockets would go off too soon and carry you up."

Little Dick—"You will take me on an excursion anyhow, won't you?"

Mamma—"No, dear; you are so reckless you would be sure to get drowned or something."

Little Dick—"But what shall I do to celebrate the Fourth of July?"

Mamma—"Well, if you are a good boy, I will allow you to take off your winter flannels."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Brief Comicalities.

There is a man in Kentucky who hasn't a bone in his body. What a splendid base-ball umpire he would make.

A merchant who died suddenly not long ago left on his desk a letter he had intended mailing to a correspondent. An Irish clerk finding it sent it off after adding the postscript, "Since writing the above I have died."

The "bull in the china-shop" is generally the proprietor, who endeavors to exalt the price of his wares.

One would reasonably suppose that it would be difficult to collect a bill from a leather merchant when he buys leather and hides.

Fogg says he doesn't believe it pays in the end to get your landlord to make extensive repairs. Putting new wood into an old building is like putting new cloth into old raiment. The rent is made worse.

When an Indian doctor loses a patient he runs for his life. When a civilized doctor loses a patient he sends in his bill.

The chum of a boarder at a hotel struck him over the head with a wash-bowl the other day. When his friends ask him what ails his head he mutters, "Inflammatory room-mateism," and adroitly guides the conversation into another channel.

"No more high-toned drama for me," growled a manager who had sunk money in endeavoring to elevate the drama; "historical plays can't hold a candle to hysterical pieces nowadays."

One of the reasons urged by the advocates of the postal delivery system in a small city was, that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

Why is a United States Treasury note like a caterpillar? Because it is hard to counterfeit (count-her-feet.)

Dr. Lyman Abbott says that "one in every seventy-five men in New York is a criminal." Considering that the city gives from 40,000 to 60,000 Democratic majority, the reverend gentleman's estimate seems much too low.—*Norristown Herald.*

Many a broker is a poor finance seer.

The prosperity of the book-agent proves that falsehood is mighty and will prevail.

The freshman who translated de mortuis nil nisi bonum "From the dead nothing but bones" has a brilliant career awaiting him in the medical profession.

A Decatur lunatic captured a butcher-shop the other night, and with knife and cleaver held 300 men at bay. In a moment of weakness, however, he attempted to carve a porterhouse steak out near the horns, and was a vanquished man in five minutes. That a man should be so foolish when life and liberty were at steak!—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE REBEL CABINET.

Who Composed It, and How Many of Them Survive.

Washington (D. C.) Correspondence Baltimore *American:* The serious illness of Congressman Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster-General of the Confederate Government, suggests some inquiries regarding the whereabouts of other members of that organization. Although the Confederate Government was less than five years in existence it had numerous Cabinet officers. There were no less than three Secretaries of State, five Secretaries of War, three Secretaries of the Treasury, and three Attorneys-General. Of the Secretaries of State Judah P. Benjamin was, of course, the most celebrated. After the War he made his fortune in the practice of law in London. He withdrew from professional business not long ago and settled in Paris, where he died May 7. Bob Toombs, who was another Secretary of State, lives in Georgia, his old home. He is a wealthy old man, as full of eccentricities as years ago. He has retired from the active pursuits of life, having an ample fortune, and has, as recently announced, been baptized and become a member of the Methodist Church, of which his wife, now deceased, was for years an honored member. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was another Secretary of State of the Confederacy. He is still living in his old State. His post-office address is Lloyds, Essex County, Va. He is in bad health and an old and very broken man.

The Secretaries of War have not escaped the scythe of the grim reaper as successfully as have the Secretaries of State, three out of five of them being dead. George W. Randolph, of Virginia, who was Secretary of War in 1862; J. A. Seddon, also of Virginia, who was Secretary of War in 1863; and John C. Breckinridge, who succeeded him in 1865, are all dead. L. Pope Walker, of Alabama, the first Secretary of War, is still living in his old State. His home is at Huntsville, where he practices his profession—that of a lawyer—very successfully. He has recently come prominently before the public in the Jesse James cases in that State, but he has always been prominent in Alabama as a lawyer and an honored citizen. John A. Campbell, who was for a considerable time Acting Secretary of War, is now a resident of Baltimore. Mr. Campbell was a Judge in the Supreme Court at the breaking out of the War, but resigned because of his sympathy with the Rebellion, and connected himself actively with that cause. He represented the Confederacy at the noted conference between President Lincoln and the members of the Confederate Government at Fortress Monroe, and was active as an official and an adviser of that Government during the entire period of its existence. Though in his 73d year, he is still an active citizen.

Of the Secretaries of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, still lives in his old State, and practices law at his home in Charleston. G. A. Trenholm, who succeeded Memminger in 1864, is dead. Judge Reagan was also Acting Secretary of the Treasury for a short time.

Though the Confederacy had not much of a navy, it had a Navy Department. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, was the Secretary of the Navy. He died several years ago.

The Law Department of the Confederacy, or the Attorney-General's office, had three incumbents—Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama; and George E. Davis, of North Carolina. Mr. Watts still lives in his old State, holding his residence at Montgomery, and is a successful and prominent lawyer of that city. Mr. Davis continues a resident of his own State—North Carolina—living at Wilmington, where he practices law and talks about the old War times with his old friends who gather about him. He was a great admirer of Gen. Lee, and entertained that gentleman on his last visit to North Carolina.

The Post-Office Department was presided over by one man from the beginning to the end of the Confederacy, and that man was John H. Reagan. He retired from Congress at the beginning of the War, having already served two terms in that body, and was elected, with others, to the Secession Convention of Texas. By that convention he was elected deputy to the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy. In March of the same year he was appointed Postmaster-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederacy, was reappointed upon the permanent organization of the Confederate Government in 1862, and occupied that position up to the close of the War.

Of the Confederate Congress five members are now in the Congress of the United States. Vest, of Missouri, who was a Senator in the Confederacy, is in the United States Senate; Pugh, of Alabama, who was a member of the Confederate House, is also in the Senate; Garland, of Arkansas, who was a member of both House and Senate of the Confederacy, is also in the Senate; and Singleton and Barksdale, of Mississippi, who were members of the Confederate House, are in the House of the Forty-eighth Congress.

CURED BY FAITH.

More of the Wonderful Works Done Through Mr. Buckley.

There is a little sect of Christian believers in this city whose religion and doctrines are yet to be written, who are as yet without a head, without a church, and without a name, and who are still unclassified and unknown in the religious fields of Chicago. Their numerical strength can only be guessed; probably they number from 200 to 300 persons. Their religion is of a wildly ecstatic character. They believe in personal intercourse with Jehovah and all the hosts of Heaven, and, ergo, in possible personal communication with the Devil and all his dusky followers. They believe in miraculous inspiration by the Holy Ghost, in the gift of tongues, in the casting out of devils—in fact, they believe that all the miracles and wonders of the Old and New Testament are performed in these latter days to all such as are "within the vail" and "perfect in the faith." The great central pivot of their belief is the miraculous cure of bodily diseases, the principal methods employed being the laying on of hands, anointing with oil, and faith and prayer. Their chief professional healer is William H. Buckley, a harnessmaker at No. 17 Quincy street; indeed, it might be fairly said that Mr. Buckley is the founder of the sect.

THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 8 and 9 contained an account of some of the alleged miraculous cures performed by Mr. Buckley, and also an interview with the healer, in which he expounded his system and related how he had struck a bargain with God by which his steadfastness and faith were rewarded with the gift of the Holy Spirit. Since that date God's work (through Buckley) has been steadily progressing; the blind are made to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, the paralyzed to jump in thankful joy, and the nervous and ague-stricken to stand up as examples of robust health. Some captious critic may observe that the dumb are left out of the foregoing category. There may be two reasons for this: first, no dumb person may have sought to be cured; second, it may be a physical impossibility for the dumb to attain that state of absolute, unquestioning faith which is one of the imperative conditions on which a cure may be effected.

A VISIT TO MR. BUCKLEY, THE HEALER.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE was favored with a communication from Mr. Buckley, as follows:

You may call to my shop and the Lord will give you quite a number of people that has been healed by faith in Jesus Christ. Among the number that are healed is one who had a cataract in the eye, and other miraculous cases.

As Mr. Buckley was somewhat reticent on the occasion of a former visit, the reporter who called on him yesterday inquired why he was now willing to have his cures made public.

"The Lord told me," he replied. "I only do and say what the Lord directs. It it not my work; it is the Lord's."

"Just so. Did you ask any other newspaper reporters to call on you?"

"No; none but THE TRIBUNE. That's what the Lord told me. The Lord directed me to give you the names of the healed, and you can investigate all the cases."

Mr. Buckley produced a note-book and called off the names.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES.

"Mr. B. A. Williams, No. 379 South State street. Was sick twelve years. Was cured a short time ago, and is all right still if he hasn't let his faith run down. Mr. Cross, No. 371 Wabash avenue. Keeps a rustic monument shop. Was healed about seven weeks ago."

"What was the matter with him?" the reporter asked.

"I don't remember; he will tell you all about it. Got him down? Mrs. Campbell, colored, No. 2929 Portland avenue. Was paralyzed in one side, and now you or I could hardly keep up with her. Frank Snyder, No. 2437 Wentworth avenue. Was attended by thirteen doctors. All gave him up. He had not worked for years, and he went to work the third day after being healed. Got him down? Mrs. Sherman, No. 2963 South State street. Impaired sight and bodily weakness. Used glasses for years, and can do without them now. Miss Myra Sherman, same address. Bodily disease. Ask herself about it. Mrs. Lewis' little 7-year-old, corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-fifth street, in the rear. Mrs. Saunders, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Stewart avenue. Heart-disease. William R. Torrey, formerly of St. Louis, office at 44 Montauk Block. He is here in the shop now and you can talk to him right here. Mrs. Mary Tovey, No. 4916 South Dearborn street. Cataract of the eye. The eye was covered with a white film, which came off at the touch, and she can now see perfectly. Got her down? John McFadden, No. 350 Twenty-seventh street. You cannot see him until after supper, as he is at work. Impaired eyesight. Was eight years ill. Sees all right now and wears no glasses. The Rev. A. H. Kirkland, No. 31 Ashland avenue."

"Why, what could be the matter with him?" said the reporter, remembering the vigorous "evangelist" who distributed sandwiches and gospel every Sunday morning during the winter.

"I don't know: you will have to ask him," replied Mr. Buckley. "Anyhow, he was healed. Susan Buckley, my wife, No. 350 Twenty-seventh street. Cramps in her arms. Mrs. Ekdolhn. Got it spelled right? Swede. No. 2518 Calumet avenue. Was eighteen years sick. Bodily disease and impaired sight. She'll tell you about it. Matthew Bieler, No. 2437 Wentworth avenue. Broken backbone——"

"What?"

"Broken backbone, I said. Broke it two years ago. The bone stuck out of his back, but it went back by the power of God, and he is now fast recovering. Got 'em all down? There's many others, but that is enough now. There's Penrose Chapman, the Quaker evangelist, but he is not quite healed yet, and a host of others, who will testify."

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED.

"Is your healing a matter of time?"

"Not generally. When the faith reaches the proper point Satan comes out; the healing is sudden; the disease goes like a shot; that's the usual way. When sick in body, believing Jesus, having the witness of the Holy Spirit within us, must keep the mind of our understanding out before us, in perfect subjection to the power of the spirit, knowing that the all-cleansing power of Jesus abideth in the soul that we may receive evidence of the faith to the healing of the body, centering the mind of the spirit on the promise of——"

"I understand," said the reporter, as the point broke off his pencil and his arm became weak.

THE HEALER NEEDS A BUILDING.

"There's another point the Lord tells me to give you," continued Mr. Buckley, "and it is important. The Lord says the citizens of Chicago should look into this thing, so that peradventure they may provide a place for the sick to meet and be cured. I have to travel long distances every night to see the sick; if I could meet them all together, how much better it would be. There are large numbers waiting on me now. I cannot go to all. The work is great. Another point the Lord tells me: The people must not imagine that I do the work. It is the Lord. I am the humble instrument. The Lord tells me to say that. Write it down. To me no glory; to me no honor; all to God. Not I, but the Lord, to Him the benefit and glory."

POSITIVELY NO PAY.

"Do you charge anything for your services?"

"Nothing whatever. I take no money, nor any presents. Money has been sent me and I have returned it. Salvation is free; the healing of the soul, the healing of the body—both the same; ho! every one that thirsteth——"

Mr. Buckley branched away into a string of Scriptural quotations, mixed up with a wearisome, unending jumble of words which were about enough to make an attentive listener a fit candidate for the Jefferson institution.

ONE OF THE HEALED.

Mr. Torrey cheerfully related his experience; how he had been saved twelve years ago; how he became ill with nervous prostration in St. Louis, and was so bad he was perfectly helpless; how he talked with God about it; how after five years' suffering he came to Chicago and was conversing with God one evening on Wabash avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, and God told him Brother Buckley would cure him; how within a week his disease departed—glory to God, amen! He also told how he had been saved when young and had fallen from grace and become a hard citizen, and how the Lord at last picked him up in a saloon in Bloomington, Ill., and the scales dropped from his eyes, all of which, he says, has been recorded in the annals of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association. This one witness to Mr. Buckley's medical gifts was enough; the reporter took the rest for granted.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

New York *Truth:* "Good-by, Clara; glad to have met you. We leave for Newport next week." "So soon?" returned the banker's daughter, sadly. "I'm afraid we shan't be able to leave until—until—" but the words seemed to stick in her throat. "Why, what's the matter, Clara, dear? Until what?" "Until we get papa out of jail."

NEW YORK NEWS.

Two Great Telegraph Companies Merged into One—Importance of the Consolidation.

Death of the Veteran Editor, James Watson Webb—Sketch of His Varied Career.

The Mysterious Demise of a Real-Estate Agent Causes a Coroner's Investigation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—The Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company has passed under the control of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, and hereafter the two companies will be conducted under one management. The union of these two companies brings under one control 9,000 miles of pole lines, with 55,000 miles of wire now completed and in operation, and there will soon be completed 3,000 miles more of pole line and 21,000 miles additional wire, making a total of 12,000 miles of pole line and 76,000 miles of wire. The consolidated companies will have under this arrangement three routes between New York and Boston, three routes between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, three routes between New York and Chicago, two routes between Chicago and St. Louis, one route from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, one route from St. Louis to Kansas City and Omaha, a main line from Washington to New Orleans through Richmond, Augusta, Atlanta, and Montgomery, and also extending to Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah, and a second route to Atlanta by way of Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga. One Chicago route runs direct by way of Binghamton, Elmira, and Cleveland, another by way of Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toledo, another by way of Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Terre Haute, and two routes between Buffalo and Pittsburg through the oil-regions, two routes to Toledo from the main Chicago lines, and a line to Detroit.

One route to Boston is by way of New Haven and Providence, another by way of Hartford, and another by way of Albany and Springfield. There is also a second route from Richmond by way of Lynchburg to Augusta, and a large number of local lines in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and other localities. This combination also includes a complete stock quotation or ticker system now being put in operation in this city and Philadelphia, and also soon to be started in Chicago; also a complete telephone system, being the only one owning patents having an equal standing with the Bell telephone, thus forming a complete system of land lines which will be operated in connection with the Bennett-Mackey ocean cables.

In this arrangement between the two companies neither assumes or becomes responsible for the fixed liabilities of the other, but their joint control and management will be composed of the best talent and with the financial strength of both companies. The expenses of operating will be reduced as nearly as possible to the cost of running one company, while the business will be extended to the fullest capacity of the consolidated lines and run with the greatest possible economy. And, inasmuch as these lines reach at least 75 per cent of all the paying telegraph business of the country, and being allied with the great Atlantic cable system of the Commercial Cable Company, having connections throughout Europe, they cannot fail to be soon placed on a dividend-paying basis. It is the purpose of the company to secure to the country cheap and reliable telegraphy, and to relieve the public from the present onerous and exorbitant charges for telephonic and telegraphic service.

G. S. Mott, President and General Manager of the Bankers' & Merchants' Company, will be General Manager of both companies. The contract is in the nature of a pooling arrangement, running for twenty-five years from July 1. The earnings and expenses will be divided. Where both companies cover the same points the division of business will be by percentages.

Where the Bankers' & Merchants' lines now in course of construction duplicate the lines of the Postal Company they will be abandoned, although the general work of construction of both companies will be kept up. The line of the Bankers' & Merchants' projected to Quebec will be stopped at Niagara Falls for the present. John W. Mackey, the President of the Postal Company, who is a Californian, has been kept apprised of the negotiations, and he has approved of the pooling agreed upon.

DUST TO DUST.

DEATH OF GEN. WEBB.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Gen. James Watson Webb died this afternoon.

Gen. James Watson Webb was for many years one of the most roundly abused men in the United States, and his life was an exceedingly eventful one. He was born in Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1802. His father, Samuel B. Webb, of Wethersfield, Conn., was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Washington, and became distinguished for bravery in the Revolutionary War. At the age of 13 the boy was sent to Cooperstown, Otsego County, where his education was completed. It was intended that he should have a profession, but he went into the employ of Col. Magaw, a merchant of Cherry Valley. When he was 17 years of age, being desirous of entering the army or navy, and being strongly opposed by his guardian, he escaped from restraint by going to New York City. He obtained a letter of introduction from Gov. Clinton to John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, and through persistent efforts secured a Lieutenantcy in the Fourth Battalion of Artillery, and was ordered to report at Governor's Island. Gen. Webb never forgot Mr. Calhoun's kindness to him, and later had an opportunity to show his gratitude to the distinguished South Carolinian through the *Courier and Enquirer*, which Gen. Webb controlled. In 1823 Gen. Webb married Helen Lispenard, daughter of Alexander L. Stewart of New York City, and granddaughter of Anthony Lispenard, one of the oldest Huguenot families of the Empire State. In 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the Third Regiment. In 1827 he resigned his commission in the army and became proprietor and principal editor of the *Morning Courier*. In 1829 he purchased the New York *Enquirer* from M. M. Noah, and found James Gordon Bennett laboring on that newspaper as a reporter. Mr. Bennett was retained by Gen. Webb in the same capacity. The *Morning Courier* and the *Enquirer* were consolidated, and became known as the *Courier and Enquirer*. Gen. Webb at once began the gathering of news in a more rapid manner than had been the custom hitherto, and gave his newspaper a start that wiped four of the old morning newspapers out of existence.

Gen. Webb was charged with having received improper facilities from the Bank of the United States, and a committee of Congress examined him at his own request concerning the accusation made by political opponents. In 1838 he challenged Mr. Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, for misrepresenting this bank transaction on the floor of Congress, but Mr. Cilley refused to meet him. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, Gen. Webb's friend, became involved in the controversy, and fought a duel with Cilley. They used rifles, and Cilley fell. It was claimed that Henry A. Wise, afterward Governor of Virginia, was responsible for Graves' challenge to Cilley, and Gen. Webb never afterward spoke to Wise. In the Presidential contest of 1844 Wise attempted to make Henry Clay responsible for the death of Cilley, but Graves made a statement which exonerated Clay. In 1844 Gen. Webb and Thomas F. Marshall, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and a nephew of Chief-Justice Marshall, fought a duel at ten paces near Wilmington, Del. Gen. Webb's first shot passed under Marshall's foot, and the second just above the foot. Marshall's first shot was wide of the mark, but the second passed through Webb's knee. The affair grew out of an article which Gen. Webb had written in the *Courier and Enquirer*. The duel created great excitement. Gen. Webb was arrested in New York City for the crime of leaving the State with the intention of fighting a duel. He pleaded guilty, and remained in the Tombs for two weeks, when he was pardoned by the Governor.

In 1846 Gen. Webb's wife died. He again married—Laura Virginia, the youngest daughter of Jacob Crain, being the bride. In 1849 Gen. Webb was appointed Minister to Austria, but the Senate refused to confirm him, Mr. Clay taking the lead in the opposition to him. After eighteen years of personal devotion to Mr. Clay, Gen. Webb had addressed a letter expressing the wish of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency in preference to his old chief. No one individual in this country was so intimately acquainted with its public man and so closely connected with all the political events of the day from 1827 to 1850 as was Gen. Webb. He was a National politician and left State politics to Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, and others. After the assault upon Col. Webb in consequence

t and meet my husband." The and while Mr. Griffin was laughing ke" Mrs. Griffin went out through or and, joining her lover, disap subsequently wrote to her hus him that she had eloped.

NED AT PENTECOST.

n Davis Fulfills His Vow to Feeding a Multitude with friend, Soup, and Wine.

ped (Mass.) Letter to Boston Globe:

Gulf Stream, to the north and east Hatteras, the schooner Lottie of New Bedford, homeward Port Royal, lay at the galms which follow on the vernal ix days and nights the good schoon roaned, and labored, drifting to nd westward, while at times great the lee rail, swept high over the ok every timber with their heavy full upon the counter. The storm ourse was shaped anew for home. eep gratitude to Almighty God for eliverance, Mate John Davis vowed

ood old days of whaling our ships at the Azores, or, as sailors know estera Islands. Many of the hardy ese islands shipped in the various d in time settled down at New Bed they live here as a flourishing married to wives from their own ontented and prosperous. Some , others of merely moderate means, all communities, the poor also them. It was of these poor that Mate Davis thought when he his vow of gratitude. He deter stow alms upon 200 of his people y out his long-cherished project of own.

nour of taking the crown is one of he Portuguese and Spanish nation ious observance of great solemnity, med a high honor to the man upon rown is conferred. It takes place season between Easter and Pente among the people of the Azores the is begin as soon as Lent has ended. candidate has a week of prayer, h a silver crown and sceptre reside e in his house. At the end of the ries it in the procession to the house candidate, and thus it is passed o another until Pentecost arrives. n the Azores is the only holiday of nd is a time of universal rejoicing. ve of the abundance to the poor. he universal expression of peace will all are esteemed alike as family. The Friday preceding ers of cattle are publicly for a general feast, and with , and wine a feast is made of which partake. The day and its observ dear to every son of the islands, e may be. The crown and sceptre the mind of the Portuguese the sym of the Holy Ghost which descended Apostles, and it is for this reason h what deep reverence they crown coronation the candidate kneels ods of prayer for a week. When s, the day of rejoicing," comes, he ith his friends to the church, bearing in his hands, attends high mass, is and returns home, after which he and a sit down to a banquet. It is feast for the poor, previously ovided by all the well-to-do people. ndidate for the crown provides only for himself and his friends. Mate Davis he alone gives both beautiful of alms, in pursuance of erformed last Monday.

reparations began the previous ate Davis bought about 200 pounds d distributed it among such of his had volunteered to assist him in into soup. He also purchased 200 ead. A cask of choice wine which ught from the Western Islands was rom its place of storage, and enough of to fill 200 pint bottles. Saturday was n in the house of the grateful mariner, e the cooking of the soup was made the distribution Monday. In the lower dolly parlor had been converted ntuary for the days of preparation coronation. A large and beautiful ers of every hue, and draped with se, reached from floor to ceiling, and e all these reposed a large silver crown th a silver sceptre. In another part m was placed a table with a miniature ip, a crucifix, and devotional

Before these, as before the altar, d wax tapers ready to be lighted hours of prayer. All being pre devotee attended mass Sunday. in the evening the tapers were ghted and prayers read for an hour. londay morning the alms for the 200 ndiness. Rabbits covered each which d a large apartment. On them were bowls of soup and a like number of bread and bottles of wine. The St. John the Baptist Church, the the Portuguese in this city, attended ass and blessed the alms, and at 9 ning dire distribution began. Davis had notified all his country-peo charitable intentions, and they con come and to receive their gifts until in the afternoon. Each was told to a gift the bowl containing the soup. men, and children came, and not only and needful for some who are well in as already stated, it is the of their country for neighbors of es to participate in such occasions. gment of the blessed food was care lled to the use for which it had been for, having been blessed, none of it e was utilized for common pur rayers have been read during the last he house of Mate Davis, an hour each and the room containing the shrine so packed that every chair has been

A SIMPLE TWIST OF THE WRIST.

k Sun: "It was as good as a cir Sergt. Mulholland. I was walking dway this morning when I saw a an cab coming furiously up Murray e driver seemed to be doing his best animal, but it was unmanageable. built man, who did not see the run crossing the street. Everybody him, but the horse was close upon he saw it. Quick as thought he put t hand, seized the horse by the nos a sudden twist, and the runaway was h his side on the crossing. The cab too much astonished to say a word, anger picked up his hat and walked as though nothing had happened. at he was Mr. Lemuel R. Sturgis, a cattle-ranch in Texas. He knew ooorways have of throwing a steer by ead a little twist. He practiced it y, and that runaway horse got a he won't forget if he has any

RMAN VS. ENGLISHMAN.

ero: A bumptious Englishman was a lady at a table-d'hôte in Boulogne. sit to them was a German on whose some rings. After gazing at the Englishman said to his companion e: "I hate to see a man with rings ercilious sneer was all the German After a little time the English said to the lady: "Do you know d do with a ring if I had one?" ady could reply the German leaned able, and, in a gulky growl, said: your nose!"

SPORTING NEWS.

Twelve Heats Over the Chicago Track Yesterday That Averaged 2:21.

Flora Belle, Fanny Witherspoon, and Maybird Win Good Races—Events Elsewhere.

Boston and Providence Gallantly Struggling for the Championship of 1884—Courtney's Failure.

BASE-BALL.

The National League Championship.

The contest for the National League pennant of 1884 is developing into a grand battle between Boston and Providence, both of which have so far played much better ball than any other club in the league. Their double array of batteries are materially stronger than are to be found elsewhere, and their fielding and general efficiency are not equaled. The struggle of Friday last, when the game was drawn at end each after sixteen innings had been played, was one of extraordinary interest, and yesterday Providence captured a game by the late plurality of one run. It is this kind of ball-playing which the Chicago Club used to be capable of, but is so no longer. Chicago is now running a close race with Buffalo for fourth place, and will have all it can do to hold its present standing. At the close of play last evening the record was as follows:

	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Providence.	Games won.
Boston	—	3	4	3	4	3	3	0	25
Buffalo	1	—	3	2	3	2	3	0	15
Chicago	0	3	—	3	3	3	2	1	15
Cleveland	1	2	2	—	3	2	2	0	10
Detroit	0	1	1	1	—	2	2	0	7
New York	1	4	2	2	4	—	4	0	21
Philadelphia	1	1	2	2	2	2	—	0	9
Providence	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	—	24
Games lost	7	17	16	19	24	20	23	6	129

Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 6.

Chicago easily defeated Cleveland yesterday, as the visitors could not bat Goldsmith, while the home team batted Harkins at will. In the fourth inning it looked as if the Clevelands were going to do some strong batting, as they made a home run and two singles in succession, but Goldsmith settled down, and allowed them no more but one hit after that. Chicago earned eleven of the thirteen runs made, Dalrymple, Kelly, Anson, Williams, and Sunday carrying off the honors at the bat. Most of the fielding by Chicago was done on the infield, but one fly being caught outside of the diamond. In the last half of the eighth inning Gore, while running from second to third base, fell down and injured his hip severely, so that he had to be carried from the field. He will not be able to play again for some time. The attendance was 2,000.

THE SCORE.

	A.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	3	2	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Kelly, c.	4	2	2	8	1	0
Anson, 1b.	5	2	3	14	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	2	2	3	6	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	1	2	0	5	0
Lush, s. s.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Sunday, r. f.	4	2	3	0	0	1
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	39	13	14	27	21	2
Cleveland—						
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	5	2	1	2	3	1
Hanaka, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1	0
Murphy, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Strieby, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Evans, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Mulloon, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Harkins, p.	4	0	0	0	7	3
Bulburg, c.	3	1	0	7	1	2
Totals	39	6	6	24	15	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—13

Runs earned—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Kelly, Dalrymple. Home runs—Kelly, Williamson, Sunday, Murphy. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 4. Double plays—Kinslow-Pfeffer-Anson; Glasscock-Phillips. Struck out—By Harkins, 4; by Goldsmith, 1. Bases on balls—By Goldsmith, 2; by Harkins, 3. Passed balls—Bushong, 3. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Decker.

Providence, 2; Boston, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—In the Providence-Boston game the following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2—2

Two-base hits—Stallon, Crowley. Passed balls—Ryan. First base on balls—Whitney. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Providence, 2. Struck out—By Whitney, 10; by Sweeney, 19. Triple play—Manning-Merrill-Stallon. Left on bases—Providence, 3. Umpire—Barnum. Time—1:40.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—[Special.]—There was the wildest enthusiasm in this city tonight over the victory of the Providence nine in Boston. Messrs. B. F. Allen, Superintendent of the District Messenger Company, James Fuller, Al Daly, and other enthusiastic admirers of the baseball nine formed a band of music for the occasion, followed by a dens crowd of people, were at the depot to welcome them on their return, and as the headlight of the Boston train loomed up the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." As soon as Sweeney set foot on the platform he was snatched up bodily by the enthusiastic crowd, and lifted into a hack amid cheers and shouts. The other members of the nine were also hustled into the carriages, and were driven through the principal streets of the city to the city-hall. The band played "Marching Through Georgia." The streets were one vast blaze of red fire, and the crowd packed the sidewalks. The nine were highly pleased with the appreciation accorded their efforts.

Buffalo, 8; Detroit, 0.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—The score in the Buffalo-Detroit game is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Buffalo, 2. Two-base hit—Force. Home run—Rowe. First-base on balls—Buffalo, 1; Detroit, 1. First-base on errors—Buffalo, 5. Struck out—Buffalo (6), Farrell, Geier (2), Force, Rowe, Kinslow, Baker, Meinke, G. Wood. Double-play—White-Collins. Passed ball—Rowe. Time—1:35. Umpire—Vancourt.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 6.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In the Philadelphia-New York game the following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	6
New York	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	*	—10

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 4. Struck out—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 3. Three-base hit—Manning. Two-base hits—Crowley, Manning, Fogarty, Andrews, Dargan, McKean. Double plays—Fogarty-Andrews. Passed balls—Crowley, 1; Loughlin, 2. Wild pitches—McElroy, 1; Welch, 2. Time—2:36. Umpire—McLean.

Chicago Unions, 6; Kansas City, 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The first baseball game between professional clubs ever played here took place today, and proved an exciting one. The crowd was large and enthusiastic. The Chicago Unions won the game over the Kansas City Unions, the new member, after twelve innings. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Chicago Union	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
K. City Union	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Northwestern League.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Two games between St. Paul and Bay City were played today with the following results. Morning game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Bay City	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	*	—3

But one single hit was made off Porter, the Bay City pitcher. Afternoon game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Bay City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Baseball at Muskegon:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Peoria	2	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	—11
Muskegon	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Batteries—Kent and Fulmer; Nelson and Donahue. Base hits—Peoria, 5; Muskegon, 7. Errors—Peoria, 5; Muskegon, 14.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 7.—[Special.]—Baseball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	—5
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Batteries—Getzein and Goodfield; Corry and Visner. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 17; Stillwater, 11. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; Stillwater, 14.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The game today between Minneapolis and Fort Wayne resulted in favor of the latter by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	*	—5
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 7.—Base ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	—9
Quincy	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—6

American Association.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
At Washington—Toledo, 4; Washington, 10.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 5; St. Louis, 13.

Local Games.

Edson Keith & Co., 13; Chicago Bank's nine, 3.
Butler Bros., 9; A. L. Langer & Co., 8. Five innings.
Board of Trade, 14; S. D. Kimball, 2.

Union Association.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Union, 8; Cincinnati Union, 5.

THE TURF.

A Day of Fast Trotting at the Driving Park—Twelve Heats Close to 2:20.

There was plenty of good sport at the Driving-Park track yesterday afternoon, twelve heats being trotted and paced in four races, and so perfect was the condition of the track and so well matched the contesting horses that of the dozen miles placed on record all were in better time than 2:25, and in the free-for-all class Commodore Kittson's mare Fanny Witherspoon trotted the third heat in 2:17¼, and after going another in 2:20¼, came back for the fifth mile in such fine fettle that she was able to do the distance in 2:19¼, after making a break just as she entered the home-stretch.

The first thing on the cards was the deciding heat of the free-for-all pacing race begun Friday, in which Westmont had won one heat and Flora Belle two. It was pretty generally understood among the well-posted ones that Flora Belle and Westmont were working in a common interest, the idea being to have the chestnut gelding win, and as there was nothing to oppose this scheme but Gem, a mare that is out classed in speed by either of the other two, it seemed certain to go through. Flora Belle had won the first heat on sufferance, neither of the others making a move for it, after which Westmont took the second heat as he liked. But in the third mile a break set him so far to the rear that Flora Belle was obliged to take first place, and this gave her two heats when the horses were called up yesterday afternoon. As Westmont had finished last in the preceding heat he was obliged to take the outside place in sobring, and when the word was given Splan carried him so far to the outside of the track with Gem that by the time the homestretch was reached he had gone about as long a journey as he cared for, and Flora Belle was obliged to win, thus upsetting the combination and losing the money which the manipulators of the job had played in the pools. At the finish of the heat there was a lively interchange of words between Johnson, driver of Westmont, and Splan, but as Johnson had lost the race and was clearly outtalked it was not a good day for him.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING-PARK, June 6 and 7.—Purse $1,000, free to all pacers:

Flora Belle, blk. m., by Stocker Rainbow	1	2	1
Westmont, ch. g., by Alsono	2	1	2
Gem, b. m., by Tom Rolfe	3	3	3

Time—2:29; 2:17¾; 2:20¼; 2:19¾.

After the pacers had finished their heat the free-for-all trotters were called, Edwin Thorne, Fannie Witherspoon, and Tony Newell responding. In the pools Thorne was a favorit, although Witherspoon had some backing by reason of her well-known speed and staying qualities. A break at the first turn by Witherspoon made the first heat an easy one for Thorne, he winning in 2:20¾, with Tony Newell a fair second. In the second heat the mare was again unsteady, enabling Thorne to come first under the wire in 2:22¾, but these two miles seemed to have given Witherspoon just what she needed in the way of work, as when a start was made for the third mile she went away on even terms with Thorne, and the crowd at once saw that a horse-race was to ensue. The pace to the half-mile post was fast, the distance being done in 1:09, and around the upper turn the mare began to lengthen her speed. The next quarter was in 33½ seconds—a 2:14 gait—and by the time the head of the homestretch was reached Thorne was ready to give it up. A break lost him some ground, but he recovered quickly, and again challenged for the lead. The mare was full of trot, however, and again carried him to a break, winning the heat easily in 2:17¼, there being plenty of applause over the exciting contest and fast time.

Before starting for the fourth heat Turner, the driver of Thorne, notified the judges that he intended to lay up his horse in the heat, believing he would thereby enhance his chances of winning. This left Splan with Tony Newell and the mare, she winning with some thing to spare in 2:20¾. Then in the fifth heat Thorne was sent "for blood" again. Trotting on even terms around the turn with Witherspoon they went to the half like a double team, and at they swept around the lower turn the cheering began, so enthusiastic were the people at the desperate manner in which both drivers were striving for victory. At the head of the homestretch Witherspoon went into the air, and for an instant the hopes of her backers were gone, but Splan steadied her with a master hand, and, coming with a greater burst of speed than ever, she passed Thorne, and won the heat in 2:19¼.

THE SUMMARY.

July 7—Purse, $1,000; free-to-all:

Fannie Witherspoon, ch. m. by Alsont	2	3	1	1	1
Edwin Thorne, ch. g. by Thorndale	1	2	3	3	2
Tony Newell, b. g. by Clark Chief	3	1	2	2	3

Time—2:20¾; 2:22¾; 2:17¼; 2:20¼; 2:19¼.

There were eleven starters in the 2:26 race, Index and Maybird being favorits in the betting. Index won the first heat in 2:24, with Maybird, who had gone a long mile, a good second at the finish, and this caused her to be choice over the field in the pool-selling before the second heat. Under Budd Doble's skillful management she threaded her way carefully through the large field of horses in the second mile, and finished a length in front of Index in 2:21¾, the others as per summary. In the third and fourth heats she was never headed, the time being 2:21¼, 2:22½. The feature of the last heat was the wonderfully fast trotting of the 5-year-old stallion Lynwood, he finishing a close second to Maybird and being officially timed in 2:22¾.

THE SUMMARY.

Same day—Purse $1,000; 2:26 class:

Maybird, b. m. by Jimmie	2	1	1	1
Index, b. g. by J. R. Reese	1	3	2	7
Corbin's Rashaw, ch. h. by Amboy	3	5	6	3
Dick Organs, blk. g	4	9	8	4
Lynwood, gr. h. by Clinker	9	6	5	2
Prince, blk. g. by Royal Revenge	6	7	4	5
Milo, b. h. by Milwaukee	5	8	7	6
Executor, b. h. by Administrator	7	4	3	8
Flora B., b. m. by Curtis' Hambletonian	8	11	9	dr
Glen Miller, gr. h. by White Line	11	10	11	dr
Golden Girl, b. m.	10	9	10	dis

Time—2:24, 2:21¾, 2:21¼, 2:23¾.

In scoring for the fourth heat the driver of Prince turned his horse directly in front of the others, causing a collision with Executor and the throwing of that horse's driver from the sulky. Executor ran away, but after going once round the track was captured and allowed to be drawn. The driver of Prince was fined $25 for his carelessness.

The other race of the day was for 2:20 pacers, in which Minnie R., Juliet, and Scott Newman started, distance being waived in order that Scott Newman might stay in the race, it being conceded that Minnie R. would win. She took the first and second heats in 2:21¾, 2:21, after which Scott Newman consented until to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was had.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 7.—At the Brighton Beach races the five-eighths of a mile was won by Miller, Hockory Jim second, Glenallen third. Time, 1:03½.

The five-eighths of a mile was won by Tatler, Erin Burke second, Frolic third. Time, 1:04.

The mile and one-eighth was won by Marmaduke, Barbarian second, Lutestring third. Time, 1:58.

In the mile and a quarter Farewell won, Floria second, and John Ledford third. Time, 2:11½.

The hurdle-race, mile and a half, was won by Bailby. Time, 2:50.

Latonia Jockey Club.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 7.—At the Latonia Jockey Club races the first race, mile and a quarter, was won by Kosciusko, Ferg Kyle second, Admiral third. Time, 2:17.

The two-furlong race for maiden 2-year-olds was won by Falconer, Gold Ben second, Leipsic third. Time, 1:06¼.

The mile-and-a-half race was won by Foster-al, Vanguard second, Samora third. Time, 2:45¾.

The hurdle race, mile heats, four hurdles, was given to Palance, although Callao finished first, and disqualified the jockey, H. Walker, for sixty days.

Himyar Stakes, for 3-year-olds, foal of '81, mile and three furlongs—Starters: Gen. Harding, Loftin, and Swinney. Loftin was never headed, winning easily by two lengths, Swinney second, Gen. Harding pulling up third. Time, 2:33.

American Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The American Jockey Club race, for 3-year-olds, mile, was won by King Ernest, Mime colt Equador second. Time, 1:48¼.

The half-mile race was won by Richmond, Tecumseh second, Petition third. Time, 50 seconds.

The mile race, for all ages, was won by Haledon, Cæsar second, Thackeray third. Time, 1:48.

The Jockey Club handicap-mile and three quarters, was won by Hartford, Kennedy second, Eolist third. Time, 3:12½.

The mile and a quarter for all ages, was won by Wallflower, Trafalgar second, Geroña third. Time, 2:17.

The steeplechase, full course, was won by Echo, Abraham second. Time, 4:18.

Mattoon Races Postponed.

MATTOON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The racing season of the Mattoon Driving Park Association has been postponed till July 15, the bad weather of the last week preventing all races.

Pool-Selling in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of Judge Greer, of the Criminal Court of this county, who held that the act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of pools on races ran beyond the limits of State law, and was unconstitutional. This was another test case, and will have the effect of closing all pool-rooms in the State.

AQUATIC.

Courtney Backs Out of His Race with Ross.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Courtney, the barnman, said this afternoon that in the match with Ross at Oak Point he had been made the special victim of what has been a great fraud and deceit on the public. The match was originally set for Decoration-Day, the purse to be $2,500. The water was not good, however, and the match was twice postponed. Courtney says: "There was no purse, and the whole thing was a gate-money skin."

He intended to row that day, but the place was not fit for a race. He was asked to wink at the $2,500 purse business as an advertisement, and he did it when it was explained that the gate-money would be a big pile, of which he would receive one-third. Pilkington and Nagle, he says, managed the whole thing, and, although there was no race, they made a good haul of money. Courtney says he has been asking for his share ever since, but has not been able to get a cent. Consequently he told the managers he would not enter the race today unless he was paid out of the Decoration-Day receipts. This morning he asked for his money in vain and left the course. Courtney says he is not afraid to row Ross, but will do it any time at Saratoga Lake. He will never be a party to a fraud on the public.

OAK POINT, N. Y., June 7.—Courtney failed to appear today at the time for starting in the race with Ross, who rowed over the course in 22 minutes 59½ seconds. The distance was three miles, with a turn.

ISAIAH RYNDERS.

He Tells a Story of Brown, the Counterfeiter, and of Land-Speculation in Akron, O.

New York Letter to Cleveland *Leader*: At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening I ran across Capt. Isaiah Rynders, a prominent light in the Tammany Democracy here, who at 80 years of age, after a life of sporting and politics, is still "on top" among the boys. He learned of my connection with the *Leader*, and asked me if I knew anything of a town in Ohio called Akron (he pronounced it as if the first syllable was ache). On my telling him it was a city of 25,000 inhabitants he rattled out this story:

"I was once a property-owner of that place. If I had held that property I presume I should be rich now. I made a good thing out of it as it was. It was way back in 1843. I must tell you the whole story. I had been down into Virginia to buy a horse called Cyprus. I was in the turf line then. Coming back to Washington I put up at the old Metropolitan Hotel, which Jesse Brown kept in those days. I ran across a friend and we went out for a walk. In a saloon we ran across two men, one of them was a tall, lank, white faced, keen, black-eyed, raven-haired man, the other a little fellow. The tall man, I found out afterwards, was Jim Brown, a noted counterfeiter from near Cleveland. He said something that riled my friend, who replied sharply, and Brown grabbed hold of him. I cut with a knife and grabbed Brown. 'Let go,' says I, 'or I'll cut your inwards out.' 'What have you got to do with it?' says Brown, as cool as Greenland. I never saw a man so cool in my life. There was a quick bout between him. 'It's my friend,' says I, 'and I'll not see him harmed.' Then Brown's little friend whispered in his ear, and Brown says: 'Oh, well, I guess we're all a little fast,' and the row stopped. I was a pretty good man in those days, and only a night or two before had stuck a fellow under the rib who had hit me. I never picked a quarrel in my life. But I was a dangerous man if provoked. All I wanted was to be let alone. I learned afterwards that the little fellow had told Brown who I was. The little fellow's name was Jesse. I can't remember his last name.**

"Well, that night we were all at a faro game across from the Metropolitan. They played big games in those days. Twenty to a hundred thousand a night was nothing. Brown was a heavy loser, he got down for a thousand. The bank was pretty nearly busted when the game quit, other fellows being big winners. When I cashed my chips there were $800 of new bills among the thousand dollars that I didn't like the looks of, and I asked the dealer if they were good? 'Certainly,' says he, 'Brown played 'em.' 'If you don't think they're good, go and see him.' I didn't say any more, but next morning I went to a broker and asked him if they were genuine. He said they were, and offered me gold for them. Still I wasn't satisfied. They were crisp new United States bank notes. It was before Jackson had made his raid on the United States Bank, and just after the Treasury fire. Two fellows were on trial for setting the Treasury on fire. Brown was there watching the trial. He had lots of good money, thousands of dollars. I ran across him at the Metropolitan along towards night and took him into the corner. 'Is this good money?' I asked, and showed him some of the bills. 'It looks like it,' said he. 'Well,' said I, 'you take it and give me good money for it. I got it out of the bank last night, where you played it in. I don't know anything about any man's business, and I don't want to. But you give me an exchange, or there'll be trouble right here!' He didn't flinch, but took out a pocketbook that was wadded full of money, and gave me other notes as I demanded. 'You're a cool one,' says I. 'You're another,' says he, 'and I like you. Come upstairs and I'll show you something that'll be worth big money to you!'

"We went up to his room. He took out two genuine United States bank notes and laid them on a table. Then he took out two new notes unsigned. He coolly picked up a pen right before my eyes and signed them. Then he shuffled them all up together and asked me to tell the difference. By thunder, sharp as I thought I was, and knowing two of them to be counterfeit, I couldn't pick the two out. Then he showed me in the corner of one where an X ran into the margin. 'It's the only defect in the bill,' he said. 'You can make thousands by betting on it.' We talked a long time about his schemes. He told me how he made his money. Our notes were as good as gold in China then. He had sent over $160,000 in counterfeit to Canton, and bought tea, which was shipped to New York and sold there for good money. I never heard what became of the counterfeit, and I never saw Brown afterwards. I understand he died not long ago, very rich, and left a lot of money to his son-in-law, who is a wealthy manufacturer in Ohio somewhere.

I was down at Richmond a short time afterwards, and I played one of those counterfeits into the bank there. When I cashed up at the wind-up the dealer handed it out with other money. 'What's this?' said I; 'I don't believe it's good.' 'The devil it aint,' says he. And you know how those fellows used to be. They had big opinions of themselves, and would back their opinions high. One word led to another, till he bet me $1,000 it was good. Then all the fellows in the room wanted a crack at me, and before the affair closed I had bet $7,000 it was counterfeit. Jackson hadn't closed the Richmond branch of the United States Bank yet, and we went over there in the morning and asked the Cashier if the bill was good. He looked at it closely and said it was. 'I'll bet you a thousand it ain't,' said I, 'and let you be the judge.' Then he looked again. 'It's good,' said he. I took it over to the light and held it up, and I put my finger up where X touched the margin. 'Do you see that?' I asked. He was very much excited. 'Gentlemen,' says he, "it's counterfeit, sure as guns. If you think it isn't I'll bet you $10,000, and I'm not a betting man.' Then they gave up, and I got my money.

"But to tell you about the Akron property. This little fellow, Jesse, that was Brown, was down in Cincinnati a year or so afterwards, and I saw him there. He was hard up, but said he could put up some deeds of property at Akron. There was fifteen or twenty lots. I went down to see if the titles were all clear and bought them, just to help him out, for $1,500. The deeds lay around in my trunk for five or six years, till I had almost forgotten them, when I met an Akron man at Louisville who offered me $5,000 for the property and I sold it. I presume if I had held it till now I should have made a fortune, for they were right in the heart of the town. Well, well, and its got 25,000 people. That's the way of the world."

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Horrors of African Exploration—A Story of Suffering and Despair.

From Sir Samuel Baker's "In the Heart of Africa": The morning of the second day we had difficulty of collecting porters, those of the preceding day having absconded, and others were recruited from distant villages by the native escort, who enjoyed the excuse of hunting for porters, as it gave them an opportunity of foraging throughout the neighborhood. During this time we had to wait until the sun was high. We thus lost the cool hours of morning, and it increased our fatigue. Having at length started, we arrived in the afternoon at the Kafoor River, at a bend from the south, where it was necessary to cross over in our westerly course. The stream was in the centre of a marsh, and, although deep, it was so covered with thickly-matted watergrass and other aquatic plants that a natural floating bridge was established by a carpet of weeds about two feet thick. Upon this waving and unsteady surface the men ran quickly across, sinking merely to the ankles, although beneath the tough vegetation there was deep water.

It was equally impossible to ride or to be carried over this treacherous surface; thus I led the way and begged Mrs. Baker to follow me on foot as quickly as possible precisely in my track. The river was about eighty yards wide, and I had scarcely completed a fourth of the distance and looked back to see if my wife followed close to me, when I was horrified to see her standing in one spot and sinking gradually through the weeds, while her face was contorted and perfectly purple. Almost as soon as I perceived her she fell as though shot dead. In an instant I was by her side, and with the assistance of eight or ten of my men, who were fortunately close to me, I dragged her like a corpse through the yielding vegetation, and up to our waists we scrambled across to the other side, just keeping her head above the water. To have carried her would have been impossible, as we should all have sunk together through the weeds. I laid her under a tree and bathed her head and face with water, as for the moment I thought she had fainted; but she lay perfectly insensible, as though dead, with teeth and hands firmly clinched and her eyes open but fixed. It was a coup de soleil—a sunstroke.

Many of the porters had gone on ahead with the baggage, and I started off a man in haste to recall an angarep upon which to carry her, and also to fetch a bag with a change of clothes, as the nearest doorway and rake up the coals in his stove. Then out of the bottle is ladled the coffee, previously ground into an impalpable powder, a teaspoonful being taken for each cup to be made. An equal quantity of sugar is added and the whole put in the saucepan and covered with water. Then the pan rises onto the coals and is allowed to boil up once. The result looks inviting and smells good, but you feel more friendly with it outside than when you have got it in. If it did not have so many grounds in it it would be good syrup, but there is altogether too much sugar for it to be coffee. Besides, the old fellow wet his thumb in his mouth and rubbed some fly-specks or old grounds out of the inside of my cup, and somehow it gave me a suspicion that the utensil was not clean. I told him so, but he smelled of it and further so polished it with the palm of his hand that it shone like a reflector, so I knew I must have been mistaken. The coffee-houses are delightfully free from ceremony. I have seen nothing, except a German theatre, that equaled them. They are generally combination concerns, the refreshment clerk being also a surgeon, a dentist, and a barber. The rooms are large, but lofty, and commonly whitewashed and brushed. The only furniture is a set of benches (divans in poetry) that run around the walls, and, in the centre, a stool used as an operating-chair when the cook is called on to minister to a diseased body or mind. Against the wall hangs a hand-mirror and a few instruments, prepared, and under the benches are a row of *nargahls* for the use of smoking customers. The man who is to be shaved, bled, or have his tooth pulled sits upright on the stool, with no support for his back or head, and gets what enjoyment out of it he can. The smokers and loungers on the benches take no notice of him—or anything for the matter. Coffee-drinking is a grave matter with a Mohammedan, and he takes his pleasure sadly. He will sit for hours without speaking a word, and in general

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Horatio C. Burchard is at the Grand Pacific.

C. A. Zollinger, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind., is at the Sherman.

Among the Chicago passengers sailing for Europe on the steamer Servia June 18 is William Le Baron, of Le Baron, Holt & Co.

Dr. Temple S. Hoyne left yesterday for New York City to sail on the Bothnia June 11 for a visit to the hospitals of Paris, London, and Vienna as a delegate from Hahnemann Clinical Society of this city to the British Homeopathic Society of London, England.

The following Chicago people sailed for Europe last Wednesday on the Cunard steamship Aurania: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Miss Louise Brega, and Miss Enders, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murray and Miss Grace Murray, Mr. J. G. Bronson, Mrs. Harmon Spruance, the Misses Rose and Minnie Spruance, and two children, Miss Florence Hoffman and Mr. L. J. C. Spruance, Mr. J. H. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Love, Mr. K. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Whittaw, Mrs. Stella Loring, Miss Adelaide Clark, Mrs. T. B. Smith and Miss Lillie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dennis, Mr. L. M. Dennis and Mr. D. K. Cornwell, Mr. C. Collins and Miss Nettie Collins, Mr. Arthur O. Probst, Mr. John Ash, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swan, child and maid, Mrs. H. A. Patterson, two children and infant, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Edith Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harris, three children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colver, Mr. M. A. Morris, Mr. William Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison Jr., Mr. John A. Gilbert, Mr. Clinton Gilbert, and Miss J. L. Gilbert, Miss M. R. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. John Rusn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bevan, two children and infant, Mr. C. M. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Gunn, Miss Nellie Gunn, and Mr. Fred Gunn, Miss Chandler. This ship had 480 first cabin passengers, being the largest list of the season.

IN GENERAL.

A company of Redemptorist Fathers will begin the exercises of a two-weeks' mission during the late mass in St. John's Catholic Church this morning.

The body of a man about 45 years of age was found floating in the lake at the east end of Randolph-street viaduct yesterday morning. It was taken to the morgue to await identification.

All persons desiring copies of Saturday's paper containing the full report of the last day's proceedings of the convention and the scenes which followed it will find them for sale in THE TRIBUNE counting-room.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 66° above zero; 9 a. m., 67°; 10 a. m., 69°; 11 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 74°; 1 p. m., 73°; 3 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 74°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.44.

Justice Lyon yesterday finished the trial of the persons charged with casting illegal votes at the April school elections in Irondale. Timothy and Michael O'Malley were found guilty of casting their votes illegally at the aforesaid election and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 each.

Mrs. C. A. Phelps and pupils, assisted by Mrs. Harvey Dean and Mrs. H. M. Dickson, gave a piano, harp, and guitar recital Friday evening last at No. 383 Washington boulevard. The performance was an enjoyable one, and was listened to by about 100 friends of those taking part in the program.

The following persons were fined for violation of the building ordinance: John Carlin, James Curran, Jerry Keefe, F. Tracy, James Carlin, Maurice Keefe, before Justice Foote, $15 each; James Clarke $15 and Dietrich Struven $25 before Justice Kersten; and Joseph Peiffer $50 before Justice Ingersoll.

Mr. Frank Mayo, who closes his season after tonight's performance of "Nordeck" at Haverly's Theatre, will go direct to his home in Canton, Pa., where he will remain the summer. The members of his company return to New York tomorrow, having been engaged only for the production of "Nordeck."

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by Ludwig Hintze for the arrest of M. Blaustein, alias M. D. Blaustein, alias D. M. Blaustein, for falsely representing himself to be an agent of the Hamburg Line of steamships and selling to the complainant passage tickets for himself, his wife, and three children from Berlin to St. Louis, Mo.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury yesterday on the body of W. W. Tabor, who was beaten by Edward Daft last Tuesday in a livery-stable at No. 2107 Wabash avenue, was that W. W. Tabor came to his death by being struck with a club in the hands of Daft while Tabor was pursuing Daft. The latter was exonerated from all blame.

Monday the Public Library will open two of its delivery stations—one at No. 154 Twenty-second street and one at No. 479 South Halsted street. Book-borrowers residing in those sections of the city can leave their orders and receive back the books the same day. The North and Northwest stations will be opened a few days later, due notice of which will be given.

The program for commencement week at Highland Park includes a baccalaureate sermon at the Baptist Church today by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D.; class-day exercises at 3 p. m. Friday and a concert in the evening. The exercises of the graduating class at the Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening will be followed by a graduates' reception at the hall.

John D. Provost, a harnessmaker, cut his own throat with a pocket-knife, at his shop, No. 618 Madison street, yesterday morning. Drs. Fitch and Graham pronounced the wound mortal and ordered his removal to his home, No. 109 Fifth avenue. The cause of the act is not known, but it is his second attempt. A short time ago he attempted to drown himself in the lake.

Henry Roath and T. Gates Clark, who for several weeks have made liberal use of printers' ink in advertising a school of telegraphy, which the advertisements say they conduct at Nos. 90 and 92 La Salle street, were brought before Justice Prindiville yesterday charged with obtaining $35 from some of their pupils by false representations. The court continued their cases to June 17 in bonds of $300 each.

The semi-annual report of John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court, shows that the total receipts to May 31 were $19,818, expenditures, $18,709, leaving a balance on hand of $5,608. Circuit-Clerk Jacob Gross has also reported, showing net earnings amounting to $16,911, expenditures $11,775, leaving a balance of $5,136. Both reports show a handsome increase in the net revenues of the respective offices.

At the semi-annual election of officers Friday Star of the West Lodge No. 185, A. O. U. W., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: M. W., Alexander Shannon; F., Benjamin Williams; O., Charles Tracy; Recorder, Thomas M. Gravos; Receiver, William B. Thorp; Financier, Thomas Sweeney; G., John Mitchell; I. W., William Fletcher; O. W., Eugene McWilliams; Trustee, eighteen months, Thomas Smith; Medical Examiner, Dr. P. W. Keenan. Star of the West has a membership of 200.

M. and Mme. de L'Aubenière, of Paris, put on exhibition at Stevens' art gallery last evening their collection of eighty pictures in oil and water-colors, all their own work. The pictures are taken from nature, and are principally reproductions of English, Belgian, French, and American landscapes. The gallery was visited by many local artists, and the pictures were very much admired. The artists will remain in Chicago about two months, when they will visit the Pacific coast.

Chicago Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, has received and accepted an invitation to attend the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota, to be held at Minneapolis June 24. They have engaged the Elgin military band, consisting of thirty-two pieces, under charge of Maj. Putnam, and will leave Chicago by special train Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst., reaching St. Paul Monday morning following. Many of the members will be accompanied by their wives, and grand preparations have been made for the pleasure of the Knights while in Minnesota. They will visit Lake Minnetonka, Fort Snelling, Falls of Minnehaha, and other places of interest in that interesting locality. Members of other local commanderies will accompany the command on their pilgrimage.

The committee of the Real-Estate Board having in charge the plans for resisting the southwestern boulevard assessment desire that all property-owners who wish to assist in preventing the collection of the tax levied shall send their names to the Secretary of the board, Room 5, 159 La Salle street. The expenses of resisting the levy will be borne pro rata, and will be insignificant compared with the total assessment. Mr. Wilson, the board's attorney, will ask for an order restraining Mr. Brenan from paying over the money already collected to the Board of Park Commissioners, and also for one preventing further collections.

About twenty-five ex-soldiers met last evening at the rooms of the Cook County Democratic Club for the purpose of forming a veteran Democratic organization. The officers were elected some time ago. Several speeches were made in advocacy of the movement, and at the close Gen. Lieb spoke a few words. The General became quite vehement over his topic. He called the G. A. R. to account for its Republicanism, and maintained that Decoration-Day the organization had disgraced itself by allowing stump-speeches to be made. The speaker said he was talking plain, but it was the truth, and if exception were taken to what he said he could resign. No business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned, until next Saturday.

Howard Ludington, a young salesman who lives at No. 46 South Sangamon street, was locked up at the Desplaines street station last night, charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct, on complaint of George Sparling, an attorney. The two are related, and when Ludington, not long ago, married a Miss Mullins, his relations, Sparling included, objected. Friday night Ludington called at Sparling's residence, No. 53 South Carpenter street, in the latter's absence, and for a joke threw a pailful of water into his bed. The long hours of the night did not cool Sparling's wrath a particle, and as soon as Justice C. J. White opened the Desplaines street Police Court he appeared and swore out two warrants. Ludington was released on bail after several hours' imprisonment.

The Factory and Tenement-House Inspectors examined last week sixty-eight tenement houses containing 145 families, and 363 stores and workshops with 3,907 employés, served seventy-seven notices, and reported seventy-one abatements of nuisances. The owners of the following buildings were notified to put their premises in good sanitary condition: No. 2700 Arnold, No. 2320 Archer avenue, No. 1617 Butterfield, Nos. 249 and 251 West Chicago avenue, Nos. 32 to 36 Clybourn avenue, No. 2241 Cottage Grove avenue, Nos. 3013 and 3015 Deering, Nos. 2309, 2311, 2356 Hanover, No. 384 West Indiana, Nos. 2 to 14 Indiana avenue, Nos. 2817 and 2819 Keeley, No. 2211 Michigan avenue, Nos. 540 to 550 State, Nos. 3701 to 3709 Vincennes avenue, No. 872 West Van Buren, No. 245 Wabash avenue, Nos. 34 to 42 Thirty-seventh.

The Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital met last evening in the Grand Pacific. In his address the newly-elected President, Dr. J. E. Gilman, reviewed the good work done by the society since its birth seven years ago, and recommended some additions to the work now being done by it. One was that a Bureau of Sanitary Science be established, so that this important and rapidly developing branch of medical science might receive its due attention during the year. He thought that reviews of new works in medicine might be given the society by individual members or a committee appointed for the purpose. Drs. R. Ludlam, A. K. Crawford, and J. P. Cobb were designated to report at the next meeting on these suggestions. Papers were read by Dr. S. Leavitt and Dr. Nottingham, of Michigan, and an interesting case reported by Dr. Mrs. J. N. Wilkins. A letter was read from Dr. J. N. Rowe, of New Jersey, commenting on the proceedings of the May meeting of the Clinical Society. The discussion was participated in by Drs. R. Ludlam, J. E. Gilman, E. S. Bailey, G. F. Shears, and S. Leavitt.

BURNED TO THE DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Gleeson was burned to death at her home, on the second floor of No. 48 Superior street, yesterday. Mrs. Gleeson kept house for her son and was all alone yesterday afternoon. She was 60 years of age, was blind, and was addicted to smoking. She was seen about the house as late as 2 o'clock, and an hour and a half later August Bruce, who works in the tallow shop below, saw smoke issuing from the window. Hastening up-stairs he found Mrs. Gleeson burned to a crisp. Near by lay a half-filled pipe of tobacco and several matches, and it is supposed that in attempting to light her pipe the old woman set fire to her clothes. No noise of any kind, however, was heard by any of the occupants of the house.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Commencement week of the University of Chicago begins today. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the President, the Rev. Galusha Anderson, in the First Baptist Church at 11 a. m. The Rev. George C. Lorimer will preach before the Y. M. C. A. of the University at 7:45 p. m. The graduating exercises of the third-year class of the preparatory department will be held in the First Baptist Church Monday at 8 p. m. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in the University parlor Tuesday at 5:30 p. m., and the banquet and literary exercises of the Alumni will be held in the Palmer House at 8 p. m. the same evening. Addresses to the graduating classes will be delivered Wednesday at 10 a. m., in Central Music-Hall, after which degrees will be conferred and prizes distributed. The President's reception will be held in the University parlor the same evening at 7:30. Thursday the graduating exercises of the College of Law, with the distribution of prizes and conferring of degrees, will occur in Central Music-Hall at 2 p. m. The fall term will begin Sept. 8.

ZETA PSI.

The twenty-third annual banquet of the Northwest Association of the Zeta Psi Fraternity was held at the Palmer House last evening, with about fifty members present. The floral decorations consisted of the Greek letters "Zeta" and "Psi" on the two wings of the table, with a handsome floral star in front of the President. The menu consisted of seven courses, Freiberg's Orchestra interspersed music with the exercises of the evening. At the business session of the association the draft of a new constitution was presented by W. L. Pierce, and was adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Ford W. Peck; Vice-Presidents, Montgomery Hamilton, Willard Gentleman, and Harry Flowman; Secretary, F. H. Babcock; Treasurer, W. L. Pierce; Executive Committee, Fred Nicholas and H. S. Tibbitts.

The toasts were on college reminiscences and the progress of the fraternity generally. Among those present were J. H. Buffum, Willard Gentleman, Ottawa; Rodney Welch, Ford W. Peck, Randall H. White, Gardner Willard, Fred S. Comstock, Frank H. Culver, E. W. Peeke, H. L. Draper, C. V. Graham, Zanesville, O.; Homer J. Carr, Edward B. Esher, B. F. James, E. W. Peeke, and Benjamin F. James.

THE BENCH SHOW.

The total number of entries for the International Dog Show which opens Tuesday morning amounts to over 250. The show will be first-class in every respect, as the dogs entered are of the very best breed of their respective classes, coming as they do from England, Canada, and all parts of the United States. Among the most notable entries is that of the Clovernook Kennel Club, of New York City, who send no less than ten imported dogs, consisting of deerhounds, St. Bernards, and fox-terriers. One of the deerhounds was imported directly from Queen Victoria's kennel, and is valued at $20,000. Mr. E. R. Hearn, of Passaic, N. J., has entered his two famous St. Bernards, "Duke of Leeds" and "Leila." "Duke of Leeds" is litter-brother to the celebrated dog owned by the Princess of Wales, which was instrumental in saving the lives of many Alpine travelers. The display of pugs will be a splendid one, as there are three champions, one from St. Paul, Minn., one from Cincinnati, and one from Chicago, in addition to a great many entered by women of Chicago and other cities. Among collies there will be exhibited two from New York—"Robin Adair" and "Effie"—which were recently imported. The list of English setters comprises some of the best blood in the country, and there will be a very interesting contest between the cracks for the Palmer House special prize. Representatives of all the leading sporting papers in America, as also the London *Field*, will be present, and delegations of sportsmen from various clubs in America will attend the show which, it is safe to say, will be second only to that of New York.

DIVORCE.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD OF MARITAL BONDS SUNDERED.

The divorce business was unusually light yesterday. Judge Tuley heard only one case, Judge Shepard two, and Judge Gardner half a dozen. Before the latter Richard W. Bailey told how his wife, Minnie Mary, became stage-struck in 1881 and left him. They were married in 1876, and about three years ago she showed a desire to go on the stage. He objected because his business was not such as to allow him to travel, and after a quarrel she left him and refused to live with him longer. Her stage name is Miss Grayson, and she has been playing in "Mascotte." An actress known as Amy Gordon, evidently well satisfied with herself and the world, and on the best terms with Mr. Bailey, testified that she lived at No. 507 South Halsted street. She was acquainted with Mrs. Bailey, and had been at one time in the same company with her, and has heard her say she would not live with her husband.

"Take your decree," said the Judge, and the irrepressible young woman affectionately took the arm of her friend as she went out of the court-room, and tenderly asked in a stage whisper, "I did it all right, didn't I?" His answer was evidently satisfactory.

Mrs. Abbie A. Perry, a pleasant-faced woman of about 40, complained that all her efforts to reclaim her husband, Charles L. Perry, from his habits of intoxication had been unavailing, and she had now given him up. He is a printer by trade, but for the last five weeks has been in the Washingtonian Home. She gave a graphic description of his celebrate method of getting drunk.

"He drank three days," she said, "then he sobered up a little for two days, then drank for two weeks steadily. When he couldn't get any more liquor he pretended he had a sore leg, and got some alcohol at a drug store and drank that, and he also took a great quantity of chloral until he was stupid." A decree was granted.

Michael Danhauser only had the advantage of a short month's acquaintance before he married his present wife, Elisabeth Danhauser, and he has since found he made a mistake. She left him about a month after his marriage in 1875, sold all his furniture, and refused to return to his home. Continued for further testimony.

Margaret V. Payne, a light-hued mulatto, resplendent in a bright-colored calico dress, related with many smiles her matrimonial experience with Robert C. Payne. He "mopped the floor" and pummeled her all the time she laughingly said, and filled up his spare time getting drunk. A decree was granted, and Bob, who is earning $18 a week, was ordered to pay his wife alimony.

A very amusing contested case was on trial before Judge Tuley. The complainant, Mrs. Lena Mettelmann, is a portly, middle-aged woman, while the defendant, George Mettelmann, is a feeble old man about sixteen years her senior. She was a widow with some twelve years' previous martial experience in 1881, when he induced her to marry him. He was a Chicago widower, his former wife having obtained a divorce from him on account of his cruelty. For about a year they lived together with no trouble worse than verbal quarrels, but his temper, she claims, was ungovernable, and in his fits of passion he would throw scissors, chairs, and other missiles at her, and call her vile names. As he is the owner of considerable property she asks that she may be allowed to live by herself. She has yet have to report her. Mettelmann denied every charge against him, and complained that his wife has been guilty of cruelty and drunkenness. Three days after their marriage, he alleged, she was beastly drunk, and her habits in this direction have seriously interfered with her discharge of her household duties. The hearing took the whole day, and was not then concluded.

OUT OF HER MIND.

PERFORMANCES OF A CRAZY WOMAN IN FRONT OF THE CLIFTON HOUSE.

A young woman, neatly and plainly dressed, and apparently about 22 or 23 years old, created a sensation on Wabash avenue yesterday morning. Shortly after 8 o'clock the employés in Messrs. Dunwell & Ford's, No. 155 Wabash avenue, under the Clifton House, noticed the female referred to parading up and down before the door. On one side of the door is a glass case containing specimens of the wares sold inside; on the other side is an iron railing, the distance between the case and the railing being about five feet. For three long hours the woman paraded up and down this five-feet beat, her nose in the air and her eyes fixed in vacant gaze on the heavens. The proprietors of the store tried to find out what she wanted, but her only answer was: "I know what I am here for; pray to God." A crowd of about 200 people surrounded the woman from 10 to 11 o'clock, but she continued her steady march as unmoved as though she were an automatic figure wound up and running by clock-work. The woman finally became such a decided nuisance that the services of Officer McGerry, of the Clifton House patrol, were called on to put a stop to it.

"What are ye wantin' here, anyway?" said the officer.

The woman gave him a cold glance of disdain, elevated her nose to a higher angle, marched on, and deigned no reply.

"Say, ma'am, ye're startin' a riot like this here: what are ye after at all at all?" said the officer, catching her gently by the arm.

"Go and pray! This is no time for talk! Pray to God!" said the woman, with her gaze still fixed on the sky.

"What's your name, ma'am?" said McGerry, falling into step by her side.

"Pray to God!" she replied, with never a look towards the inquirer.

The gallant policeman kept steadily at her side for several minutes until a gamin shouted: "He's tryin' to make a mash." Then McGerry gave it up as a bad job and rang up the patrol. With some difficulty, but without the exercise of any physical force, the woman was persuaded to get into the patrol-wagon; then with face still fixed on the shifting clouds the poor fanatic was rapidly driven to the Harrison-Street Station.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

THE NEW CLUB HOUSE THROWN OPEN AND INSPECTED BY 3,000 GUESTS.

The Washington Park Club threw open the doors of its elegant club-house yesterday for the first time to invited guests, and 3,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting what is to be the finest race-course in the world. The occasion was an informal reception. Cards had been issued by the members of the club to their friends to a lunch at the club-house and a private view of the grounds. About 3 o'clock the carriages containing the guests began to arrive. Entering the grounds at the main gate the carriages drove to the portecochère of the club-house, where numerous grooms stood in readiness to take charge of the vehicles. The guests, upon alighting, ascended to the broad veranda that commands a view of the approach to the park, where were stationed the members of the club who composed the reception committee. Nothing had been omitted from the arrangements that could enhance the pleasure of the occasion. Upon the lawn that extends from the club-house to the track an orchestra was stationed. It was interesting to watch the arrival of the guests. From the club-house, out the grounds, and away along the drive as far as could be seen, came carriage after carriage. Bugle calls announced the approach Mr. Charles Schwartz and party in his coach and four. Mr. Dickey and party were similarly accommodated, and Capt. Kenworthy Brown drove four in hand. Down the road came a dog-cart and tandem, two male exquisite driving, and a conventional footman behind. At one time the carriages arrived more rapidly than they could be disposed of, and quite a blockade was formed, the line of vehicles extending a quarter of a mile from the gates. At 4 o'clock an elegant lunch was served in the main dining-hall.

The club-house is complete in its appointments, and received flattering commendation from all. The first object one sees upon coming within view of the park is a Gothic structure of three stories which presents an attractive pile of gables, dormer windows, balconies, and verandas. The structure is of the rural English style, and was planned by G. G. Beeman. Entering the building from the portecochère and broad balcony that surround the ground floor one comes into a spacious hall, which extends through the building, opening upon the balcony at the other side. Another hall traverses the first floor in an opposit direction, intersecting the former, in reality the ground floor is an immense hall off from which are numerous other apartments. The hall is finished in hardwoods, and the highly-polished floor is covered in places by Turkish rugs of handsome designs. The chandeliers are brass finished in bronze, and the arrangement is a number of jets branching from a centre. To the left is one entere is the office; opposit is the ladies' retiring-room. Down the hall to the left is the café, 75 by 33 feet, the billiard-parlor, Directors' parlors, ladies' reception-room, retiring-room, and five dining-rooms. One reaches the floor above by a broad oak stairway, guarded by a balustrade that is richly carved in open designs. Half way up is a capacious landing where are spread Turkish rugs, and the stairs take an opposit direction from this point. The second story has a grand dining-room of the same dimensions as the café. There are ladies' parlors, toilet and retiring-rooms, serving-rooms, and seven private dining-rooms. In the third story are the living apartments of the Superintendent of the hotel, sleeping-rooms for members, and servants' rooms. Balconies sixteen feet wide surround the house on both stories. The entire club-house is 120x80 feet. The building will be devoted to the members of the club and their families, and the freedom of the house will also be extended to members of the press during the racing seasons. The public will not be admitted to the club-house.

Off to the left of the club-house is the grand stand, 504 feet in length, fifty-five feet wide, and three stories high. A broad walk, from which a lawn stretches away to either side, extends from the club-house to the grand stand. At the end of the latter nearest the club-house is the saddling paddock. Here, in plain view of the club-house balconies and lawns, the jockeys saddle, mount, and exercise their horses before going on the track. The grand stand is a model of such structures. It sits back from the track and upon an elevation of five and one-half feet. Greensward slopes to the tracks, and from no position in the stand, or from the lawn in front will not the horses feet be visible from any point on the track. The line of vision is simply perfect. Ten thousand people will be accommodated here. Not on benches or in fixed chairs, but each will have an ordinary chair and there will be no crowding and jamming. Along the front railing and separated from the other seats by a high railing is a row of seventy-two boxes, each of which will accommodate four persons. These will be rented at $10 per day or $60 for the season. One feature of the arrangement is to have the judges' stand on the same side of the track as the grand stand, so that the judges and the public will have the same idea as to which is the winning horse. In the basement of the grand stand is a room 300x35 feet, where all the book-making and betting is to be done. In no other part of the ground will it be permitted. Access to the second story of the grand stand is gained by five flights of stairs, and on top of the building is a promenade extending the entire length. From here can be obtained a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

A feature of the appointments of the grand stand is the café on the ground floor, where the public can obtain refreshments the same as at the club-house. There are also private dining-rooms, and the arrangement is for the benefit of those who have not the privileges of the club-house.

The stables are said to be the finest in the world. Four hundred stalls are already completed, and more are being finished. In the eighty and one-half acres which are embraced in the grounds there are twelve miles of tile drainage. The space inside the tracks is diversified by two miniature lakes with high sloping banks of greensward and cobble-stone margins. Before the formal opening of the park, June 28, there will be steam-car transportation to the gates of the grounds.

About 6 o'clock the guests began to depart for the city, though many remained till evening to drive home in the moonlight. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Linn, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Linn, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Tertius Wadsworth, Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Arthur Wheeler, Miss Ingmar of Madison, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. John Dupee, Miss Ellen Dupee, Mr. Jack Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Seaverns, George H. Seaverns Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. D. Granger, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Counselman, Mr. and Mrs. Marry Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Ream, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Van Inwagen, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Col. S. M. Stockslager, of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Krum, of St. Louis, N. C. Chapman of St. Louis, Col. Malard, of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Thomas S. Kirkwood, James Brewster, Albert Hayden, Gen. Forsyth, U. S. A., and ladies, C. V. Marsh and ladies, Gen. A. Anson Nagler, Miss Stager, W. W. Kimball and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cobb, Judge H. M. Shepard and ladies, Gen. Torrence and ladies, W. H. Washburne, Ald. D. L. Shorey and ladies, Joseph R. Dunlop, J. B. Preston and ladies, John Wentworth.

PRISON LABOR.

THE COOPERS SHOW HOW IT AFFECTS THEM.

A mass-meeting of united labor organizations called by the Executive Committee of the Coopers' Union was held last night at No. 45 North Clark street, and was presided over by W. H. Muldoon, President of the Coopers' Union. The object of the meeting was to begin a movement for the formation of a league to agitate for the abolishment of prison labor under contract. In this movement the coopers, feeling that they of all mechanics are the most wronged, have taken the initiative. Chairman Muldoon made a speech setting forth the situation as looked upon from a cooper's point of view. Of the 800 coopers in Chicago he assumed that 400 were married, and that the families averaged five persons, depending on a paltry $1.25 per day, the average wages of a cooper. There were 50,000 convicts employed in the different branches of mechanical industry throughout the United States. In Kansas City convict manufactures were sold at 37 per cent less than regular selling prices, and two-fifths of all the coopers' work placed on the market of Chicago was manufactured in the outlying prison cities of Joliet, Ill.; Jackson, Mich.; Michigan City and Jeffersonville, Ind.; and Columbus, O. One man, J. H. Winterbottom, controlled the cooperage department of three of these great prisons. A cooper in Chicago was paid 2½ cents for making a tierce, and it took a skilled tradesman to make five per day or thirty per week. Such low prices for their work were not paid in other States not affected by prison manufactures, 80 cents per tierce being paid in Rochester, N. Y., where prison labor did not enter into competition with honest toil. Wages had dwindled down so low that young men who were learning the trade at present were becoming botchers, their work being wanted to put on the market, and without regard to workmanship. A mass-meeting of coopers next Sunday will continue the agitation.

A RACE QUARREL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CARPENTERS' UNION FALL OUT.

The bad feeling which has existed since the strike in the Carpenters' Union made itself manifest at a meeting of the organization at 99 West Randolph street last evening. There was a general row, and the police had to be called in to clear the hall. It appears that three-fourths of the members are Germans, and since they are always in the majority at meetings they naturally want the proceedings to be carried on in the language of their race. There was a proposition made during the strike to consolidate the twelve unions into two branches—one German and one English. The former now claim that this promise was made to hoodwink them and gain their support against the employers. When a member began speaking in English some one protested.

"The Germans want to hear what is going on, too," he said. "We came here to do business and not to listen to fine talk."

"Who are you talking for, anyhow?" asked the speaker, who had obtained the floor.

"For the Germans," he replied.

"D—n the Dutch," shouted the other, defiantly, and almost simultaneously he was knocked down by a powerful blow. Then a herculean fellow took hold of him and ejected him from the room with a kick. Confusion and loud talk followed. The members continued quarreling, and President Blair raised a large club in a threatening manner. A tall, bearded individual thought he was pointing it at him, and bounded forward to grasp it. He wrenched it from Blair's hand and struck him with it over the fingers. Just here the police entered. The Germans arose in a body, crying out that they were not going to remain under police protection. Their leader said that there would be a split in the union. The English-speaking members claim that the whole trouble was caused by the Socialists, who wanted to get control of the union.

THE COURTS.

MORRIS VS. HANCHETT.

This case involved the validity of the sale by Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. to John Morris, in October, 1883. The jury found in favor of the validity of the sale, and Judge Rogers, in overruling defendant's motion for a new trial, remarked that inasmuch as the evidence established that Mr. Morris paid some $317,000 for the property in question, and there was no evidence whatever to show that the Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. corporation reserved any benefit to itself, the mere fact that the sale operated as a preference to some creditors was not enough to render it invalid. As to Morris' relations to the Union National Bank and Culver & Co., that was not material if the indebtedness of the Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. corporation to them was fully paid and discharged by the sale. In other words, whether Morris ever paid the bank and Culver & Co., or either of them, or what he paid them, was a matter between them and him, with which the creditors of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. had nothing to do. If there had been any reservation in favor of the Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. corporation the result would have been different, but in this case the matter had been "well done" in that particular, since no benefit was reserved by which the transaction might have been invalidated.

DAMAGES WANTED.

Mary Ginnan commenced a suit Saturday against Henry, Hatch & Emery and F. A. Brokowski to recover $6,000 for alleged malicious prosecution.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

MR. B. LIVELY'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE "ONWARDS AND UPWARDS" ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

When Mr. Hostetter boarded the cable-car at Thirty-first street the other morning he found a seat beside the sad-eyed Mr. Hardbottom, of Indiana avenue, and accosted him with his wonted cheerfulness:

"Hello! Hardbottom, old boy, how are you? How are all the folks?"

"O, well enough, I guess. A fellow don't see much of his wife nowadays, though, you know," responded the Indiana avenue man with a patient sigh.

"You don't? How's that? Gone visiting, has she, to see her mother or somebody?"

"No; it isn't that. She hasn't been down home in a year. Says she can't get time—is too busy improving her intellect. You see she has joined that 'Onward and Upward' crowd around Twenty-ninth street."

"'Onward and Upward' crowd! What's that? Never heard of 'em."

"You never heard of the 'Onwards-and-Upwards'! Never did? Well now, old fellow, you just want to go home tonight and breathe a sephyr of fervent thanksgiving that you never have, and then pray that you never may. But don't let your wife hear you or you are a goner."

"Well, what is it, a tract society?"

"No; they call it the Calumet Avenue Association for the Elevation of the Female Mind, and my wife is one of the officers. I haven't heard a word about anything else for nine weeks. You see," explained Hardbottom, "each member of the association is called an 'Onward and Upward' because that is the motto of the society. But this isn't the only organization of the kind in town."

"How do they work 'em?" queried Mr. Hostetter.

"Well, for a while, you see, Bronson Alcott was all the go with the women. He sort of held them spell-bound, and the more they didn't understand what he was talking about the more spell-bound they were. Then it was Oscar, the ineffable daffy-down-dilly and dampbool. Now, for a couple of months it has been that dispenser of saccharine matter and effulgence, Mr. Matthew Arnold. Well, their racket is for a few select female disciples of sweetness and illumination to get together in somebody's parlor and pass resolutions to organize. Organization is everything with them; without organization woman is a wail. Then after electing temporary officers each member chooses some pet name for herself, like the sisters in a convent, which they are always to use in addressing each other. Those names are all symbolical, so my wife tells me, each indicative of its possessor's specific sample of sweetness. One will select for herself Spell-bound, the Angel of the Good; another will take Vera, the Angel of the True; Mrs. Gongnose, over on Prairie avenue, calls herself Pulcher—or something like that—the Angel of the Beautiful, and if she is beautiful I'd give a tenner to see their Angel of the Ugly. My wife is Placida, the Angel of Gentleness. I have save the mark, 'You ought to see her large the young ones when it rains or she can't go out to one of their meetings!'"

"How often do they meet?"

"O, I don't know; as often on an average as twice or three times a week I guess. When I go home and find my wife gone I never ask any questions. I always know where she is. When I got in the house this evening I found the whole gang in my parlors, and all mad enough to pull hair, wrangling over the question whether or not Hamlet was indeed a 'really and truly lunatic.' When I addressed my wife as 'Mrs. Hardbottom' she said: 'I much prefer that you should call me Placida, my dear, if you please.' That settled me. I put on my overcoat again, remarked something I believed was to 'Placida be blanked,' and sallied out after a cigar. I felt ugly enough to mash furniture, and had they been there when I got back I believe I should have charged the whole caravan."

"What do they do at their meetings?"

"O, most everything that is really intellectual and elevating—address memorials to Mr. Matthew A., dissect the 'Sorrows of Werter,' and so on. My wife informs me that it is altogether different from the Oscar craze; that that had reference more to the external form of things, etc., while this pertains wholly to mental and spiritual processes and development. The whole thing is typical. 'Onward' relates to ship; to the mental progress made—that is to say, the distance gained as measured on a level or horizontal plane; while, on the other hand, the 'Upward' refers to the spiritual headway made, the vertical ascendency, as it were. So when they go to their gatherings each member takes her log-book with her (they all take down notes between meetings to keep track of their velocity), and then they sit down and figure it out together to find out how much distance each member has covered on either tack since the previous meeting—what ones are in apogee and what ones in perigee, so to speak. If you figure it out it is an easy matter to reckon the whole thing to a nicety and strike a average between the two directions. The mental or horizontal headway any member has made is taken as the base of a right-angled triangle. The spiritual or vertical distance covered is regarded as the perpendicular of the same triangle. Now, with the base and perpendicular of a triangle given the computation is very simple. The square of the base plus the square of the perpendicular equals the square of the hypothenuse. Extract the square root from their sum and you have the hypothenuse, or the exact amount of right ascension of that particular member since the last meeting. After they have figured out each member's record in this way, then the woman with the longest hypothenuse holds the highest office until the next meeting, when they figure it all over again. Then like enough the next returns will bring in an entirely new set of officers."

"Great scheme, isn't it? A sort of civil-service competitive system."

"Yes, regular survival of the fittest, a fair shake-up all around, and no kicking. My wife is wild on the second fiddle this week. You see she has been reading up 'Anne', and 'Through One Administration' in the back magazines, and she has just made the discovery in the first story that Mr. Ward Heathcote wasn't really a downright, intentional flirt at all—only a good young man gone a little out of his base; and, in the second yarn, that Philip Tredenna and Bertha Amory probably wouldn't have cared a sou-markee for each other if she had not already been married to somebody else. These two onward or mental strides were great hits in the society and gave her the office of Third Eminent High Attainer. She says that if she had succeeded in making a good time on the rise as she did on the level she would have been given first place in the race; but she helped the stove-man to put up a stove at our house this week, and it knocked her spiritual record clear to the bottom of the well—way below low-water mark."

"How is she making it for the next meeting?"

"Well, pretty fairly. She thinks if everything works right, and she doesn't make any bad breaks, she will be able to pull second under the wire. I've had to hire another nurse-girl, though, and a second cook, so that the children won't come around and irritate her, and as to give her all her time when awake for contemplation. If this thing keeps up there will be a big corner in nurse-girls. Don't fool with the market, old boy; or if you do, go long on 'em. Well, I get off the car here. Better not give this thing away to your wife unless you want to go to cultivating a bare spot on top of your head. It is guaranteed to do the business or money cheerfully refunded."

THE GENTLEMANLY USHER.

THOUGH N

ROTHSCHILD
ACK
DRESS
GOODS.
rific Sacrifice!
I shall offer
day Morning,
June 9,
cial Bargains
IN
k Dress Fabrics
nch Lace Buntings
At 25c per yard.
nch Nuns' Veilings,
37c per yard.
nch Lace Buntings,
15c per yard.
ch French Cashmeres,
e per yard, worth 74c.
es Cashmere Brocades,
12½c per yard.
ch Fine Black Serges,
45c per yard.
rked down from $1.00.
nch French Ottoman,
98c per yard.
Reduced from $1.50.
42-inch Dress Flannel,
39c per yard.
Would be cheap at 85c.
k Brocade Grenadines,
at $1.25, and $1.50 per yd.
ed from $1.75 to $3 to import.
L. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.
L. ROTHSCHILD.
Silk Dept.
ENSE BARGAINS.
Pieces Jap. Summer Silks,
25 cts. 25 cts.
Would be cheap at 50 cts.
ces Yard Wide Foulard Silks,
39 cts. 39 cts.
75 cts. to land in this country.
Pieces Checked Surah Silks,
53 cts. 53 cts.
Sold usually for $1.00.
Pieces Silk Dress Rhadames,
49 cts. 49 cts.
In every imaginable color.
Pieces Col'd and Black Satins,
37 cts. 37 cts.
The usual price is 75 cts.
Pieces Lyons Silk Velvets,
87 cts. 87 cts.
Competitors' price, $1.50.
0 Pieces Eng. Velveteens,
Colored and Black,
49 cts. 49 cts.
Worth $1 per yard.
RED DRESS FABRICS.
eavy Reductions.
Lace Buntings.....$0.50...Reduced..25c
Bedin Cashmeres.....0.35...Reduced..19c
Shepherd's Plaids.....0.40...Reduced..25c
Illuminated Beige.....0.60...Reduced..39c
French Cashmeres.....0.55...Reduced..39c
Block Plaids.....0.55...Reduced..39c
Brilliant Cloth.....1.00...Reduced..65c
Wool Flannel.....0.75...Reduced..50c
French Poult.....0.65...Reduced..39c
Plaid and Checks.....1.25...Reduced..69c
Illuminated Beige.....0.75...Reduced..50c
Man's Veiling.....0.87...Reduced..49c
Fine Wool Plaids.....1.00...Reduced..65c
Ottoman Weave.....1.50...Reduced..98c
Ladies' Cloth.....1.25...Reduced..75c
Cashmere Brocade.....0.25...Reduced..15c
All-Wool Suiting.....0.75...Reduced..49c
Illuminated Foule.....0.90...Reduced..59c
Silk Brocades.....0.50...Reduced..29c
Heavy French Cashmere.....0.75...Reduced..49c
French Finland Checks.....1.00...Reduced..69c
All-Wool Suitings.....1.50...Reduced..98c
Brocade Indes.....0.87...Reduced..49c
French Serges.....0.75...Reduced..49c
Persian Cloth.....2.50...Reduced..98c
French Tricots.....1.75...Reduced..98c
Domination Plaid.....1.50...Reduced..75c
adies will do well to call early
and avoid the rush.
L. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

HENRY JAMES.

Publication of the Series of Short Sunday Stories by the Best Authors.

History of Count Vogelstein and His Diplomatic Tour to America.

Studies of Society in Washington—Pandora Day Again—The New Minister to Holland.

[Written for The Chicago Tribune by Henry James.]

SECOND PART.

Vogelstein went wherever he was asked, on people, partly to study American society and ently because in Washington pastimes seemed to him not so numerous that one could afford to neglect occasions. Of course, at the end of the winters he had a good many of various kinds, and his study of American society had yielded considerable fruit. When, however, in April, during the second year of his residence, he presented himself at a large party given by Mrs. Bonnycastle, and of which it was believed that it would be the last serious affair of the season, his being there (and still more his looking very fresh and talkative) was not the consequence of a rule of conduct. He went to Mrs. Bonnycastle's simply because he liked the lady, whose receptions were the pleasantest in Washington, and because if he didn't go there he didn't know what he should do; that absence of alternatives had become rather familiar to him in Washington. There were a great many things he did because if he didn't do them he didn't know what he should do. It must be added that in this case, even if there had been no alternative, he would still have decided to go to Mrs. Bonnycastle's. If her house was not the pleasantest there, it was at least difficult to say which was pleasanter; and the complaint sometimes made of it that it was too limited—that it left out, on the whole, more people than it took in—applied with much less force when it was thrown open for a general party. Toward the end of the social year, in those soft, scented days of the Washington spring, when the air began to show a southern glow, and the little squares and circles (to which the wide, empty avenues converged according to a plan so ingenious, yet so bewildering) to flush with pink blossom, and to make one wish to sit on benches—at this period of expansion and condonation, Mrs. Bonnycastle, who, during the winter, had been a good deal on the defensive, relaxed her vigilance a little, became humorously inconsistent, vernally reckless, as it were, and ceased to calculate the consequences of a hospitality which a reference to the back files—or even to the morning's issue—of newspapers might easily show to be a mistake. But Washington life, to Vogelstein's apprehension, was paved with mistakes; he was himself to be in a society which was founded on necessary errors. Little addicted as he was to the sportive view of existence, he had said to himself, at an early stage of his sojourn, that the only way to enjoy the United States would be to burn one's standards and leave one's self at the blaze. Such were the reflections of a theoretic Teuton, who now wished, for the most part, amid the ashes of his prejudices. Mrs. Bonnycastle had endeavored more than once to explain to him the principles on which she received certain people and ignored certain others; but it was with diffidence that he entered into her discriminations. She perceived differences where he only saw resemblances, and both the merits and defects of a good many members of Washington society, as that society was interpreted to him by Mrs. Bonnycastle, he was often at a loss to understand. Fortunately she had a fund of good humor which, as I have intimated, was apt to come uppermost with the April blossoms, and which made the people she did not invite to her house almost as amusing to her as those she did. Her husband was not in politics, though politics was much in him; but the people had taken upon themselves the responsibilities of an active patriotism; they thought it right to live in America, differing therein from a great many of their acquaintances, who only thought it pleasant. They had that burdensome heritage of foreign reminiscence with which so many Americans are saddled; but they carried it more easily than most of their country-people, and you knew they had lived in Europe only by their present exultation, never in the least by their regrets. Their regrets, that is, were only for their having lived there, as Mrs. Bonnycastle once told the wife of a foreign Minister. They solved all their problems successfully, including those of knowing the people they did not wish to; and of finding plenty of occupation in a society supposed to be meagrely provided with resources for persons of leisure. When, as the warm weather approached, they opened both the wings of their door, it was because they thought it would entertain them, and not because they were conscious of a pressure. Alfred Bonnycastle all winter, indeed, chafed a little at the definiteness of some of his wife's reserves; he thought that, for Washington, their society was really a little too good. Vogelstein still remembered the puzzled feeling (it had cleared up somewhat now) with which, more than a year before, he had heard Mr. Bonnycastle exclaim one evening, after a dinner in his own house, when every guest but the German Secretary (who often sat late with the host) had departed: "Hang it, there is only a dozen left; let us have some fun—let us invite the President."

This was Mrs. Bonnycastle's carnival, and on the occasion to which I began my little chapter by referring the President had not only been invited, but had signified his intention of being present. I hasten to add that this was not the same functionary to whom Alfred Bonnycastle's irreverent allusion had been made. The White House had received a new tenant the old one, then, was just leaving it), and into Vogelstein had had the advantage, during the first eighteen months of his stay in America, of seeing an Electoral campaign, a Presidential inauguration, and a distribution of spoils. He had been bewildered during these weeks by finding that in the National Capital, in the houses that he supposed to be the best, the head of the State was not a convenient guest; for this could be the only explanation of Mr. Bonnycastle's whimsical proposal to invite him, as it were, in carnival. His successor went out a good deal—for a President. The legislative session was over, but this made little difference in the aspect of Mrs. Bonnycastle's rooms, which, even at the height of the Congressional season, could not be said to overflow with the representatives of the people. They were garnished with an occasional Senator, whose movements—and a Senator's utterances appeared to be regarded with a mixture of alarm and indulgence, as if they would be disappointing if they were not rather odd, and might be dangerous if they were not carefully watched. Vogelstein had grown to have a kindness for these conscript fathers of invisible families, who had something of the toga in the voluminous folds of their conversation, but were otherwise rather bare and bald, with stony glitter in their faces, like busts and statues of ancient lawgivers. There seemed to him something chill and exposed in their being at once so exalted and so naked; there were lonely glances in their eyes, sometimes, as if in the social world their legislative consciousness lingered for the warmth of a few comfortable Treasury made. Members of the House were very rare, and when Washington was new to Vogelstein he used sometimes to mistake one, in the halls and on the staircases where he met them, for the functionaries engaged for the evening to usher in guests and wait at supper; it was only a little later that he perceived these functionaries were almost always impressive, and had a complexion which served as a livery. At present, however, such misleading errors were much less to be encountered than during the months of winter, and, indeed, they were never to be encountered at Mrs. Bonnycastle's. At present the social vistas of Washington, like the vast fresh flatness of the lettered and numbered streets, which at this season seemed to Vogelstein more spacious and more than ever, suggested but a paucity of human phenomena. Count Otto that evening knew every one, or almost every one. There were very often inquirers—strangers expecting great things from New York and Boston, and to them, in the friendly Washington way, the young German was promptly introduced. It was a society in which familiarity reigned, and in which people were liable to meet three times a day, so that their ultimate essence became a matter of importance.

"I have got three new girls," Mrs. Bonnycastle said. "You must talk to them all."

"All at once?" Vogelstein asked, reverting in imagination a position which was not unknown to him. He had often in Washington been discursed to at the same moment by several virginal voices.

"Oh, no; you must have something different for each; you can't get off that way. Haven't you discovered that the American girl expects something especially adapted to herself? It's very well for Europe to have a few phrases that will do for any girl. The American girl isn't any girl; she's a remarkable individual in a remarkable genus. But you must keep the best this evening for Miss Day."

"For Miss Day!" Vogelstein exclaimed, starting. "Do you mean Pandora?"

Mrs. Bonnycastle stared a moment in return; then laughed very hard. "One would think you had been looking for her over the globe! So you know her already, and you call her by her pet name?"

"Oh, no, I don't know her; that is, I haven't seen her, or thought of her, from that day to this. We came to America in the same ship."

"Isn't she an American, then?"

"Oh, yes; she lives at Utica, in the interior."

"In the interior of Utica? You can't mean my young woman, then, who lives in New York, where she is a great beauty and a great belle, and has been immensely admired this winter."

"After all," said Vogelstein, reflecting, and a little disappointed, "the name is not so uncommon; it is perhaps another. But has she rather strange eyes, a little yellow, but very pretty, and a nose a little arched?"

"I can't tell you all that; I haven't seen her. She is staying with Mrs. Steuben. She only came a day or two ago, and Mrs. Steuben is to bring her. When she wrote to me to ask leave she told me what I tell you. They haven't come yet."

Vogelstein felt a quick hope that the subject of this correspondence might indeed be the young lady he had parted from on the dock at New York, but the indications seemed to point the other way, and he had no wish to cherish an illusion. It did not seem to him probable that the energetic girl who had introduced him to Mr. Lansing would have the entrée of the best house in Washington; besides, Mrs. Bonnycastle's guest was described as a beauty and belonged to the brilliant city.

"What is the social position of Mrs. Steuben?" it occurred to him to ask in a moment, as he meditated. He had an earnest, artless, literal way of uttering such a question as that; you could see from it that he was very thorough.

Mrs. Bonnycastle broke into mocking laughter. "I'm sure I don't know! What's your own?" and she left him to turn to her other guests, to several of whom she repeated his question. Could they tell Ther what was the social position of Mrs. Steuben? There was Count Vogelstein, who wanted to know. He instantly became aware, of course, that he ought not to have made such an inquiry. Was not the lady's place in the scale sufficiently indicated by Mrs. Bonnycastle's acquaintance with her? Still, there were fine degrees, and he felt a little unduly snubbed. It was perfectly true, as he told his hostess, that with the quick wave of new impressions that had rolled over him after his arrival in America, the image of Pandora was almost completely effaced; he had seen a great many things which were quite as remarkable in their way as the daughter of the Days, but at the touch of the idea that he might see her again at any moment, she became as vivid in his mind as if they had parted but the day before; he remembered the exact shade of the eyes he had described to Mrs. Bonnycastle as yellow; the tone of her voice when, at last, she expressed the hope that he would judge America correctly. Had he judged it correctly? If he were to meet her again, she doubtless would try to ascertain. It would be going much too far to say that the idea of such an ordeal was terrible to Otto Vogelstein; but it may at least be said that the thought of meeting Pandora Day made him nervous. The fact is certainly singular, but I shall not take upon myself to explain it; there are some things that even the most philosophic historian is not bound to account for. He wandered into another room, and there, at the end of five minutes, he was introduced by Mrs. Bonnycastle to one of the young ladies of whom she had spoken. This was a very intelligent girl, who came from Boston, and showed much acquaintance with Spielhagen's novels. "Do you like them?" Vogelstein asked, rather vaguely, not taking much interest in the matter, as he read works of fiction only in case of a sea-voyage. The young lady from Boston looked pensive and concentrated; then she answered that she liked some of the books, but that there were others she did not like, and she enumerated the works that came under each of these heads. Spielhagen is a voluminous writer, and such a catalog took some time; at the end of it, moreover, Vogelstein's question was not answered, for he could not have told you whether she liked Spielhagen or not. On the next topic, however, there was no doubt about her feelings. They talked about Washington as people talk only in the place itself, revolving about the subject in widening and narrowing circles, perching successively on its many branches, considering it from every point of view. Vogelstein had been long enough in America to discover that after half a century of social neglect Washington had become the fashion, possessed the great advantage of being a new resource in conversation. This was especially the case in the months of spring, when the inhabitants of the commercial cities came so far southward to escape that boisterous interlude. They were all agreed that Washington was fascinating, and none of them were better prepared to talk of it than the Bostonians. Vogelstein originally had been rather out of step with them: he had not seized their point of view, had not known with what they compared this object of their infatuation. But now he knew everything; he had settled down to the fact that there was not a possible phase of the discussion which could find him at a loss. There was a kind of Hegelian element in it; in the light of these considerations the American Capital took on the semblance of a monstrous, mystical Werden. But they fatigued Vogelstein a little, and it was his preference, as a general thing, not to engage the same evening with more than one newcomer—one visitor in the freshness of initiation. This was why Mrs. Bonnycastle's expression of a wish to introduce him to three young ladies had startled him a little; he was in a certain process, in which he flattered himself that he had become proficient, but which was after all tolerably exhausting, repeated for each of the damsels. After separating from his bright Bostonian, he rather evaded Mrs. Bonnycastle, and contented himself with the conversation of old friends, pitched, for the most part, in a lower and more skeptical key. At last he heard it mentioned that the President had arrived, had been some half an hour in the house, and he went in search of the illustrious guest, whose whereabouts, at Washington parties, was not indicated by a cluster of courtiers. He made it a point, whenever he found himself in company with the President, to pay him his respects, and he had not been discouraged by the fact that there was no association of ideas in the eye of the great man as he put out his hand, Presidentially, and said: "Happy to see you, sir." Vogelstein felt himself taken for a mere constituent, possibly for an office-seeker; and he used to reflect at such moments that the monarchical form had its merits; it provided a line of heredity for the faculty of quick recognition. He had now some difficulty in finding the Chief Magistrate, and ended by learning that he was in the tea-room, a small apartment devoted to light refection near the entrance of the house. Here Vogelstein presently perceived him, seated on a sofa, in conversation with a lady. There were a number of people about the table, eating, drinking, talking; and the couple on the sofa, which was not next it, but against the wall in a kind of recess, looked a little withdrawn, as if they had sought seclusion and were disposed to profit by the diverted attention of the others. The President leaned back; his gloved hands, resting on either knee, made large white spots. He looked eminent, but he looked relaxed, and the lady beside him was making him laugh. Vogelstein caught her voice as he approached. He heard her say: "Well, now, remember; I consider it a promise." She was very prettily dressed, in rose color; her hands were clasped in her lap, and her eyes were attached to the Presidential profile.

"Well, madam, in that case it's about the fiftieth promise I have given today."

It was just as he heard these words uttered by her companion in reply that Vogelstein checked himself, turned away, and pretended to be looking for a cup of tea. It was not customary to disturb the President, even simply to shake hands, when he was sitting on a sofa with a lady, and Vogelstein felt it in this case to be less possible than ever to break the rule, for the lady on the sofa was none other than Pandora Day. He had recognized her without her appearing to see him, and even in his momentary look he had perceived that she was now a person to be reckoned with. She had an air of elation, of success; she looked brilliant in her rose-colored dress; she was extracting promises from the ruler of 50,000,000 of people. What an odd place to meet her, Vogelstein thought, and how little one could tell, after all, in America, who people were! He didn't wish to speak to her yet; he wished to wait a little and learn more; but, meanwhile, there was something attractive in the thought that she was just behind him, a few yards off, that if he should turn he might see her again. It was she whom Mrs. Bonnycastle had meant; it was she who was so much admired in New York. Her face was the same, yet Vogelstein had seen in a moment that she was vaguely prettier; he had recognized the arch of her nose, which suggested ambition. He took some tea, which he did not want, in order not to go away. He remembered her *entourage* on the steamer: her father and mother, the silent burghers, so little "of the world," her infant sister, so much of it, her humorous brother with his tall hat and his influence in the smoking-room. He remembered Mrs. Dangerfield's warnings, yet her perplexities, too—and the letter from Mr. Bellamy, and the introduction to Mr. Lansing, and the way Pandora had stooped down on the dirty dock, laughing and talking, mistress of the situation, to open her trunk for the customs. He was pretty sure that she had paid no duties that day; that had been the purpose, of course, of Mr. Bellamy's letter. Was she still in correspondence with this gentleman, and had he got over his sickness? All this passed through Vogelstein's mind, and he saw that it was quite in Pandora's line to be mistress of the situation, for there was nothing, evidently, on the present occasion that could call itself her master. He drank his tea, and as he put down his cup he heard the President, behind him, say: "Well, I guess my wife will wonder why I don't come home."

"Why didn't you bring her with you?" Pandora asked.

"Well, she doesn't go out much. Then she has got her sister staying with her—Mrs. Runkle, from Natchez. She's a good deal of an invalid, and my wife doesn't like to leave her."

"She must be a very kind woman," Pandora remarked, sympathetically.

"Well, I guess she isn't spoiled—*yet*."

"I should like very much to come and see her," said Pandora.

"Do come round. Couldn't you come some night?" the President responded.

"Well, I'll come some time. And I shall remind you of your promise."

"All right. There's nothing like keeping it up. Well," said the President, "I must bid good-by to these folks."

Vogelstein heard him rise from the sofa, with his companion, and he gave the pair time to pass out of the room before him, which they did with a certain impressive deliberation. People making way for the ruler of fifty millions, and looking with a certain curiosity at the striking pink person at his side. When, after a few moments, Vogelstein followed them across the hall into one of the other rooms, he saw the host and hostess accompany the President to the door, and two foreign Ministers and a Judge of the Supreme Court address themselves to Pandora Day. He resisted the impulse to join this circle; if he spoke to her at all, he wished to speak to her alone. She continued, apparently, to occupy him, and when Mrs. Bonnycastle came back from the hall he immediately approached her with an appeal. "I wish you would tell me something more about that girl—that one opposite, in pink."

"The lovely Day—that is what they call her, I believe? I wanted you to talk with her."

"I find she is the one I have met. But she seems to be so different here. I can't make it out."

There was something in his expression which provoked Mrs. Bonnycastle to mirth. "How we do puzzle you Europeans; you look quite bewildered."

"I'm sorry I look so—I try to hide it. But of course we are very simple. Let me ask, then, a simple question. Are her parents also in society?"

"Parents in society? *D'ou tombes-vous?* Did you ever hear of a girl—in rose color—whose parents were in society?"

"Is she, then, all alone?" Count Vogelstein inquired, with a strain of melancholy in his voice.

Mrs. Bonnycastle stared at him a moment, with her laughter in her face. "You are too pathetic. Don't you know what she is? I supposed, of course, you knew."

"It's exactly what I am asking you."

"Why, she's the new type. It has only come up lately. They have worked attention to it on the papers. That is the reason I told Mrs. Steuben to bring her."

"The new type? What new type, Mrs. Bonnycastle?" said Vogelstein pleadingly, and conscious that all types in America were new.

Her laughter checked her reply for a moment, and by the time she had recovered herself the young lady from Boston, with whom Vogelstein had been talking, stood there to take leave. This, for an American type, was an old one, he was sure; and the process of parting between the latest and the hostess had an ancient elaboration. Vogelstein waited a little; then he turned away and walked up to Pandora Day, whose group of interlocutors had now been reënforced by a gentleman that had held an important place in the Cabinet of the last Administration. Vogelstein capitalized, as well as he could, that was merely the accident of his having crossed the ocean in the steamer with her; but he felt the inadequacy of this contact, he had not been affected by Mrs. Dangerfield's warnings, nor how much observation at the same time he had lavished on her. He sat there half an hour, and the warm, dead stillness of the Washington night—nowhere are the nights so silent—came in at the open window, mingled with a soft, sweet, earthy smell—the smell of growing things. Before he went away he had heard all about the self-made girl, and there was something in the picture that almost inspired him. She was possible, doubtless, only in America—American life had smoothed the way for her. She was not fast, nor emancipated, nor crude, nor loud, and there was not in her, of necessity at least, a grain of the stuff of which the adventuress is made. She was simply very successful, and her success was entirely personal. She had not been born with the silver spoon of social opportunity; she had grasped it by honest exertion. You knew her by many different signs, but chiefly, infallibly, by the appearance of her parents. It was her parents that told the story; you always saw them in the room, and never made out how her attitude with regard to them might vary in different ways. The great fact on her own side being that she had lifted herself from a lower social plane, done it all herself, and done it by the simple lever of her personality—this view, of course, it was hard to defense. "You'll see what mission it is when it comes out. But I will speak to Count Vogelstein anywhere," she went on. "He is an older friend than any one here. I have known him in difficult days."

"Oh yes, on the ocean," said the young man, smiling. "On the watery waste, in the tempest!"

"Oh I don't mean that so much; we had a beautiful voyage, and there wasn't any tempest. I mean when I was living in Utica. That is a watery waste, if you like, and a tempest there would have been a pleasant variety."

"Your parents seemed to me so peaceful!" Vogelstein exclaimed, with a vague wish to say something sympathetic.

"Oh, you haven't seen them on shore! At Utica they were very lively. But that is no longer our home. Don't you remember I told you I was working for New York? Well, I worked—I had to work hard. But we have moved."

"And I hope they are happy," said Vogelstein.

"My father and mother? Oh, they will be in time. I must give them time. They are very young yet; they have years before them. And you have been always in Washington?" Pandora continued. "I suppose you have found out everything about everything."

"Oh, no; there are some things I can't find out."

"Come and see me, and perhaps I can help you. I am very different from what I was on the ship. I have advanced a great deal since then."

"Oh, how was Miss Day on the ship?" asked the Cabinet Minister of the last Administration.

"She was delightful, of course," said Vogelstein.

"He is very flattering; I didn't open my mouth!" Pandora cried. "Here comes Mrs. Steuben to take me to some other place. I believe it's a literary party near the Capitol. Everything seems so separate in Washington. Mrs. Steuben is going to read a poem. I wish she would read it here; wouldn't it do as well?"

This lady, arriving, signified to Pandora the necessity of their moving on. But Miss Day's companions had various things to say to her before giving her up. She had an answer for each of them, and it was brought home to Vogelstein, as he listened, that, as she said, she had advanced a great deal. Daughter of small burghers, as she was, she was really brilliant. Vogelstein turned away a little, and, while Mrs. Steuben waited, asked her a question. He had made her, half an hour before, the subject of that inquiry to which Mrs. Bonnycastle returned so ambiguous an answer; but this was not because he had not some direct acquaintance with Mrs. Steuben, as well as a general idea of the esteem in which she was held. He had met her in various places, and he had been at her house. She was the widow of a Commodore, a handsome, mild, soft, swaying woman whom every one liked, with glossy bands of black hair and a little ringlet depending behind each ear. Some one had said that she looked like the Queen in "Hamlet." She had written verses which were admired in the South, wore a full-length portrait of the Commodore on her bosom, and spoke with the accent of Savannah. She had about her a positive odor of Washington. It had certainly been very reckless in Vogelstein to question Mrs. Bonnycastle about her social position.

"Do kindly tell me," he said, lowering his voice, "what is the type to which that young lady belongs? Mrs. Bonnycastle tells me it's a new one."

Mrs. Steuben for a moment fixed her liquid eyes upon the Secretary of Legation. She always seemed to be translating the prose of your speech into the finer rhythms with which her own mind was familiar. "Do you think anything is really new?" she asked. "I am very fond of the old; you know that is a weakness of we Southerners." The poor lady, it will be observed, had another weakness as well. "What we often take to be the new, is simply the old under some novel form. Were there not remarkable natures in the past? If you doubt it, you should visit the South, where the past still lingers."

Vogelstein had been struck before this with Mrs. Steuben's pronunciation of the word by which her native latitudes were designated; transcribing it from her lips you would have written it (as the nearest approach) the Sooth. But, at present, he scarcely observed this peculiarity; he was wondering, rather, how a woman could be at once so copious and so unsatisfactory. What did he care about the past, or even about the Sooth? He was afraid of starting her again. He looked at her, discouraged and helpless, as bewildered almost as Mrs. Bonnycastle had found him half an hour before. Looked also at the Commodore, who, on her bosom, seemed to breathe again with his widow's respirations. "Call it an old type, then, if you like," he said in a moment. "All I want to know is what type it is! It seems impossible to find out."

"You can find out in the newspapers. They have had articles about it. They write about everything now. But it isn't true about Miss Day. It is one of the first families. Her great-grandfather was in the Revolution." Pandora of this time had given her attention again to Mrs. Steuben. She seemed to signify that she was ready to move on. "Wasn't your great-grandfather in the Revolution?" Mrs. Steuben asked. "I am telling Count Vogelstein about him."

"Why are you asking about my ancestors?" the girl demanded, smiling, of the young German. "Is that the thing that you said just now that you can't find out? Well, if Mrs. Steuben will only be quiet you never will."

Mrs. Steuben shook her head rather dreamily. "Well, it's no trouble for a Southerner to be quiet. There's a kind of languor in our blood. Besides, we have to be today. But I've got to show some energy tonight. I've got to get you to the end of Pennsylvania avenue."

Pandora gave her hand to Count Vogelstein and asked him if he thought they should meet again. He answered that in Washington people were always meeting, and that at any rate he should not fail to come and see her. Hereupon, just as the two ladies were detaching themselves, Mrs. Steuben remarked that if Count Vogelstein and Miss Day wished to meet again the picnic would be a good chance, the picnic that she was getting up for the following Thursday. It was to consist of about twenty bright people, and they would go down the Potomac to Mount Vernon. Vogelstein answered that if Mrs Steuben thought him bright enough he should be delighted to join the party; and he was told the hour for which the tryst was taken.

He remained at Mrs. Bonnycastle's after every one had gone, and then he informed this lady of his reason for waiting. Would she have mercy on him and let him know, in a single word, before he went to rest—for without it rest would be impossible—what was this famous type to which Pandora Day belonged?

"Gracious, you don't mean to say you have not found out that type yet!" Mrs. Bonnycastle exclaimed, with a return of her hilarity. "What have you been doing all the evening? You Germans may be thorough, but you certainly are not quick!"

It was Alfred Bonnycastle who at last took pity on him. "My dear Vogelstein, she is the latest, freshest fruit of our great American evolution. She is the self-made girl!"

Vogelstein gazed a moment. "The fruit of the great American revolution? Yes. Mrs. Steuben told me her great-grandfather——" But at this sentence of his the American broke out into the explosion of Mrs. Bonnycastle's mirth. He bravely continued his interrogation, however, and, desiring his host's definition to be defined, inquired what the self-made girl might be.

"Sit down, and we'll tell you all about it," Mrs. Bonnycastle said. "I like to hear this way after a party's over. You can smoke, if you like, and Alfred will open a window. Well, to begin with, the self-made girl is a new feature. That, however, you know. In the second place, she isn't self-made at all. We all help to make her; we take such an interest in her."

"That's only after she is made!" Alfred Bonnycastle broke in. "But it's Vogelstein that takes an interest. What on earth has started you up so on the subject of Miss Day?"

Vogelstein hesitated a moment, as well he could, that it was merely the accident of his having crossed the ocean in the steamer with her; but he felt the inadequacy of this account of the matter; felt it more than his hosts, who could know neither how little actual contact he had had with her nor how little he had been affected by Mrs. Dangerfield's warnings, nor how much observation at the same time he had lavished on her. He sat there half an hour, and the warm, dead stillness of the Washington night—nowhere are the nights so silent—came in at the open window, mingled with a soft, sweet, earthy smell—the smell of growing things. Before he went away he had heard all about the self-made girl, and there was something in the picture that almost inspired him. She was possible, doubtless, only in America—American life had smoothed the way for her. She was not fast, nor emancipated, nor crude, nor loud, and there was not in her, of necessity at least, a grain of the stuff of which the adventuress is made. She was simply very successful, and her success was entirely personal. She had not been born with the silver spoon of social opportunity; she had grasped it by honest exertion. You knew her by many different signs, but chiefly, infallibly, by the appearance of her parents. It was her parents that told the story; you always saw them in the room, and never made out how her attitude with regard to them might vary in different ways. The great fact on her own side being that she had lifted herself from a lower social plane, done it all herself, and done it by the simple lever of her personality—this view, of course, it was hard to defense. "You'll see what mission it is when it comes out. But I will speak to Count Vogelstein anywhere," she went on. "He is an older friend than any one here. I have known him in difficult days."

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This lady, arriving, signified to Pandora the necessity of their moving on. But Miss Day's companions had various things to say to her before giving her up. She had an answer for each of them, and it was brought home to Vogelstein, as he listened, that, as she said, she had advanced a great deal. Daughter of small burghers, as she was, she was really brilliant. Vogelstein turned away a little, and, while Mrs. Steuben waited, asked her a question. He had made her, half an hour before, the subject of that inquiry to which Mrs. Bonnycastle returned so ambiguous an answer; but this was not because he had not some direct acquaintance with Mrs. Steuben, as well as a general idea of the esteem in which she was held. He had met her in various places, and he had been at her house. She was the widow of a Commodore, a handsome, mild, soft, swaying woman whom every one liked, with glossy bands of black hair and a little ringlet depending behind each ear. Some one had said that she looked like the Queen in "Hamlet." She had written verses which were admired in the South, wore a full-length portrait of the Commodore on her bosom, and spoke with the accent of Savannah. She had about her a positive odor of Washington. It had certainly been very reckless in Vogelstein to question Mrs. Bonnycastle about her social position.

colonnades and uplifts its isolated dome at the end of a long vista of saloons and tobacco shops. He slowly climbed the great steps, hesitating a little and wondering why he had come there. The superficial reason was obvious enough, but there was a real one behind it which seemed to Vogelstein rather wanting in the solidity which should characterize the motives of an emissary of Prince Bismarck. The superficial reason was a belief that Mrs. Steuben would pay her visit first—it was probably only a question of leaving cards—and bring her young friend to the Capitol at the hour when the yellow afternoon light would give a tone to the blankness of its marble halls. The Capitol was a splendid building, but it was rather wanting in tone. Vogelstein's curiosity about Pandora Day had been much more quickened than checked by the revelations made to him by Mrs. Bonnycastle's drawing-room. It was a relief to see the young lady classified; but he had a desire, of which he had not been conscious before, to see reality to the end how well a girl could make herself. His calculations had been just, and he had wandered about the rotunda for only ten minutes, looking again at the paintings, commemorative of National history, which occupy its panels, and at the simulated sculptures, so touchingly characteristic of early American taste, which adorn its upper reaches, when the charming woman he had hoped for presented themselves in charge of a licensed guide. He went to meet them, and did not conceal from them that he had marked them for his own. The encounter was happy on both sides, and he accompanied them through the queer and endless interior, through labyrinths of white, bare passages, into hideous place; he had seen it all before, and he asked himself what he was doing dans cette galère. In the Lower House there were certain beaubled walls in the basest style of imitation, which made him feel faintly sick; there was a lobby adorned with artless prints and photographs of eminent Congressmen, which was too serious for a joke and too critical for anything else. But Pandora was greatly interested; she thought the Capitol very fine; it was easy to criticise the details, but as a whole it was the most impressive building she had ever seen. She was very good company; she had constantly something to say, but she never insisted too much; it was impossible to be less heavy, to drag less, in the business of walking behind a cicerone. Vogelstein could see, too, that she wished to improve her mind; she looked at the historical pictures, at the uncanny statues of local worthies, presented by the different States—they were of different sizes, as if they had been "numbered" in a shop—she asked questions of the conductor, and in the Senate Chamber requested him to show her the chairs of the gentlemen from New York. She sat down in one of them, though Mrs. Steuben told her *that* Senator was in mistook the chair, dropping into another State) was a horrid old thing. Throughout the hour that as spent with her, Vogelstein seemed to see how it was that she had made herself. They walked about afterward on the magnificent terrace that surrounds the Capitol, from the great marble table on which it stands, and made vague remarks (Pandora's were the most definit) about the yellow shine of the Potomac, the hazy hills of Virginia, the far-gleaming pediment of Arlington, the raw, confused-looking country. Washington was beneath them, bristling and geometrical; the long lines of its avenues seemed to stretch into illusational futures. Pandora asked Vogelstein if he had ever been to Athens, and on his replying in the affirmative, inquired whether the eminence on which they stood did not give him an idea of the Acropolis in its prime. Vogelstein made a modest answer to this question to their next meeting; he was glad (in spite of the question) to make pretexts for seeing her again. He did so on the morrow; Mrs. Steuben's picnic was still three days distant. He called on Pandora a second time, and he met her every evening in the Washington world. It took very little of this to remind him that he was forgetting both Mrs. Dangerfield's warnings and the admonitions—long familiar to him—of his own conscience. Was he in peril of love, was he to be sacrificed on the altar of the American girl? The idea at which those other poor fellows had poured out some of the bluest blood in Germany and at which he had declared, himself, that he would never seriously worship? He decided that he was not in real danger—that he had taken the precaution to know it. It was true that a young person who had succeeded so well for herself might be a great help to her husband; but Vogelstein on the whole preferred that his success should be his own; it would not be agreeable to him to have the air of being pushed by his wife. Such a wife as that would wish to push him, and he could hardly admit to himself that this was what fate had in reserve for him—to be propelled, in his career, by a young lady who would perhaps attempt to talk to the Kaiser as he had heard her the other night talk to the President. Would she consent to cease relations with her family, or would she wish still to borrow plastic relief from that domestic background? That her family was so impossible was to a certain extent an advantage; for, if they had been a little less so, how much greater a rupture would be less easy. Vogelstein turned over these questions in spite of his security, or, perhaps, indeed because of it. The security made them speculative and disinterested. They haunted him during the excursion to Mount Vernon, which took place according to the lines long established. Mrs. Steuben's accessories assembled on the steamer, and were set afloat on the big brown stream which had already seemed to Vogelstein to have too much bosom and too little bank. Here and there, however, on the banks became conscious of a shore where there was something to look at even though he was conscious at the same time that he had of old lost great opportunities of idyllic talk in not sitting beside Pandora Day on the deck of the North German Lloyd. The two were separated by a number of yards, and Alexandria, which for Pandora, as she declared, was a picture of old Virginia. She told Vogelstein that she was always hearing about it during the Civil War years before. Little girl as she had been at the time, she remembered all the names that were on people's lips during those years of reiteration. This historic spot had a certain picturesqueness of decay, a reference to older things, to a dramatic past. The past of Alexandria appeared in the vista of three or four short streets sloping up a hill and bordered with old brick warehouses, erected for merchandise that had ceased to come or go. It looked hot and blank and sleepy down to the shabby waterside, where tattered darkies dangled their bare feet from the edge of rotting wharves. Pandora declared that she was interested in Mount Vernon (when at last its wooded bluff began to command the river) than she had been in the Capitol, and after they had disembarked and ascended to the celebrated mansion she insisted on going into every room it contained. She declared that it was the finest situation in the world, and that it was a shame they didn't give it to the President for his country seat. Most of her companions had seen the house often, and were now coupling themselves in the grounds according to their sympathies, so that it was easy for Vogelstein to offer the benefit of his own experience to the most inquisitive member of the party. They were not to lunch for another hour, and in the interval Vogelstein wandered about with Pandora. The breath of the Potomac on the boat had been a little harsh, but on the softly-curving lawn, beneath the clustered trees, with the river released to a more shining presence far below and in the distance, the day gave out nothing but its mildness, and the whole scene became noble and genial. Vogelstein could joke a little on great occasions, and the present one was worthy of his humor. He maintained to his companion that the shallow, painted mansion looked like a false house, a "fly," a structure of daubed canvas on the stage; but she answered him so well with certain economical pala

AMUSEMENTS.

An Arrangement by Which Booth and Clara Morris Combine Their Interests.

Bright and Interesting Programs Offered in Chicago During the Coming Week.

Permanent Light Opera in this City—Musical and Dramatic Matters Elsewhere.

THE DRAMA.

Edwin Booth and Clara Morris.

Edwin Booth is gradually withdrawing from theatrical life. He has a new scheme for next year. He claims it is his health that prevents him from working hard, but in reality it is indolence and a distaste for everything theatrical. He admitted to a friend of mine at the Irving breakfast that he took no interest in theatrical affairs, and he looked forward to the day when he could be entirely rid of them. In a prolonged talk that morning Mr. Booth said that not once since he had come from Germany had he *acted*. He had been content to walk through his parts and speak his lines, so as to get away from the theatre as early as possible. He is determined to play only twenty weeks next year, and he will manage it by acting every other week, taking the alternate week for rest. He has put himself entirely under the management of R. M. Field, of the Boston Museum, stipulating in his contract that Mr. Field shall have charge of everything, even to rehearsing the company, so that Mr. Booth will have no responsibility whatever. Mr. Field has made a contract with Clara Morris, and says she will play the off weeks with Mr. Booth's company. Miss Morris is an invalid and she, too, has ideas about overwork, so that possibly the Morris-Field-Booth combination may move along successfully. But if Mr. Booth and Miss Morris decide to get ill at the same time no one will envy the position of Mr. Field.

Program for the Week.

Hooley's—"Dollars and Sense" has been given before large and delighted audiences during the week, and it will be followed Monday evening with "Red Letter Nights," which is said to be Mr. Daly's chef d'œuvre. Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, John Drew, May Fielding, and all the rest of Mr. Daly's company have rôles admirably suited to their respective talents. The play is a farcical comedy, interspersed with numerous songs, and the fourth act—the Kirmess—is essentially opera bouffe, the costumes being picturesque, the incidents laughable, and the whole rounded with music and dances. The plot grows out of the resolve of the pretty daughter of a retired millionaire pork packer to marry a young artist whom she loves, instead of the sprig of nobility favored by her father. Mr. Lewis takes the part of the father and Miss Rehan, it is unnecessary to say, that of the pretty and perverse daughter.

Academy of Music—Lewis Morrison's admirably organized company will continue to give performances every evening during the coming week. "The Duke's Motto" has been received with much favor, and, indeed, the entertainments given surpass in artistic merit anything which has yet been offered by a West Side theatre. Tomorrow night "A Celebrated Case" will be given, and Miss Grace Roth, Henderson and Miss Adeline Stanhope will make their first appearance.

McVicker's—"Excelsior" seems to be launched on a long and successful run. It is the most elaborate spectacle of the kind that has yet been given in Chicago, and the substitution of pantomime for words is an excellent idea.

Haverly's—Closed.

Grand Opera-House—"A Trip to Africa."

Chicago Museum—The season of light opera at this place is at an end, and tonight the first performance of burlesque will be given, Liza Weber's English company appearing in "Ython."

Standard—Tony Pastor's company.

Dime Museums—Curiosities and variety entertainments.

National Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg.

Theatrical Gossip.

Jefferson will play only twelve weeks next season.

Miss Genevieve Ward has made a great success in Australia with "Forget-Me-Not."

Haverly's Theatre closed its doors for the summer season last evening, the last performance being that of Maro and Wilson's successful play, "Nordeck."

Sophie Eyre, who replaces Rose Coghlan as leading actress of the Wallack Company, sails from Liverpool for New York Saturday next. She opens in Chicago in "Lady Clare," playing the title rôle.

The New York *Herald* published a column cablegram descriptive of the ovation accorded to Irving and Terry on their return to the London Lyceum. The event was the sensation of the day in London.

The introduction in Kroll's Theatre at Berlin of a curtain displaying advertisements causes the *Borsen-Courier* to protest against "that brutal and thoroughly American invention of Uncle Jonathan."

During the engagement of the Union Square company in Chicago next August, where they are to appear in "Separation," they propose to produce an entirely new play. This is the piece with which they expect to open their regular season in New York, and is said to be Bartley Campbell's new play.

Mary Anderson is making an even greater impression in the British province than she did in London. At Manchester, for instance, she is said to have taken in one week more money than was ever before known in that city. The spectacle of the British nation abased at Miss Anderson's feet is indeed pleasant to contemplate.

Lawrence Barrett ended his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre in London a week ago, appearing in "Yorick's Love" before a large audience. He made a speech at the end of the first act, in which he thanked the London patrons of the drama for the heartiness of his reception and also expressed his gratitude to the Lyceum management for the elegance with which his plays had been mounted, and to the company for the admirable manner in which he had been supported.

Bernhardt as Lady Macbeth: These feelings rose to a hight during Lady Macbeth's terrible soliloquy; and on the appearance of the great actress, who rendered her remorse with frightful intensity, a shudder passed over the breathless house. The impression was such that the spectators forgot to show their approval, and it was only some seconds after her exit that they burst forth into a sort of paroxysm of applause. In short, the piece was an immense success; not only for the actress, but also as a revelation to most of the spectators, who had hitherto only known "Macbeth" in the sweetened translations offered to the French public.

There are in Shakspeare's plays about ninety deaths taking place either on the stage or immediately behind. The modes of death are various. Cold steel—the dagger or the sword—accounts for about two-thirds of the whole; twelve persons die from old age or decay; seven are beheaded; five die by poison, including the elder Hamlet, whose symptoms are so minutely described by the ghost; two of suffocation, unless, indeed, Desdemona makes a third; two by strangling; one from a fall; one is drowned; three die by snake-bite; and one, Hotspur, the armorer, is thumped to death with a sand-bag.

The new theatre in New York for the use of amateurs only is to be called the Lyceum, and will be about as large as the Madison Square. It will stand next to the Academy of Design in Fourth avenue, and will probably be completed in November. It is to be the seat of F. H. Sargent's long projected school of dramatic art, and he says of his plans: "I shall have daily classes presided over by specialists in every branch of theatrical instruction, and shall make a feature of each master's handling only that particular subject of which he is master. I shall have probably public rehearsals at frequent intervals, and every now and then a regular performance."

An interesting piece of news, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, has come to us of late from the Comédie Française. There is a project on foot at that establishment for producing a translation of Göthe's "Faust," arranged for the stage by a noted French dramatist. It is said to have originated with the elder Coquelin, who ardently desires to assume the rôle of Mephistopheles, while the blonde Mlle. Reichemberg would make an ideal Margaret. "It is strange," says the correspondent, "that 'Faust'—the real tragedy of Göthe—has never been given upon the English stage, arranged and modified, of course, to suit the exigencies of the modern theatre. Booth talked of it years ago, and Irving has planned such a representation for years. And withal, I'll wager that Coquelin, of the three, will be the first to don the scarlet doublet of the German fiend. By the by, is it generally known that Göthe himself prescribes red as the color for the dress of Mephistopheles?—the black costume clashed with red being, therefore, incorrect. 'Hast thou no more respect for the red *doublet!*' cries Mephistopheles when the Witch fails to recognize him on his visit to her cavern."

MUSIC.

Review of the Week.

Musical matters have been in a large measure subservient to the other and greater interests during the last week. The only new attraction was the advent of the Neuendorff opera company which presented Von Suppe's latest work, "A Trip to Africa," at the Grand Opera-House. The great demand for light operatic works of the comical order has kept every composer who could write this kind of a production busy for the last few years. Among those who have presented very melodious works the name of Von Suppe must have always a merited mention. As a writer of melodious songs, and for obtaining any number of pleasing climaxes in his choruses and ensemble work, this composer stands high in excellence. He treats his score more in accordance with the idea of grand opera, and although he reaches his end by simple means, and with no very elaborate themes, yet the working up of the climaxes is always so natural and musical that the listener is pleased with them. Some of his quartets, trios, and duets are particularly effective. In this latest production he has written some very pretty and effective music. Among the most interesting numbers are Titania's song, "Though We Were Strangers," "The Flower Song," "Life Once More," and some trios and ensemble music. In the finales to all of the acts the orchestral and vocal score is very pleasing. The music is melodious, and yet of an interesting character, and of a grade in advance of the merely "catching airs" which are the real foundation of the greater number of the productions of this class. The little work shows the skill of a musician even if the aim has been the simple one of giving amusement. Unfortunately the libretto is not, in its present form, as good as the music should demand. Some portions are unnecessarily suggestive, and the dialog often degenerates to flat sentences which have not even the point of wit in their flavor. Of the plot no mention need be made, for the story is both disconnected and absurd, and yet it gives an opportunity for some amusing action, picturesque stage-setting, a variety of costuming, and affords plenty of scope for good singing, which is all that is expected in works of this character. A catch-word song has been introduced which receives so much applause that its taking qualities with the public are the only excuse that may be made for its existence. Mr. Neuendorff has written a very pretty song for Mr. Fessenden, which is in keeping with the general form of the other music, and the work is altogether pleasing in style.

In making mention of the company, Miss Januschowsky first claims attention. She is a good actress, and possesses a full, round voice of much power. She sings with a full understanding of her music, and endeavors to make pleasing effects. She has a sense of humor which she illustrates in a graceful manner. Mr. Fessenden acts and sings the rôle of the travelling European with much effect. His voice, while not large, is at least musical, and he makes his part interesting. Mr. Travener, as the Prince, is at moments quite effective, particularly in the duet music. Mr. Brown, as Fanfani Pasha, is good, and plays his part with a quiet humor which is agreeable and in strong distinction to the general mode adopted by other singers who attempt such rôles. The chorus is quite effective in some of the climax numbers.

With the production of "Princess Toto" at the Chicago Museum, which has run for the last two weeks the season of light opera, given by the members of the old Church Choir Company, comes to a close. This engagement, which has lasted for some ten weeks under the management of Mr. Frank How, has demonstrated that the public are willing to extend a large and enthusiastic patronage for light opera, particularly when the entertainment may be obtained at a moderate price. It is the intention of the company to obtain a permanent theatre at which this class of operatic works may be given throughout the season, and they will keep up their organization to that end. There is no reason why opera in English might not be made so attractive that a company would receive constant support in a city of the importance and wealth of Chicago.

Home Notes.

Mr. S. G. Pratt has accepted the position of organist and director of the choir at the Emanuel Baptist Church.

Mr. Emil Liebling, assisted by Miss Baldwin and Mr. C. A. Knorr the tenor, will give a concert at Onarga, Ill., Friday evening.

The Neuendorff opera company will continue their performances of Von Suppé's latest work, "A Trip to Africa," during this week at the Grand Opera-House.

Miss Grace Hiltz will sing at Whitewater, Wis., during this month. She has been giving some very successful classical song recitals in different cities during the spring season.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas will give twelve symphony concerts in Boston next season. By using the men of our home orchestra, with the exception of a few solo instruments, about thirteen in all, which he might bring with him, why would not a series of at least six concerts be possible under Mr. Thomas' direction in Chicago next winter?

Messrs. Müller and Blackman have just published books one and two of their "School Song" series. They contain a good collection of music, embracing many selected from Reinecke, Reichardt, Himmli, and others, while the poetry used as a text is of a high order, being from Goethe, Schiller, Rossetti, Tennyson, and other writers of merit. The arrangement of the songs is upon a musical basis and calculated to impart some taste for good music to the students in the fundamental elements of the vocal art.

Miss Bertha Burgé, the young and highly-cultivated pianiste, died suddenly in her home in Quincy last week. Miss Burgé was very much endeared to a large circle of musical people in Chicago, and for her concert playing and her faithful teaching was greatly admired. She was educated in Leipsic, and studied under Reinecke, and after a successful concert tour settled in this city. In her devotion to the best music, and in manifesting a great influence for whatever was beautiful in art, she indicated a strong and earnest nature. The leading musicians, and also many of the music-dealers, are raising a memorial fund to perpetuate her memory in some lasting manner. By her death Chicago loses one of its most accomplished pianistes and a cultivated and refined teacher.

Notes from Abroad.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner has been singing with much success in Cologne.

The composer of "The Beggar Student," Millocker, has written a new operetta entitled "The Field Chaplain."

Among the new Italian operas in preparation for performance may be mentioned "L'Amore d' un Mozo," by Sig. Andreoli. It will be brought out at Roma.

M. Pasdeloup, the French conductor who has been trying for over thirty years to introduce classical concerts in Paris, has been at last forced to give up the undertaking. He retires a poor man.

Saint-Saëns' "Henry VIII." was recently brought out, the first performance being witnessed by the composer. The work is said to be quite interesting, and belongs strictly to the new modern school of composition.

Mackenzie, the English composer whose "Colomba" proved a great success in London this as well as last year, is at work in Darmstadt on another opera. When that is done he will write a few new orchestral pieces, and will bring them to America.

The Boston *Herald* says that the comic opera which W. D. Howells and Georg Henschell are making is to be called "A Sea Chang, or Love's Stowaway," though the name but slightly indicates the plot. This, it will be remembered, was some time since announced as an amplification of Mr. Howells' little farce, "The Register."

Among a collection of a Leipsic antiquarian have recently been found two unprinted cantatas by Beethoven. They were written when he was but 21 years of age. They are said to have much merit and bear the stamp of the Haydn influence, which to some degree is indicated in the early compositions of this great master.

At a recent concert in London Von Bülow arranged a concert to test the taste of the public. He played a program largely made up of music containing dance movements, as, for example, Beethoven's variations on a Russian dance, a waltz and polka by Raff, and a galop by Rubinstein. The hall was full and the applause pronounced and most enthusiastic.

Mme. Lucca has had a wonderful success in her recent performance of Margherite in Gounod's "Faust" in London. It is said that her voice retains all of its richness and power and that she still makes an ideal picture of Göthe's heroine. It will be remembered by our operagoers how delightfully Mme. Lucca sang this rôle during her last visit to this city. Col. Mapleson, it is stated, intends to induce her to come for the operatic festival next spring.

Mme. Sembrich will sing in Madrid next winter. It is a matter of regret that this very accomplished singer will not return to the United States. She is a remarkably gifted lady. When it is remembered that while in New York she played one of Chopin's pianoforte concertos, the Mendelssohn concerto for violin, and also sang the great arias from Mozart's "Magic Flute" in the rôle of Queen of the Night, it will be observed that her talents are many.

Goldmark's new opera will be called, after the magician, "Merlin." Two acts are already completed, and it will probably be produced next winter in Vienna. The Berlin *Boersen-Courier* says that in this opera "Goldmark has with deliberate intention given up his former style and adopted that of Wagner"—another proof that the operatic composers follow not only Wagner's modulations, harmonies, and instrumentation, but also his general form, which not so many years ago was said to be no form at all.

A short time before his death Sir Michael Costa presented the whole of his library of scores, etc. (except those manuscripts previously given to the library at Naples), to Mr. Alfred Mapleson, who had for many years acted as his librarian and copyist. The library filled a large van, and included manuscript scores of Rossini's operas, with extra wind parts added by Costa for performance at Her Majesty's and the Royal Italian Opera, several original manuscript scores, other full and vocal scores, and lastly the metronome which the eminent conductor had used for many years.

A Vienna newspaper publishes particulars of an interview with M. Gounod, in which he was asked for information about the work upon Richard Wagner which he is said to have in preparation. The composer replied at some length, and, while admitting Wagner's "great and manifold endowments, with his eminent services to musical art," he held that by his continual use of "symphonic effects without definit form" the German master had carried his tendencies to the extent of heresy. This M. Gounod proposes to show in an article for one of the reviews, which, however, may ultimately take the form of a pamphlet. In this interesting it would be interesting to inquire of M. Gounod why he attempted to follow the Wagnerian method in the introduction of the leit-motif in his oratorio, "The Redemption."

Verdi is hard at work upon a new opera, which at first he intended to call "Iago," but as that personage is a secondary character it will probably be entitled "The Moor." Sig. Boëto is the librettist, and he has made many alterations in the old play in his endeavor to fit it for the lyric stage. In the last act Desdemona is to sing an "Ava Maria," and then has a long and dramatic duet with Othello. After which comes the climax scene. The book has been in Verdi's hands for some time, but the opera will not be ready for performance for quite a period, for the composer intends to make it the most important production that he has given the world. Since Verdi set out in his style in his "Aida" and "The Requiem Mass" and followed more closely the new form of writing of the modern school, this forthcoming work can but be looked for with great interest.

Two cantatas by Beethoven have been discovered in Vienna by Herr Armin Friedmann in the papers of a Leipsic antiquarian, all trace of which had been lost for nearly a hundred years. The works in question are among the earliest of the great musician's, and were composed when Beethoven was living at Bonne. One of the cantatas was written on the occasion of the death of the German Emperor, Joseph II., who died in 1790, and the other on the accession to the throne of his successor, Leopold II., who reigned from 1790 to 1792. It is quite evident, therefore, that both works must have been written when Beethoven was in his 20th year. The authenticity of the works is, say the most competent judges, beyond all question, and among those of this opinion are Herr Hanslik, the well-known musical critic, and Herr Brahms, the pianist, who, after playing them over, exclaimed that, even if Beethoven's name had not been on the score, there would not have been the slightest doubt as to their authorship. The cantatas are written for an orchestra and chorus, with solo parts.

Italian opera matters in New York are still unsettled. The Academy people have hardly cared, since the Wall-street flurry, whether they have or have not opera next season; while the Metropolitan stockholders have had their annual meeting this week and reelected practically the old Directors without saying anything about the manager, or doing anything about the proposed improvements in the house. It begins to look as if Gye had given up his intention of coming to the United States; at any rate he has allowed his Italian company in London to disperse. Indeed, it will be hard for any one to get together a good company now, though Maurice Strakosch has hurried to Europe with the purpose of trying it, it is believed. He is known to have engaged Christine Nilsson for two years for a farewell tour, and gossipis now making him the next manager of the Metropolitan Opera-House. Meanwhile Mapleson's unpleasant relations with the Academy folks are likely, from present indications, to lead him to make his headquarters in the West, say Chicago, and to limit his New York season to a comparatively few nights—in fine, to make New York part of that barbaric region, "the provinces," to which New York papers are prone to refer with a pitying contempt for its ignorance.

A NEW YORK DUDE.

Brooklyn *Eagle:* Speaking of dudes reminds me of an incident that occasioned talk at the Casino last Thursday night. During the performance of Faïxa, and in the middle of an act, when one of the actresses was singing a solo on the stage, a little dude, whose face is familiar to everybody at Delmonico's, the Hoffman House, and the Brunswick, staggered bunglingly in. He was evidently under the influence of liquor. One of his legs is deformed, and he has a painful limp; this, coupled with his condition, made locomotion a matter of considerable uncertainty with him. He is a shallow-looking man, with weak eyes and a receding chin. His hair is parted in the middle and elaborately sanged and bandolined. He wears several rings on his left hand, a small chain bracelet on his right wrist, and seven or eight suits a week. He wore evening dress, with a white waistcoat, buttoned with five little gold buttons, and had a huge cat eye, surrounded by a diamond, in his shirt front. His neck tie was disarranged, and his collar bent over in front, where his head hung heavily on his breast. He took the most prominent box in the theatre, sat there and stared stolidly at the stage. Every one looked at him. He fell asleep eventually, and was not wakened until the performance was over, when an usher assisted him to the elevator. Once there, he insisted upon going up on the roof, though the ushers tried to get him to his carriage. He became ugly and silly by turns. At length he was seated at a table on the roof where many people, as they wandered about, gazed at him curiously. He ordered a bottle of champagne for himself, and, when it came, emptied it slowly into one of the flower-pots which stood near by and ordered another bottle. Then he drew a handful of money—put of his trouser's pocket, piled it upon the table, and selecting a new $20 bill drew a cigaret from his pocket and told the waiter to bring a match to him. The waiter struck a match and the little dude touched the $20 bill to it. He lighted the cigaret with it, watched it consume, and tossed a $10 bill to the waiter. The crowd half-hissed him, and the head-waiter made the waiter return the $10 bill which the dude had given him. When he did so, the overdressed midget took the $10 carelessly in his hand and tore it slowly into shreds as he smoked his cigaret. Then the manager came up and without more ado had him hustled into an elevator, thence to his cab, and taken home.

REAL ESTATE.

The New Opera-House—What the Architects Are Doing—Building Permits.

Condition of the Market—Sales in the Suburbs—The Bridge Question.

Building Permits Granted—Large Returns from Real Estate—New York and Chicago.

Gossip of the Street.

"Have you noticed what a desperate warfare certain men are waging against the new opera-house that is to replace the old Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark streets?" queried THE TRIBUNE'S Washington street friend of a reporter yesterday. "You have. Well, I venture to say you don't know the inside facts of the case. I heard them yesterday, and I made up my mind that the opposers of the scheme were in small business. Naturally enough owners and lessees of theatres in Chicago do not like the advent of a new place of amusement that will make a bid for a share of their profits. I don't blame them for that, but when they stoop to misrepresentation with the view of giving an enterprise such as has been undertaken here a black eye I think they ought to be called to order. I think it is safe to say that there is not a citizen of Chicago, aside from the owners and lessees of other theatres in the city, who is not delighted with the prospect of a fine structure in place of the poor tumble-down thing that has stood on the lot since the fire. And there is not one who has inquired into the matter who does not know that the opera-house will be merely incidental to the enterprise. When the project of erecting the structure was first conceived the plan was to make it exclusively an office-building. But further examination confirmed the originators in the belief that it would be wise to make it combined opera-house and office-building, the location and size of the lot adapting it for such a purpose. While the greatest attention will be paid to the theatre part of the building, my informant tells me that the main feature of the structure will be its offices, which will be finished in good style. This is the view of the men who have paid their money to carry out the plans, and the attacks upon the structure simply because it is to have a theatre in it are uncalled for. But I started out to tell you something about the manner in which these attacks have been made. It is proposed to lease the theatre for a term of years to some responsible party, and with that end in view bids were solicited from various well-known managers. Among these was a Chicago manager, who subsequently displayed his jealousy, and I think, smallness, by not making any bid, but learning enough of the inside facts to give them to a local paper whose owner is a close friend of the manager in question. All parties interested know these facts, and the only injury that is likely to accrue may be to the friend of the manager.

"By the way, I understand that the plans for the new structure are rapidly being developed, and that all will be in readiness to go on with the work of construction as soon as the foundations are in. It has also been decided by the constructors, I am told, that there will be no basement in the building, but that what has been the basement would be taken up entirely with foundations, which will make the building unusually substantial. It will probably not be completed before a year from next October. The projectors have a great pride in the new building, and they will spare no pains to give the stockholders one of the finest buildings in America.

"I expect building operations will boom after this week, if nothing happens, for the new crop of brick will be more plentiful than at any time this spring, and I wouldn't wonder if in a few weeks they were cheaper. I am told by several builders that work has been delayed on account of the slowness of the new crop of brick in coming in, which was owing to the rainy and chilly weather. During the last two weeks, however, the yards have had considerable sunshine, and they are rushing things to catch up with the procession. Laborers all seem to be employed in their ways, and there are no indications of a strike. I'll miss my guess if Chicago's building operations do not outstrip those of any former year. Hundreds of small houses are being erected, and there are not a few large ones that will help to swell the grand total at the close of the year.

"I am glad to see that the real-estate men are coming to the rescue of the residents of the West Division in the matter of the South-western boulevard assessment. Of course many property-owners have already paid the assessment, but I see no reason why they may not have their money refunded. Mr. Wilson, the attorney of the Real Estate and Renting Agents' Association, has given an opinion that the assessment can be resisted, and he is going to see what he can do about it. While he is engaged in the work I would suggest that he also take steps to compel the Council to permit residents of thoroughfares knees deep in mud, who are so inclined and who will bear the expense, to pave those streets. At this time there are scores of streets that are practically impassable, which would be paved, intersections and all, by the residents along them were they not forbidden doing so by the Council.

"I find I was right in my prediction that Ald. Young would not lack for support in his efforts to close the bridges permanently. Every member of the Council who has expressed himself on the subject is in favor of it, and I will be much surprised if their constituents do not give them all the support they may require. The bridges are an intolerable nuisance, and in almost any other city would have been closed before now by the indignant populace. Ald. Young says if the bridges are not closed before the end of another year it won't be his fault, and I hope he will succeed."

Building Memoranda.

Architect W. L. B. Jenny has about completed the plans, which have previously been referred to in these columns, for the new Home Fire-Insurance Company of New York, at the northeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, having a total frontage on these streets of 95 by 138 feet respectively.

Architects Burnham & Root have completed the plans for the new office building which will be erected on the John Mason Loomis lot, opposit the old City-Hall; and Architect Beman is hard at work finishing the plans for Marshall Field's building on the lot corner of Monroe and Dearborn.

Architect Alfred Smith has made plans for a block of stores and dwellings to be erected for W. M. Hoyt at 32 to 40 Pine street at a cost of $40,000.

Architect Frederick Baumann has completed drawings for two residences for A. McNally at Nos. 346 and 348 North Park avenue to cost $15,000.

Architect Halberg is building a $10,000 residence for T. W. Brophy at No. 988 Monroe street.

Building Permits.

Judging from the amount of business done by the Building Department in the matter of permits for the erection of new buildings politics did not largely interest contractors and builders during the last week. The list of permits issued is a long one, of which the following were the most important:

To F. Foltz for a three-story dwelling, 55 by 42 feet, at No. 440 Dearborn avenue, to cost $15,000.

To Mary Meagher for four stores and flats at Nos. 138 and 140 West Madison street, 50 by 100 feet, to cost $50,000.

To James R. Willett for two three-story dwellings, 48 by 60 feet, at 833 and 835 West Madison street, to cost $10,000.

To J. E. Kimball for two two-story dwellings, 50 by 72 feet, at Nos. 443 and 444 Thirty-seventh court, to cost $15,000.

To W. H. Hoyt for five four-story dwellings, 100 by 50 feet, at Nos. 32 to 40 Pine street, to cost $40,000.

To Thomas Mackin for addition to Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, to cost $30,000.

To H. R. Payson, for two four-story stores and flats, 39 by 70 feet, at 2413 and 2415 State street, to cost $14,000.

To George Deppish for three-story flats, 100 by 45 feet, at Nos. 339 to 347 Loomis street, to cost $37,500.

To Jonathan Clark for four-story theatre building, 69 by 140 feet, Nos. 339 to 343 State street, to cost $45,000.

To T. W. Brophy for two-story dwelling, 36 by 50 feet, No. 988 Monroe street, to cost $10,000.

To G. H. Wheeler for three-story dwelling, 20 by 50 feet, No. 1819 Prairie avenue, to cost $25,000.

To W. G. Miller for seven two-story dwellings, 18 by 40 feet each, at the southeast corner of Robey street and Wentworth avenue, to cost $18,000.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Paul Schaeffer, one-story addition, rear, 14 by 20, No. 28 Howe street, to cost $400.

Robert Krenz, two-story dwelling, 22 by 61, No. 77 Jay street, to cost $3,400.

B. Lagen, three-story dwelling, 25 by 86, No. 204 Superior street, to cost $6,000.

E. Barbour, two-story dwelling, 25 by 48, No. 26 Delaware place, to cost $6,000.

James Morgan, one-story cottage, 20 by 42, No. 3400 Bloom street, to cost $1,000.

James Williams, two two-story dwellings, 23 by 30, Nos. 268 and 270 North State street, to cost $5,000.

B. Halley, one-story cottage, 20 by 30, No. 3602 La Salle street, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. McCormick, three-story dwelling, 25 by 50, No. 1715 Michigan avenue, to cost $5,000.

Samuel Wheeler, three-story dwelling, 24 by 42, No. 43 Cedar street, to cost $3,000.

The Market.

Political interests during the last week had a very depressing effect upon real estate in Chicago, and few transactions of importance were recorded in consequence. Brokers generally were too busy to pay any great amount of attention to their legitimate business, and accordingly the market, so far as transactions were concerned, suffered. But there was no falling off in values. On the contrary, it is safe to say that now that the Republican party has selected for the approaching Presidential campaign men who will be elected, and who will inspire additional confidence in all substantial values, prices of realty will grow better as the year advances, and instead of a poor trade next fall Chicago real estate will enjoy one of its most prosperous seasons. Capitalists feel more secure now than they did a week ago, when there seemed to be some question who would be nominated as the Republican standard-bearer this fall; and now, with the excitement incident to the convention over, brokers will settle down to work, and the result will soon be seen in increased aggregates of sales each week during the summer and fall. Chicago realty is fortunate in that it possesses no fictitious values. There is not a piece of property in the city that has received proper attention which is not now paying a better rate of interest upon the money invested in it than almost any other security for anything like as much money. And the moderate rents charged for both residence and business property at this time indicate an increase in the revenue from all improved real estate within the city limits. The only drawback to an unusually active market during the last few months, if it can be counted a drawback, has been that would-be purchasers of property insisted on getting something that would pay them an enormous percentage. For instance, brokers experience great difficulty in disposing of anything that pays less than 12 or 15 per cent net. Capitalists have become aware that there is much property in Chicago that is paying from 20 to 25 per cent, or even more than that. And while they are willing to put up with the small per cent paid on United States bonds and similar securities, they will not invest in real estate that does not pay from five to six times as much as bonds, and which does not bid fair to produce even a larger revenue. The brokers are mainly responsible for these elevated ideas, however, and upon them solely depends the work of convincing capitalists that adequate returns from money put into real estate should be as satisfactory as from that invested in bonds and stocks. There is not a foot of real estate in the Chicago market which is not worth all or more than is asked for it. Some pieces are probably held too high in the air, but they are not for sale, and are only so held for the purpose of keeping would-be purchasers from troubling themselves or annoying the owners. All property for sale, with few exceptions, is producing or can be made to produce a good return upon the price asked. And as there is no reason even to suspect that rents for decent structures will ever be less than at present, the logical conclusion is that capitalists cannot find a safer or better place for their money than in Chicago real estate.

The premises No. 374 West Madison street were sold by A. M. and T. E. Ferrier to George Merrell for $12,500.

Elizabeth A. Blaikie sold to J. and J. Titley a lot on North Branch street, 120 feet south of Division street, 80 feet to river, for $10,000.

A lot 20 by 100 feet, at the southwest corner of Ogden and Centre avenue, sold by E. and D. W. Eldred to W. M. Hoyt for $12,500.

The Catholic Bishop sold a lot on Dearborn avenue, between Burton place and Schiller street, 75 by 132 feet, to S. F. Gale for $14,625.

Hannah and Charles Busby sold to William A. Fuller a lot on the southeast corner of Butterfield and Thirty-fourth street, 481 by 120 feet, for $14,000.

J. L. Coburn sold to L. L. Coburn a lot on the northwest corner of Morgan and Van Buren street, 100 by 120 feet, for $30,000.

Frederick Wilkinson sold to Elia A. Peattie a lot on the southwest corner of Robey and Polk streets, 22 by 113 feet, with other property, for $18,000.

James Keenor sold to John G. Taufer an improved lot on the northeast corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, 25 2-3 by 121 feet, for $12,000.

Messrs. Kinney & Kimball sold last week 25x125 feet, west front, on Forest avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, to Mrs. Julia A. Slafter, for $2,125; also No. 3508 Hanover street, 50x90 feet, to Jacob Jacobs, for $4,000; also 25x125 feet, west front, on Forest avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, to J. E. Kimball, for $2,975.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, June 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Davis av, 198 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated June 6 (Henri Jensen to G. and B. Kloeppel)	$ 500
Maxwell st, 175 ft w of Waller, s f, 25x150 ft, dated March 9, 1883 (H. and J. Byrne to L. Ryan)	500
Western av, 96 ft s of Augusta st, e f, 24x120 ft, dated May 31 (C. Counselman to M. K. Kaine)	400
West Taylor st, 48 4-10 ft w of May, s f, 24x120 ft, dated June 6 (James Hannon to Isaac Samuels)	2,800
Wisconsin st, 100 ft e of Hamlin, s f, 25x123 ft, dated June 7 (David W. Rowlands to William D. Rowlands)	3,000
Illinois st, 25 ft e of St. Clair, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 29 (Patrick Garrity to William A. Montgomery)	4,000
West Congress st, 174 ft w of Loomis, n f, 25x155 ft, dated March 13 (John G. Earle to C. T. Hill)	2,800
South Dearborn st, 216 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 24x122 ft, dated June 7 (Albert Crane to T. J. and M. A. Henaberg)	1,450
Bauwens st, 216 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x126 ft, dated June 6 (N. A. Olsen to A. G. Timrick)	1,700
Armour st, 75 ft s of Hubbard, e f, 75x113 ft, dated May 10 (M. and A. Leiber to William Loeb)	8,000
West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Albany av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1883 (W. G. Jackson to Bridget Turner)	700
Green st, 188 ft n of Kinzie, w f, 20x105 ft, dated March 26 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Edward Stack)	1,000
Hinman st, 223 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 2 (Martha McC. Wilson to John Wilson)	800
Michigan av, 148¾ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 50x174½ ft, dated May 31 (Jonathan E. Wilson to David A. Kohn)	22,500
Elk Grove av, 210 ft n of Division, w f, 24x121 ft, dated May 6 (I. D. and D. Goodwin to Henry Hoepe)	750
Illinois st, n e cor of St. Clair, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 29 (M. and A. F. C. Mueller to George Ballen)	4,375
Groveland Park av, 125 ft s of Eagle-ter first st, w f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated May 5 (George E. Welling to Lillie S. Stiles)	2,625
Emma st, 313 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 5 (Mary L. Stewart to Frederick Hecker)	1,000
York st, bet Laflin and Ashland av 75x162½ ft, dated May 6 (Matthew Laflin to Chicago Curling & Skating Association)	5,000
Dearborn av, 175½ ft s of North, e f, 25x149 ft, dated May 17 (Benjamin G. Mitchell to Otto G. Burtz)	6,875
North av, 102 ft e of Dixon st, s f, 21x125 ft, dated June 7 (estate of Mary A. Rawson to R. C. Hacker)	1,400
Johnson place, 103.4 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 21 ft to alley, irmp'd, dated June 3 (R. W. French to George W. Lister)	3,900
Arch st, 238 ft n of Lyman, w f, 96x71¾ ft, dated May 1 (Charles K. Giles to Joseph Harris)	4,000
West Jackson st, 107 ft s of Wood, s f, 18 2-12x83½ ft, with 38x125 ft on Wood st in same block; improved, dated June 6 (Thomas Dowling to Alfred Sander)	19,800
Cottage Grove av, 125 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x122 ft, dated June 5 (H. W. Hodgman to Fannie A. Nichols)	9,750

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 288 ft e of Perry, s f, 24x123 ft, dated June 6 (R. and M. Weissenbach to John Haffen)	500
Belmont av, 96¾ ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 6 (Thomas Dowling to Alfred Sander)	900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 191 ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 25x150 ft, dated May 15 (S. A. Kent to K. M. Hutchinson)	1,500
Fifty-fifth st, s w cor of Halsted, 25 acres, dated Jan. 25 (Frederick S. Eames to Lester H. Eames)	70,000
Lot 13 in O of Lot 10, in Block 2 of Block 33, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 9 (James Woodbury to J. M. Bell Jr)	720
Burrough av, 216 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x122 ft, dated May 19 (B. F. Patrick Jr. to F. Yon)	275
Oak st, 216 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 5 (Richard McCormick to W. T. Blair)	1,000
Wentworth av, 125 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 120x123 ft, dated March 1 (Peter Fischer to the Catholic Bishop)	12,500
Thirty-ninth st, 25 ft e of Hopkins av, s f, 24½x120 ft, dated June 3 (S. J. Glover to N. Eberly)	750
Wabash av, 156 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, undivided ¼ of 82x170 ft, dated Feb. 26, 1881 (John W. Fox to E. N. Tillotson)	3,000
Halsted st, 82¼ ft s of Chestnut, w f, 24x123 ft, dated May 10 (W. Lister to B. Smith)	580
Wallace st, 216 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 48x	

123 ft, dated June 4 (W. R. Arms Jr. to E. J. Chamberlain)	600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Berlin st, 87 ft s of Orowell, s f, 50x125 ft, dated June 5, 1883 (J. Lowry Jr. to W. A. Childs)	300
Perry av, 94 ft s of Fullerton, e

THE FASHIONS.

...York and Paris Modes for the Ladies.

...Evening Post: The new "grand"...rics copy to perfection in the... stitches of quilting.

...y of narrow velvet ribbon made ...and pompon clusters, is much used ...liners on both bonnets and hats.

...d swiss muslins in cream white, ...ink, and blue, are stamped with gay ...atural colors. These muslins will ...afternoon dresses in the country, ...occasion where a sheer muslin ...d be worn. They are thirty-two ..., and cost 50 cents a yard.

...cloth, a coarse meshed linen canvas, ...among French goods for sun use ...canvas cloth is manufactured in ...ural flax-color in goods both plain ...ed with roses, clusters of carnations ...ther designs.

...y Ottoman silk or fine French cord ...olden-brown velvet are beautiful ...in walking costumes and carriage ...ly sent over from Paris; and solid ...ed imperial rep dresses, with pannier ...and shoulder-cape of dark Russian ...et, form novel and elegant visiting ...Worth's late designing.

...Stockinet bodices are just now worn ...incongruously over dresses costly in ...nd of texture inappropriate. For a costume lately worn by a well-...ely young lady in this city consisted ...of dark green elastic cloth over ...of black Escurial lace; and a gown ...eared in a stockinet Jersey of dark ...overskirt, and panier of paisley ...ide.

...Fashion of wearing the sleeves of the ...ifferent material from the rest of the ...been revived abroad, and many new ...ts are made sleeveless. Another ...of an old style is the Talma mantle ...al rows of lace pinced around the ...oints, falling about half way between ...and the shoulder tip; the fronts are ...vered with rows of lace, and each ...airy garniture caught up at inter...a jet pendant.

...is placing considerable pains and ex...the introduction of transparent bon...nets; and anything that keeps cool ...and feeling cool during the sultry ...certainly to be advocated. Many ...costumes of flower-brocaded foulard...grandie, and exquisitly dyed French ...dainty round hats to match, shirred ...ns and garnished with flowers and ...

...h modiste up-town lately exhibited ...ommonly pretty novelties in dress ...e these some cool-looking lace jackets ...hite Oriental, Spanish, and Duchess ...rimmed with triple rows of lace of a ...reen shading, with the pattern of the ...erial. The jackets are made to fit ...without being at all tight, fastened ...nt with small pearl buttons sewed to ...e band. Lace is pleated around the ...d down the front, and the sleeves ...puffs, reach a little below the elbow, ...made to wear over colored silk sleeves ...ts on occasions where a dressy toilette ...or, and over black silk skirts to church ...y Sunday, when the silk bodice would ...fortable.

...y elegant dresses made for a New...are as follows: One is of cream-...h brocade, with silver-blue bells scat...y fine arabesques worked in white and ...beads. The bodice is of plain white ...tin, opening over a Louis XIV. waist...hite lace and brocade. The second ...f azure-blue satin, brocaded with full...ses and palest green foliage. The ...is dark green velvet of a shade ...roidered all over in a pompon pattern ...howing forget-me-nots, crimson-eyed ...and pale gold buds, intermingled in a ...istic manner. The train is cut in ...style, and the lyre-shaped opening in ...and the edges of the half-long sleeves ...ed with fine lace. The next gown is ...lace owned for three generations. ...gh the crowns to the bonnets and ...ats have changed most decidedly in ...he brims follow many of the familiar ...ery closely, these rolling up here, and ...n here, in the properly awry and slap...manner that is the mode to-day. ...me of the new broad-brimmed shapes ...and with the weight of ostrich plumes, ...wreaths and chaplets of French blos...ms, and grasses, the dandelion seems ...up its golden head as the darling ...and correct taste. Field flowers, second ...as stalks, are also in the fashion, and ...ets in a most threatening state ...one Parisian shape, formed ...d bronze fancy braid, showing ...t completely hidden by an im...unch of scarlet geranium blossoms ...dandelions intermingled, with a little ...ee overblown, and turned into downy ...alls, exactly reproducing the flower ...eed. The stylish Mary Anderson hats ...the favorit shape, the crown high ...projecting well over the face, with ...rate garniture massed above. At the ...e is no brim to speak of, sometimes ...plume encircles the crown, curls over ...on the left side, and droops upon the ...ow. A small cluster of these brilliant ...pon a black hat with black Spanish ...amings is certainly very becoming to a ...brunet. The great event of the ...ovels is yet to be shown in all its regal ...e magnificent "coaching hat," upon ...now being expended a great deal of ...mint of money, and no end of profound ...ration.

CRIMSONED BY THE FROST.

...Raven (Conn.) letter to New York ...ome of the inhabitants of Waterbury ...ir before-breakfast walk Friday morn...y were astonished to see the foliage of ...ses presenting an autumnal hue. The ...ad changed part of their budding green ...inge of scarlet. All day Friday curiosity ...flocked to the woods near Waterbury ...d the marvel. When the sun came out ...fternoon most of the leaves gradually ...t tinge of crimson and became green ...ooler parts of the woods, where the ...was dense, the touch of frost remained ...day morning, after the sun rose, but ...ral hundreds of people went to ...ods to see whether Nature would repeat ...ak. The change was even greater than ...Those leaves which had not regained ...r color Friday afternoon had become ...y bronzed, just as happens on snappy ...ber nights. Nearer the open spaces ...ere brighter. Red and dark-brown color ...o make part of the trees look as if they ...en replanted from some land of per...October.

...e outskirts of the woods, where the sun ...tirely demolished Friday afternoon by ...the frost had done Thursday night, the ...oid snap had replaced the tinge of red on ...ders of the leaves. ...veral other parts of the Naugatuck Val...frost had a like effect, only not so ...y marked as near Waterbury. The peo...trying to find some way of preserving ...ens of the phenomenal leaves. James ...berz, Smith T. Fisher, Charles W. Stev...d several others have some of them ...color, they hope, will remain. One man ...rmenting with leaves from the same ...in an ice-house, and he thinks that by ...ing the temperature and moisture ...he can produce the same effect at pleas...

THE DEMOCRATIC ENGINE.

AIR—"O SUSANNA!"

For The Chicago Tribune.

...t Secession engine now is getting up her ...steam, ...her on the White-House track is Cipher ...Sammy's dream. ...painted c'er and varnished up their rotten ...ing chain; ...secured her copper boiler; but she isn't ...worth a blame! ...pher Sammy, a sad old wreck is he; ...ow is standing in the grave, and t'other ...ought to be!

...-Eyed Ben is brakeman now, with Sammy ...Randall bold; ...an is the fireman black who shovels in the ...coal; ...only running order is to shove the train ...ahead; ...ginal flag's the stars and bars—the red, the ...white and red. ...pher Sammy, etc.

...marked one car Protection and another one ...Free Trade; ...th, brim-full of donkeys, now go rattling ...down the grade. ...ox is full of kerosene; they hope to run the ...train ...ing well with Standard Oil; the can is la...beled Payne. ...pher Sammy, etc.

...ll meet a few obstructions that are sure to ...wreck their train; ...ill strike a granit bowlder from the rocky ...hills of Maine; ...inois a land-slide has swept across their ...track— ...e in Blue are shouting loud, "Hurrah for ...gallant Jack!" ...pher Sammy, etc.

...GO, June 7, 1884. B. A. R.

TRINIDAD.

The Most Delightful of the Antilles—Port of Spain, the Capital.

Peculiarities of the Hotels—Aggravating Conduct of a Long-Tailed Monkey.

Who Are Entitled to the Affix of "Esquire"—Angostura Bitters—The Botanical Gardens.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, May 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—Trinidad, take it all in all, is the most delightful island in the whole chain of the Antilles. At least, so I think, and I have come through the entire group from Sombrero to the Spanish Main. It is true that one may be more wild and rugged, or that of Martinique and its Capital more quaint and serious; but take each island in its entirety and I say that Trinidad excels them all. We sighted the north coast early one bright morning and ran along beneath the tree-clad hills for many miles, drawing near the famous Bocas towards midday. To any one who has read Kingsley's "*At Last*," the name of

THE BACAS

will suggest huge, towering rocks, clad from base to pinnacle with tangled vegetation; but at the time we ran between them this was not their appearance. The hot sun of a long, dry season had withered up the flowers and foliage, leaving only bare lianas and a few scared shrubs upon the face of the dark, Silurian rocks—skeletons only of the luxuriant life which had flourished a few months before. Our steamer did not attempt the passage of the Monos Boca, but, sailing past it, steered through the less dangerous Huevos Channel, and glided into the Parian Gulf. As we crept along over the calm waters of this land-locked bay—waters tinged a deep yellow by the muddy current of the Orinoco—we could descry on the not distant shore some of the loveliest spots man's eye could rest upon: tiny palm-thatched huts nestling amid broad-leaved bananas and fantastic-looking cereI, with cocoa or cabbage-palms waving gracefully over them; the whitest of sand-beaches in front; and behind, tall, gloomy mountains, whose sides were ever hidden from the sunlight by sombre forest-trees. Nearing Port of Spain the mountains sank into hills, and the hills ran back from the sea, leaving a low, flat plain in front, on which the town was built. From the water its appearance was pleasing, but not at all imposing; while the marshes on either side created a feeling of uneasiness in the mind of the timid traveler, who, since he reached the Tropics, had found that "the fever" was even more prominent than "the weather" as a subject of conversation. However, I am told that Port of Spain will compare favorably with any West-Indian city in point of health, and I do not doubt the statement.

An obliging force of custom-house officers allowed us and our baggage to pass without detention, and we were soon contentedly domiciled in one of the many comfortable hotels of the place.

THE HOTELS OF PORT OF SPAIN

are a curiosity in themselves. They are all to be found clustered together in the heart of the city, on King street or Almand Walk; and are each and all built after the same pattern. They are three-story buildings, substantially made of grey stone—the first story being occupied for business purposes, and the others used for the hotel itself. The entrance is one of the singularities of the structure. Ours is a narrow archway paved with cobblestones, and leading into a courtyard behind, in which are flights of steps which lead to the floors above. The parlor and dining-room are one; but along the face of the building runs a wide, covered gallery, fenced in with broad-slatted shutters which effectually keep out the sun, while they allow free access to the air. It is here that our time indoors is spent, and a more cool, and therefore comfortable, spot cannot be found in the land. The bedrooms are large, sparely furnished, and uncarpeted; and each is provided with a balcony similar to the one on the floor below—making a delightful place to lounge in the evening, clothed only in a robe-de-nuit, and having for company a West Indian "seizzle." Our hotel has, besides many other conveniences, a bath-house, which is situated in one corner of the court-yard. It is a small stone affair, with open work around the roof, and a cool, cemented bath inside. After my long sea-voyage I longed for a dip in the cool water, so, obtaining the key from Nathaniel, the colored butler, I sallied forth. But on the way I fell in with a sharper in the person of

A LONG-TAILED MONKEY,

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BUT WHAT STRIKES ONE MOST

in this city of Port of Spain is the variety of nations which have taken up a residence here. Colored people are to the whites as ten to one. Madras and Calcutta coolies in Eastern garb are numerous in the streets; and every language under the sun seems to be spoken. I hear on all sides English, French, Spanish, Dutch, negro patois, Portuguese, Chinese, and Hindustani—enough to confuse a poor American who knows only his mother tongue. All these people, however, seem to get along amicably enough together, although the whites and negroes now and then have some little difficulties. In fact, a night or so before my arrival the colored folks got up a demonstration, which, being noisy and against the city ordinances, was ordered to be suppressed. This result, however, was not accomplished before three or four colored men had been shot by the police.

By the way, I discovered yesterday the criterion for a gentleman in this country. I was in a store, and heard the proprietor ask a clerk in an angry tone why he had put Esquire after the name of some one whose bill he was making out. The clerk gave some reply which was unsatisfactory to the proprietor, who ordered him in future to affix the title of Esquire only to the names of persons who wore shoes!

I have found out that

THE FAMOUS ANGOSTURA BITTERS

are not, and have not been for years, made at Angostura, on the Orinoco, but are manufactured in an immense establishment at this place—something which may not be generally known.

A stranger coming to Trinidad is always expected to visit the Botanical Gardens. Following the usual custom, I drove out the other day and went through the grounds, which are undeniably beautiful, and contain many rare and valuable plants, both local and foreign. As we rolled over the well-kept drives I noticed, among other interesting species, the nutmeg-tree, vanilla-vine, date-palm, mango, ceiba, baobab, ceiba, and coffee shrub, besides a large and very valuable collection of orchids, some from Trinidad but the majority from the Spanish Main and Venezuela. Driving back to the hotel in the evening through the quiet streets, breathing the perfumed air, and watching the first stars peeping out of the soft, tropical sky, I thought of the persons who say that to read of travel is as good as to experience its pleasures, and I said to myself that the latter section in the former case was about as great as that of a hungry man who reads the bill-of-fare outside a restaurant-door, but lacks the money to entitle him to partake. GEORGE BOWLES.

DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

Provisions of the Bill Now Before the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, May 29.—[New York *Herald*.]—In the Senate today a debate was had on M. Naguet's Divorce bill. M. Feuilloe, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, stated that the Government was disposed to sanction the principle of divorce in cases entailing an actual separation, but would not agree to divorce by mutual consent.

The provisions of the new French Divorce bill, if it passes the Senate as it left the Chamber, constitute a great departure from the principle of indissolubility. They begin with sanctions divorce when either party to the marriage contract is guilty of infidelity. In the French Chamber the principle of treating the sexes on a footing of equality in this matter was warmly defended by the majority, and carried on a division by a majority of 224 to 147. The bill as it now stands allows either husband or wife to obtain a divorce for cause of (1) adultery, (2) cruelty, (3) serious insult, (4) a sentence of imprisonment for dishonesty or offenses against public morals, (5) any ignominious punishment other than banishment or degradation for political offenses, (6) absence for a term of years. It also provided for divorces by mutual consent; but this provision was surrounded by many restrictions. Any couple finding their married life unsupportable, but not wishing to accuse each other of any of the offenses mutioned, can, by common consent, make a declaration that they are no longer able to live together. This formal declaration must be supported by the acquescence of three of the nearest relatives of both husband and wife, and having for company a West Indian "seizzle." Our hotel has, besides many other conveniences, a bath-house, which is situated in one corner of the court-yard. It is a small stone affair, with open work around the roof, and a cool, cemented bath inside. After my long sea-voyage I longed for a dip in the cool water, so, obtaining the key from Nathaniel, the colored butler, I sallied forth. But on the way I fell in with a sharper in the person of

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CONFERRING ORDERS.

Yesterday's Interesting Exercises at St. Mary's Catholic Seminary.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—At St. Mary's Catholic Theological Seminary there were ordinations and conferring of orders today as follows:

Chicago—Minor orders, P. J. Muldoon and J. M. Tierney; Tonsure, P. J. O'Connor, T. Carnley, and W. N. Perry.

Cincinnati—Sub-Deacons, the Rev. J. H. Haltbouse, J. L. Cusack, and A. L. Sourd; Tonsure, G. H. Vonderahe, A. Gerdes, J. A. Shea, C. A. Hickey, M. P. Neville, and M. J. Kelly.

Covington—Sub-Deacons, the Rev. W. B. Ryan.

Davenport—Deacon—The Rev. W. McCormick; Sub-Deacons—The Rev. J. B. Hummert and J. F. O'Flannagan; minor orders—J. F. Mahoney.

Detroit—Sub-Deacon—The Rev. J. Garry; Tonsure—A. H. B. Nacey, J. M. Schreiber, L. I. F. Brancheau, L. P. Goldcrick, M. J. Fleming, C. Spoerer, T. F. O'Rourke, and W. H. I. Reany.

Peoria—Minor orders—J. O. Donovan.

Pittsburg—Tonsure—J. V. Hackler, B. McDonald.

Vincennes—Sub-Deacon—The Rev. P. H. Rowan.

Colorado—Tonsure—J. J. Gibbins.

Nebraska—Sub-Deacon—R. S. F. Carroll; Tonsure—Mr. C. F. Freeman.

REVIEWING THE PAST WEEK.

Chicago the Center Attraction of the World in Business as Well as Politics.

The results of last week's business has been entirely satisfactory, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails over the entire country.

Chicago may well feel proud of her attractions and accommodations that were extended to her guests. The principal places of attraction were well patronized and thoroughly appreciated. Prominent among them were the rooms of the Commercial Safety Deposit Company. Hundreds visited them daily to admire the general construction of their security, and all were loud in their praises of the magnificent burglar-proof security furnished them by Hall's Safe & Lock Company, who are famous throughout the entire world for the perfect security their work affords. The Commercial Safety Deposit Company, after a thorough canvass of burglar security, decided to place their contracts with Hall's Safe & Lock Company for their security vaults and forty-five vault doors.

This Safe Deposit Company pride themselves on having the largest and most formidable vault-entrances in the world, and they may well be proud of it.

Hall's Safe & Lock Company have also received contracts for two complete safety deposit jobs for the Dime Savings Bank and Prairie State Bank. Each will be supplied with all of the latest and improved methods and will rank high among the solid deposit companies of the country.

One of the reasons urged by the advocates of the postal-delivery system in a small city was that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

A CORNUCOPIA.

Remarkable Discoveries in Petroleum by Mr. Charles Toppan, of Salem, Mass.

The Steps in His Series of Inventions—With a Biographical Sketch of the Inventor.

Bleaching, Flax-Curing, Electrical Insulation, Therapeutic Agents, and Dyes and Paints Among the Results Attained.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—Some account has already been given in THE TRIBUNE of the inventions of Mr. Charles Toppan, of Salem, Mass., by which he proposes to diminish very materially the cost of that important adjunct of cotton and linen manufacture, bleaching; and also, by another mode of chemical treatment, to eliminate from flax hay or stalks, and from various other vegetable growths the fibre which they contain, and put it in a condition for manufacture into textiles. These are but two of

THE MANY INVENTIONS OF MR. TOPPAN.

Some of the others are of minor importance and some bid fair to be no less a contribution to the world's benefit than either of the above. These two will, however, be first taken in hand for extensive operation.

In the interval since the former notice of the enterprise steady progress has been making in readjusting, and in part reconstructing, the old cotton-factory and mill-privilege at Canton, Mass., which have been purchased by the company operating under Mr. Toppan's patents. Within a few weeks work will be entered upon in a practical way for the production of bleached cloths for the market, and to some extent the production of perfected flax-fibre. All of Mr. Toppan's inventions are under control of this company. The operations will steadily be expanded until the capacity of the factory is reached. Nor is this the full limit, but only the limit which is at present named. The mill-building is a stone structure, 400x50 feet, having three stories and a basement. It has ample water-power from the flow of the Neponset River, is supplied with the purest of water for washing and bleaching purposes from springs and a pond in the neighboring hillsides, and starts off with a steam-boiler equivalent to 100-horse-power—the use of which, however, is not for power, but for supplying steam for saturation in certain of the processes. These facts are a certificate of the genuineness of the new discoveries in respect to

THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE ARTS.

A great mass of letters of inquiry from all parts of this country, and from Europe, have been received since the former newspaper announcement of the affair, and in consequence thereof; and visitors from places both near and distant on this continent, and from Europe, have sought occular knowledge. This it has been impossible for them to get—first, because there has been nothing doing; and, second, because there is a decided indisposition on the part of the management to turn the matter into a show. If there are any secrets in the manufacture, they propose to keep them until their value is ascertained.

The moment seems opportune for presenting some account of Mr. Tappan's other inventions and a slight sketch of the man himself. If the narrative shall seem to the reader to be somewhat of the Aladdin's-lamp order of literature—that is, too marvelous to be credible—the blame belongs, not to the narrator, but to the facts, wherein, so far as anything is here stated as a fact, there is no more dispute among the disinterested scientists who have investigated them than among those concerned in the practical enterprise.

The first wonderful fact that will strike one who reads this is called to the matter is that, notwithstanding the variety of these inventions, and, as regards some of them, utter dissimilarity of application and of results,

ALL HAVE A SOURCE IN COMMON—

namely: petroleum. How is it possible that from this natural product can be obtained agents by which are wrought results so unlike as the segregation of vegetable fibres, the dissipation of their tendency to decay, the fixation of the most brilliant dyes, the destruction of vegetable parasitical growths, impermeability by one process to water, and by another to the electrical current, and, to name no more, the beneficial treatment of certain diseases of the human frame? As already intimated, chemists and scientists do not dispute the facts, but they admit that they cannot, satisfactorily to themselves, make the explanation. Several new problems have arisen, of which the solution is sought as a matter of science merely.

It is not too early to say that the name of Charles Toppan is to be added to the

TEN LIST OF GREAT INVENTORS.

The wood invention and discovery as applied to the arts are practically one. Indeed, they may be said to be radically the same, for to invent is to "come upon." In popular apprehension, perhaps, the word invention carries with it the idea of contrivance. But, even so regarded, there is no misapplication in the present instance; for, to reach the results now referred to, much contrivance and many readaptations were required. The requisit intellectual qualification in the inventor is a familiar grasp of principles, so that, one contrivance failing, the next attempt is not made hap-hazard, but in conformity to a recognized law. It may happen that unexpected results are "come upon"; and this has been the experience of Mr. Toppan. In his first dabbling in petroleum for a particular-purpose, he laid his hand upon a whole nest of inventions—a nest, that is to say, like the Japanese boxes, one within another—eight, ten, or a dozen in number—none of which was to be predicted upon the first sight of its predecessor; and it is by no means certain that those latest found will prove to be the least desirable and valuable.

CHARLES TOPPAN,

though now a resident of Salem, was born in Newburyport, Mass., where his ancestors have resided from the first settlement of the town. Within the corporate limits there yet stands a house owned by himself and his brother which was built in 1764 by Abraham Toppan, of the original English emigration. The present Mr. Toppan was trained to the paternal occupation of farming; and on leaving Newburyport made his start in life as superintendent of a farm at Roxbury belonging to Ebenezer Francis, one of the Boston millionaires of former days. Later he was a traveling salesman for Joseph Burnett, of Boston, well known as a manufacturer of chemicals and flavoring extracts. It was in this employment, which continued for a period of years, that Mr. Toppan—through frequent consultations with customers, and responsively with Mr. Burnett, with a view to improving the goods and adapting them to the requirements of the market—got an insight of the principles of chemistry. Undoubtedly the farmer-pupil brought to this school more than it could bestow upon him. A chemist by the bent of his genius, his latent powers

HERE FOUND THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE.

Both his manner of discourse and his methods of experiment are suggestive of this native gift rather than of the technics of the schools. The authentic professor would be likely to be disconcerted by some of our inventor's impromptu laboratory expedients. His discourse is not reserved for set occasions or audiences of experts, but may be shared in the intervals of a busy life, by any intelligent inquirer; and if has the charm both of instructiveness and bonhomme. He has the enthusiasm which is characteristic of inventors as a class, and to that degree which evidently makes the commercial possibilities of his discoveries to be to him of secondary importance. Not in the prospect of reward but in the pursuit itself lies the charm, and in the privilege, accorded to but few, of listening to the secrets whispered only in Nature's inmost courts.

An acquaintanceship formed in the traveling service referred to led to the acceptance by Mr. Toppan of the New England agency of the Pennsylvania Salt Company. At this time the petroleum interest had begun to be developed, and the salt-wells which the company had been working within the petroleum region were gradually abandoned for the more profitable product. The office of the agency was at Boston; and, in conducting the business, Mr. Toppan had his attention particularly drawn to

THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

of the new product and its derivatives. Besides taking a share in the regular local trade for burning-oil, he was the first to introduce to the Boston market the article of benzine for use in the manufacture of patent leather, and in competition with spirits of turpentine for painters' use. This was developed into a great traffic a year or two later, when, the War having begun, the blockade of the Southern coast excluded all the turpentine products of that region from the Northern markets. The combination of oils or other petroleum products for curriers' use was the occasion of many experiments, whereby further familiarity with the properties of petroleum was gained. But the first success which Mr. Toppan now recognizes as being of the same series, and leading step by step to these latest results, was the production, by dissolving paraffine in naphtha, of a material for

MAKING CLOTH FABRICS WATERPROOF.

This waterproof cloth was serviceable for the manufacture of garments and of cloth boots and shoes; and, when applied to sail-cloth or made-up sails, it was found to be an "anti-mildew." Mildew, which is a fungus growth, destroys—in spots where it forms—the strength of the cloth-fibre, and the black spots soon give away and become holes. Sails treated with this preparation may become black-spotted through neglect; but a certain subtle property of petroleum, with which the cloth becomes impregnated, is the enemy of fungi, and the fibre, though weather-stained, does not decay. The treatment of fishing-lines, especially those used by sporting anglers, by the same or a similar process yielded excellent preservative results; and the process, though not patented, is in constant use by manufacturers of the best grades of fishing-lines.

For the purposes of convenience in this laboratory rather than with any mercantile interest Mr. Toppan next bethought him to apply the process to paper, and obtained without difficulty a waterproof and airproof covering for ready use in

THE PREVENTION OF EVAPORATION.

The neighboring pharmacist soon got information of it, and applied it to his particular use. Others copied him, and, without effort or advertising, it became in a remarkably brief period an article of commerce. It is now in use for many everyday purposes—such as for wrapping caramels and other confectionery, lump camphor and other druggists' goods, for lining florists' baskets to prevent the escape of moisture, for stopping bottles and vials air-tight, and even for wrapping the fish and meat parcels of the market-house.

In chronological order, Mr. Toppan's next success was in the therapeutical or curative line—being the invention of an ointment called "cosmoline" or "amorphous paraffine." It is now not only in popular but professional use, and is a standard medicament recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, where it is given the name of "petrolatum." The next invention was a lubricating petroleum-oil for use on factory-machinery—the desideratum being an oil which, if dropped or spattered by accident on cotton or linen goods in process of manufacture, would not so stain or soil them but that the spots could easily be washed out. This discovery was, essentially, that petroleum-oil would chemically combine with the fixed oil of mustard-seed. This combination suggested

THE POSSIBILITY OF SAPONIFICATION;

and experiments in this line led rapidly up to the verge of the new bleaching process. It was soon found that paraffine oil, paraffine wax, the heavy natural oil of the West Virginia, and naphtha of 71° specific gravity may all be saponified. The immediate result was the production of a paraffine soap for toilet-use, and an emollient and soothing compound designed to assuage existing and ward off threatening irritation of the skin. Admirable as was this success, the test to which it was accidentally subjected in the family wash-tub gave intimation ere long that herein was contained the secret of a grander success—that bleaching process which now begins to agitate the textile-making world. The washing, by means of the new soap, of the household linens and cottons was a satisfactory, but unincidental and wholly unexpected whitening, when its significance came to be understood (for it was regarded with only curious interest at first), was amazing.

But the discovery of the possibility of saponification branched out, in a manner not less extraordinary,

IN THE DIRECTION OF THERAPEUTICS,

if what is averred shall be sustained in general medical practice. Physicians are cautious and reticent in respect to new practice; and, while quite a string of prominent names in the medical profession of both schools might be given in confirmation of this or that special instance of relief or cure, it would be premature to intimate what is the extent of the sanction given by the profession to these newly-proffered remedies. But the inventor says that these various preparations, all having petroleum as a chemical base, have, one or another of them, antiseptic, absorbent, and deodorizing qualities that put them in the front rank of the materia-medica; and he declares that various forms of blood-poisoning, cancer in its incipient stages, diphtheria, gangrene, and some other formidable maladies—can be more effectually met and managed by these than the hitherto existing remedies.

Allied in some respects to the bleaching process for textiles is another for treatment of material used in the paper-manufacture. Experts declare that

A REVOLUTION IMPENDS

in that industry also, and that the production of pure-white low-cost paper for writing, printing, and other purposes will soon be a familiar fact; and, curiously, it is apprehended—so general is the belief among consumers that unbleached or Manilla paper is stronger—that it will be necessary in catering to the trade to work in some artificial tint in the course of the paper-making process. The raw material of writing and printing paper in common use is, to a considerable extent, wood—a percentage of rag-pulp being combined to give firmness and tenacity to the tissue. The wood hitherto commonly used is birch. Pine and spruce have been less available, or quite unused, on account of their resinous qualities. The process invented by Mr. Toppan easily disposes of the resin, and thus vastly increases the resources of the manufacturer in respect to the material. The chief difficulty and cost in the present process of reducing birch-shavings to paper-pulp consist in the bleaching. This is now effected by treatment with strong chemicals during five or six days, which ordeal causes considerable loss of material. The new process takes these shavings and by two hours' boiling, with no loss of valuable substance, brings them out nearly white. The material is then given a bath in what is technically termed the "chemic," and in less than five minutes is taken out a perfect paper-pulp, which can be described without exaggeration

AS SNOW-WHITE.

There are many other vegetable growths—such as jute, flax-tow, cotton-stalk, and cotton-seed hulls—from which will yield paper of the coarser grades through the new process. The treatment of jute by the present process in paper-making requires two or three weeks. The new process reduces the time needed proportionately, and requires about six hours. These gains of time lessen cost by enhancing the storage service of the vats and by permitting quicker returns of capital. An unexpected virtue in printing paper, or other white paper of which rag-pulp is the ingredient, another element of profit arises in the utilization of colored rags, which, when subjected to the new bleaching, come out white.

An attempt made by Mr. Toppan to eliminate from kerosene-oil its smoke-producing elements had a satisfactory success, but opened into something far more important. The result was reached by precipitation, and the material or conglomerate which thus, in a putty-like mass, was taken out as worthless proves by later experiments to be the

DESIDERATUM IN ELECTRICAL INSULATION.

This discovery has not yet been brought to the test of practical use, but electricians of the first rank certify it to be superior, in respect to non-conductivity, to substances or compounds hitherto used for the purpose. The incongruity of the several results reached has already been hinted. Certainly it would not be concluded on a-priori grounds that the same substance which in one form of application will disinfect and expel the most firmly-set colors will in another form furnish brilliant and enduring dyes, and in still another pigments which, laid on with a painter's brush, will resist to a remarkable degree fire, water, and submarine vegetation. These dyes are not identical with the anilines, and the patents which cover the one do not encroach upon the other. While the new dyes are not more brilliant and are of less various hues than the anilines, they may be brought forward in competition with them. They do not become pallid, but deepen by exposure and use. And the same is true of the paints. There are four or five colors of these paints, and as many of the dyes; and various tints may be produced by combination. No tinseed-oil is used in the paint, the fire-resisting properties of which may probably be thus accounted for. It serves well in the painting of boats and other water-craft; and it has a peculiar value in this use, because no fungus or sea-weed growths will attach to a boat's bottom thus coated.

ONE OTHER IMPORTANT PROVEN UTILITY

of petroleum must not be omitted—namely: its availability through one of Mr. Toppan's processes as a base for liniments and ointments. This base serves as a preservative in all or nearly all tinctures and cerates; and, judging by the tests already made, it will prove of great value in manufactures of these classes of goods, which very commonly depreciate in strength and medical value while in store awaiting sale.

The full contents of this cornucopia of inventions have not now been disclosed, but one more may be mentioned, which is a curious and valuable gain to science, though of no commercial significance. The new bleaching is made available for instruction and illustration in botany by being applied to seeds of every size and variety. The sac and its contents are by the bleaching so completely discharged of coloring matter as to become trans

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant of long experience as cashier and accountant and in charge of general office work, good, permanent position, or work as opening books or adjusting tangled accounts. Best of letters and city references. Address L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a man of 25; expert in all details of accounts; experienced in grain commission, railway contracting, and merchandising business; complicated books straightened. Best references. Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of liberal education and some experience as assistant; assistant bookkeeper, or cashier would prefer to take charge of correspondence. Can give best of references. Address, stating office hours and salary, Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant of long experience as cashier and manager of general office work; will take confidential salary, and if business suits will take an interest. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk of five years' experience; good dispenser. A1 reference. Z 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and business man, with No. 1 references. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher and caligraph operator in law office; accustomed to making up all legal blanks; or as correspondent. A1 credentials. Address Z 75, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had six years' thorough experience, as clerk and salesman, in tinware, tin-plate, tinners' stock, and stoves. Excellent references. Moderate salary. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOUNtant of twenty years' experience. Can give the highest testimonials from present employer, other prominent merchants, and bankers of the city. M 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with five years' experience in an Eastern banking house. Highest references from former employers. K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKkeeper, or accountant by experienced man. Thorough knowledge in all branches. Z 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper with Board of Trade house. Thorough, competent, and reliable. A1 city references. M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN-American young man, 19 years of age; has 5 years' city experience. Best of references. PHARMACIST, care of T. Crook, 101 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A RESPONSIble grain house; ten years' experience as operator and office work. Large acquaintance. M 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator. Best city references. O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE clerk of five years' experience; good dispenser. A1 reference. Z 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and business man, with No. 1 references. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE druggist to take charge of store or as first clerk. First-class city references. O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or office work by young man from country; good business education, excellent penman, honest, accurate. Address O 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN-American young man, 19 years of age; has 5 years' city experience. Best of references. PHARMACIST, care of T. Crook, 101 East Randolph-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER by a man of 25; expert in all details of accounts; experienced in grain commission, railway contracting, and merchandising business; complicated books straightened. Best references. Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of liberal education and some experience as assistant; assistant bookkeeper, or cashier would prefer to take charge of correspondence. Can give best of references. Address, stating office hours and salary, Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant of long experience as cashier and manager of general office work; will take confidential salary, and if business suits will take an interest. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk of five years' experience; good dispenser. A1 reference. Z 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and business man, with No. 1 references. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher and caligraph operator in law office; accustomed to making up all legal blanks; or as correspondent. A1 credentials. Address Z 75, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had six years' thorough experience, as clerk and salesman, in tinware, tin-plate, tinners' stock, and stoves. Excellent references. Moderate salary. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOUNtant of twenty years' experience. Can give the highest testimonials from present employer, other prominent merchants, and bankers of the city. M 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with five years' experience in an Eastern banking house. Highest references from former employers. K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKkeeper, or accountant by experienced man. Thorough knowledge in all branches. Z 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper with Board of Trade house. Thorough, competent, and reliable. A1 city references. M 18, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of liberal education and some experience as assistant; assistant bookkeeper, or cashier would prefer to take charge of correspondence. Can give best of references. Address, stating office hours and salary, Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN that can write shorthand. Address R. C. WILLIAM, 1501 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLEaged, experienced tradesman, speaks German, Scandinavian and English. Address N 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC and intelligent young man wants active employment with a firm where strict attention to business will insure advancement. Address N 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant bookkeeper. Best of references furnished. Address N 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of experience as cashier or office assistant. References and security. O 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JULY 1 BY A bookkeeper. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper; has experience and can furnish best of references; would work for small salary to start. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG STORE—By young man 17 years old; German-American; has two years' experience. Address Z 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPer in any business (liquor traffic excepted.) Address Z 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 26, by his testimonials a good education; can read and write English and German fluently and knows how to work; or will pay $6 to any one who would get him such; would prefer situation on railroad. Z 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery house by a Norwegian of three years' experience as receiving clerk in a large grocery house in this city. Recommendations furnished. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY experienced bookkeeper in a good commission house. References satisfactory. Address M 3[illegible], Evanston Post-Office, Illinois.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE grocery by man of several years' experience. Good salesman. References. Address M 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIVE YEARS' EXperience as traveling salesman in Wisconsin and Illinois. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY IN DRUGstore; one year's experience. All references. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED boy about 19 years of age, to work about the house in a private family. Has the best of reference. O 62, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced foreman in door, sash, and blind factory; have a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details; fully competent to take charge of men and machinery. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN planing-mill by a first-class practical man of large experience. Address L 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CUStom-cutter; I am a good salesman, and am willing to assist about the store; a clothing or merchant tailoring store. Address M 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG printer of good habits; short time in the city; would like steady place on a newspaper; long experience. References given. Adress Z 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO BLANK-BOOK manufacturers—By a first-class finisher and ruler; city or country. M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—IN a growing Western city, with a live newspaper, by a young man who has had seven years' experience in newspaper work and job-printing. L 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, active carpenter to go to the country or, country town; is used to frame buildings. Address M 15, 35 South Green-st., Chicago.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INdustrious young Irishman, aged 20, to take care of horses and cows and work around the house. Please address P. L., 432 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, willing to make himself useful. Best of reference. Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man (Swedish) of steady habits; competent in every respect. Two years' best city references. Z 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to go a private family to take care of horses, carriages, etc., and to do general housework. Can give good references. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH coachman, with the best of references. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober middle-aged man, single, where they keep one horse. Can and will take good care, with best of references. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience and best of references. Call or address 241 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; Canadian. City references. N 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY man of experience. Refers to C. P. KIMBALL & CO.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN by a young man who has had 10 years' experience; is also in charge of a gentleman's stable of either road or carriage horses. Good New York and Chicago references. J. K., National Horse Exchange.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, Danish, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Best of reference from last place. Address O W 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEW MARRIED man in private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; wife is first-class cook and laundress. Both have first-class references from private families. O 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is acquainted in the city, and a very careful driver. Has first-class references from last employer. Will make himself in general useful on a gentleman's place. Address for two days, W. WITTE, No. 99 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as coachman. Can give first-class reference. Address H F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; is an entirely temperate man, understand the business. City reference. O W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; good, careful driver, sober and industrious. First-class reference. O 4, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED — IN PRIVATE house to take care of horses and work around the house. Good references. Answer today, O W 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands the business. Good city references. N 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man (Swede) willing to make himself useful. Good references. N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS English coachman; married; wife a No. 1 laundress. City references. Address M 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) who fully understands the care of horses. Address 94 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN by an industrious, experienced, steady young man. Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man of twelve years' experience; first-class driver and groom. City references given. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a young man of temperate habits; not afraid of work and understands how to business. City reference. Address M 90, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, of good address and general experience. Best of recommendation from last employer. Newspaper work preferred. Address K 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR would be willing to drive delivery wagon. City reference. M 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily by a young man (colored). Has had experience and can give best city references. M 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; five years' experience in lumber business; three years on the road. References from last employer. Address J. F. STALLS, Orient House.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE or retail grocery house or as manager; thoroughly experienced. Best of city references and security, or would negotiate for partnership. Z 88, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARled man of several years' experience in railroad transportation, disbursements, and freight and passenger business. Best references. M 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN boy as errand boy or to learn business. Is now employed. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIble, sober, and hard-working man, Swede, in some place where steady work can be obtained; willing to work at anything; will give $15. City references. Address M 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, of m.ana, most scrupulously and conscientiously honest, at present engaged, wishes employment with some upright person in whose business he may take an interest after long acquaintance. No one who only wants money right away need answer this. Address R. TUOHY, 256 W. Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of business experience, good talker, and having thorough education, with reliable firm; salary reasonable; business correspondence and office work preferred. Address O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED, SOber man as cook or storekeeper where wife could be employed; country preferred. KERSTEN, 2813 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OR offices to care for after 7:30 p. m. Wages not much of an object. References. O 19, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SCENIC ARTIST or assistant. Address O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY—BY A young colored man in private family or other work. Best city reference. H F 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at 87 North State-st., Mrs. Dearing's office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGLISH woman for housework in small family; wages not so much an object as a home. Apply Monday at 3511 Cottage Grove-av., Room 14.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS cook in a boarding-house or restaurant preferred; colored. Call at 197 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID or dining-room girl. Call at 2111 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family by a girl. References, if desired, or call on ELLEN, 1940 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family by an honest girl. H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS second girl in private family. First-class reference. Call Monday at 2346 Prairie-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl as first-class cook in an American family. Call at 156 Twenty-fifth-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook to cook, wash, and iron in small family in city or country. 144 East Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do kitchenwork in private family. Inquire at 272 Eldridge-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl for general housework. References given if wanted. 3068 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Inquire at 618 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRS-CLASS Cook. Can give good city references and satisfaction. Please call Sunday at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 40.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Call Sunday at 749 Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl to do general housework. South Side preferred. Apply at 412 East Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Call at 373 West Indiana-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced woman, meat cook in hotel or restaurant. Call or address 141 North Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK. 2230 Indiana-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework. 1912 Wabash-av., in the rear. Reference.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. GOOD references. 2700 South Park-av.; ring upper bell.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT cook in a private family. Call at 1819 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work and sewing. Reference given. Address 3022 Lowe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED Scandinavian girl to do general housework. Good references. Call at 150 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or second work in private family. 106 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO housework. Please call at 378 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY saving cook; competent to take charge in first-class boarding-house. Call at 111 Green-st., near Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl in a private family; no objection to go to country for the summer. Good references. N 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in private American family. 498 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO take care of a house for a family who are going away for the summer or as invalid lady. Good city references. O W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework or cook, wash, and iron; private family. Good references. Call for two days at 585 Thirty-third-st., corner Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS private family to do second work; would be willing to assist in sewing. Address O 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDish girls, one for general housework and one for second work, or to take care of child not less than 2 years of age. Call for two days at 315 East Division-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work or general housework in a private family. Call Monday at 2035 Arnold-st., up-stairs. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress; city or country; city references given. Call Sisters St. Francis, Elm and Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German as cook in a private family, with reference. Call or address No. 67 East Huron-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT cook and laundress or to do general housework. 361 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM private family. Apply until noon, for three days at 2741 Lake-av.; South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 128 Augusta-st. No postals answered.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN girl of good education and good family desires a place for light second work and sewing. Address L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS cook; is very good; first-class baker; is just from the East; city or country. 1627 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook; Lake Forest preferred. Address S. E., Post-Office, Waukegan.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework. 35 Thirteenth-place, corner Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or second work; no postals answered. Please call at 126 Twentieth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 150 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a first-class boarding house, one that understands her business. Call for two days at 1739 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl, for general housework, or cook, in a small American family. Address 230 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do kitchen or chamber work in boarding-house or hotel. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian girl to do light housework. Call at 1309 Wrightwood-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work in a plain family. Call at 466 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; no washing; no objection to leave the city. Best of city reference. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK IN PRIvate family on West Side. Call at 453 West Taylor-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS in a private family, one as second girl and one for general housework; Call at 279 North Market-st., Monday at noon. No cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, English and American, one as second girl, and the other as nurse. Call Monday at 294 Wells-st., upper bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, late of the East, in a private family. Please call at 3130 Wallis-st. Please no postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress. Call at 63 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework for a private family. Call for two days at 760 Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work, or general housework in a very small family; good references. Call Monday at 2511 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one for second work, the other for light housework, in a private family. Call at 71 Walton-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress in a private family or boarding-house. Please call Monday at 466 North Clark-st., second flat.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker direct from the East wishes engagements in families; tailor suits a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. 1235 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—STYLISH DRESSmaker would like more families; teach to cut and fit also. 1357 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, engagements with families by the day; is a fine fitter and draper. Z 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKer. A few more places by the day. City references. Call at 2458 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; family engagements. References. 1458 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSmaker wants a few families to work for. Cuts by tailor system. Address O X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN ARTISTIC, stylish dressmaker will fit at ladies' residences; works at home some, but best work done or wanted. Tailor suits a specialty. Call or address, as above, by note, Drugstore, 3501 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WINTED—BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, a few more engagements in families by the day; would take work to do at home. Apply at 226 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN families or an Eastern dressmaker, stranger in the city. 259 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE DRESSES and children's clothes; wages by week, $5. Address O W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO INTO FAMilies to cut and fit dresses and take work home. 2141 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARISIAN dressmaker; perfect fitting and stylish-made suits; prices reasonable. 217 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAdy to engage as dressmaker in private families. Terms $1.50. Apply at 268 Thirty-fifth-st.; no postals.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes a few more customers; can cut and fit. Address H F 55, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress to sew in a few more families at the rate of $5 a week; no objection to suburbs. Address 17 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNdress or general work in private family. Call Monday and Tuesday at 3322 Butterfield-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged lady in any position of trust, as nurse, housekeeper, etc.; wages no object; city reference given. Call for interview at No. 541 West Madison-st. until Monday. MRS. M. K. PEARREN.

SITUAUION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS family, city or country, by experienced nurse, capable of entire charge. References given. Please call Monday at 522 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, HONest, and experienced nurse-girl to take charge of one or two children; best city reference. Address M 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, reliable person as baby nurse in first-class family. Would travel. Best references. 1501 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse-girl to take charge of a child in a kind and respectable family; no objections to traveling. Call Monday at 538 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN ANY position of trust, as nurse, housekeeper, etc. No objection to going into country or travel. Call at 87 North State-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN nurse girl; wages not so much an object as good place. Call MRS. E. BROWN, 733 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged woman as nurse; would take care of invalids or nurse ladies in confinement, or would live with an old couple. Good references if required. Call for three days at 39 Depuyster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL for one child, to travel for the summer or remain in the city. Best of reference if required. Call at 421 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF refinement and education as nursery governess, or would take entire charge of children, where a pleasant home could be obtained. H L 3, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT nurse girl for one or two children; city or summer resort. 1425 Wabash-av., Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL as nurse for infant or children. Call at 237 Superior-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY NURSES FOR mental, medical, and surgical cases, infants, and invalids; also nurse girls of every nationality for children in first-class families; examine our directory. See references. Make a selection, and we guarantee satisfaction. 2257 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH lady (experienced); is open to engagements to nurse ladies during confinement. Address O 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced middle-aged American lady as nurse for child, or to take charge of small family. References. Address 532 West Sixteenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a competent woman. Address L 60, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED widow as housekeeper, cashier, or traveling companion. Thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of any business. Prefer going out West. References given and required. Address for 3 days Z 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERman woman, with one child, as housekeeper or to do light housework. Address 555 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF experience and refinement as housekeeper. No objection to children or to taking charge for an invalid wife. First-class references given. Answer for three days M 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A RESPECTABLE middle-aged lady wishes a home in widower's family where a good housekeeper, seamstress, and a musician would be appreciated. Highest references. Address N 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EDUCATED and competent young woman as housekeeper for gentleman who keeps servants. H L 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW WOULD like a position as housekeeper for widower or hotel or furnished rooms; is a good cook and laundress. Can furnish the best of city reference. No objections to leave the city. Address H F 52, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Scotch laundress in gentleman's family; has for some years been upper laundress where three were kept; state wages. M. C., Box 58, Paris, Ont., Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHing by the day. Apply at 55 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN WANTS washing and ironing to take home. Call or address 2817 State-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SWEDISH girl to do washing and ironing or any kind of housework by the day. Call at 2030 Shurtleff-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing. Call at 262 Twenty-first-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND hotels will find first-class help; German, Swede, and other orders filled promptly and with care. 37 North State-st. MRS. DEARING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH or South Side for first-class domestics, all kinds of nurses, maids, etc., that are reliable, competent, and can give verbal references. Give me a day or two's notice and I will fill your order with just what you want; no boarding-houses or hotels. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 237 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS ALways to be found at MRS. HANSEN'S intelligence office, 823 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS reliable, competent Scandinavian female help, also girls who cannot speak much English, but are good and cheap workers, call at Swedish employment office, 517 Wells-st. Orders filled promptly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. ALBENSON'S old reliable female Swedish employment office for select family help; established 1858 at 213 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS. Apply at 625 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES, HOtels in the city or country furnished help. Girls of all nationalities wanted. MRS. O'NEILL, 231 West Harrison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, well educated in both English and German, as nursery governess or ladies' maid in a refined family. Best of references given. Address Miss B. DIETZEN, 355 Milwaukee-av., store.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF REfinement and respectability would like to travel as companion with parties of means. Reference given and required. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY desires typewriting or copying at home. Z 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY SCHOOLteacher; genteel employment during July and August. Address N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper wants place and can fill it. Address N 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF EDUcation and experience in foreign travel to go abroad as lady's companion. Best of references exchanged. Address A 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady as stenographer and typewriter. Can furnish good references from present employer. Z 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COPYIST, correspondent, or assistant in an office. Can furnish best city references. MAGGIE J. DINEEN, 313 Dixon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY OR copyist by a competent young lady. Good references. Address N 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY at shorthand and typewriting; good address; rapid and accurate; living with her parents. Address M 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly qualified as shorthand and typewriter; excellent penman; good correspondent. Address M 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH lady who speaks English, in a family as lady's maid or companion; would prefer a family about to leave the city for the summer months. Can give good references. W. P., 378 North Wells-st. Ring upper bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typewriter and general office work; good penman and figurer; not afraid of work. Good references. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCOMPLISHED young lady as governess, companion, or secretary. Has New York City references. H L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged lady; understands sewing, painting, music, etc. 549 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A good penman, desires office work, or copying or writing of any kind to be done at home.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE gentleman, middle age, with means, wishes to meet with a lady of refinement, with view to matrimony. Address, with name, address and particulars, Box 4, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FOR SALE, HANDSOME, and well-made phaeton, cheap. Inquire at 82 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—HAIR-WORK: WAVES, 50c; switches, $1; curls, $1; bangs, $1; all kinds of hair-work done at reasonable prices. MRS. E. HAYNES, 78 Madison-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED HE-garding Reuben Rinehart, who left Chicago about 1870. Any one knowing his present address will confer a favor by addressing MRS. REUBEN RINEHART, Box 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW OF THIRTY, of means, and of unquestionable character, would wish a gentleman of good habits, about 40 years of age, with means, for a husband. Address, with name, A. B. C., Box 4, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN IN BROWN'S Fk. Will call Monday or Tuesday between 2 and 4 o'clock at Room 70, Tribune building.

PERSONAL—IMPOSSIBLE TO DO ANY-thing satisfactorily in other lines. Will do hair-work at reasonable prices. MRS. E. HAYNES, 78 Madison-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL—F.: CALL AFTER 5 OR MAKE appointment soon and enroll 3 A.M. W.

PERSONAL—MADGE FELKER: YOUR OLD home is waiting for you. Come at once. Address or call on MRS. FELKER, 1,000 Indiana-av.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY OF GOOD family, of German preferred, wishes to correspond with a gentleman of means, with view to matrimony. Address, with name, A. B. C., Box 4, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN IN BROWN: Fk. Will call Monday or Tuesday between 2 and 4 o'clock at Room 70, Tribune building.

PERSONAL—ROBERTA: A GREAT DISCOV-ery has been made in the treatment of nervous debility, by which thousands of lives have been saved. Call at Room 70, Tribune building, and learn all about it.

PERSONAL—80 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS for gentlemen, $3.50. Samples sent to any part of the city. Call at 80 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

PERSONAL—MINNIE: "DID NOT SEE YOU on the train. Will be again Thursday at same place and time. Will wait. M. E. JULIE.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING FOR gentlemen, boys and children. Cheapest place in the city. Call at 80 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. M. J. ROBBINS, formerly Waterbury, send present address to a friend, who has important business with her?

PERSONAL—TWO REFINED, MIDDLE-aged ladies wish the acquaintance of gentlemen of means, with view to matrimony. Address, with name, A. B. C., Box 4, Tribune office.

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PERSONAL—80 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS for gentlemen, $3.50. Samples sent to any part of the city. Call at 80 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANBORNE, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 La Salle-st.: Very fine three-story stone front residence, just refitted, Thirtieth-st., near Prairie-av., cheap.

Also new two-story and cellar brick, 3642 Wabash-av.; p. d.-r., and k. on first floor; very choice.

Also fine new flat, 6 rooms, everything modern, nicely located; cheap.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

304 Wabash-av., 9-story and basement; 18 rooms.
28 Twenty-fifth-st., brick, near the lake.
3151 South Park-av., brick, 8 rooms.
3150 Vernon-av., 2-story frame, 11 rooms.

TO RENT—2804 MICHIGAN-AV., A FINE two-story and basement brick house, four rooms deep, with modern conveniences and in complete repair. Barn in rear. Rent low to a good tenant.

PERCY W. PALMER,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3, 4, and 5.

TO RENT—$35—NO. 3636 STANTON-AV., A brick house of 9 rooms and bath.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE BRICK HOUSE and brick barn; house has 18 rooms; lot 99x180; situated on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. House and grounds in complete order. Rent low to a good responsible tenant.

L. GILBERT,
Room 63, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, Prairie-av., No. 3121; only $35 per month; to good party; all in good order; will give three years' lease if desired. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2.

JOHN C. LONG, 62 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 3417 INDIANA-AV; modern improvements; 50-foot lot; brick basement. Inquire at 3502 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2511 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY and basement of 12 rooms and large attic; house in first-class order; outside will be painted.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—2-STORY BRICK, eight rooms, cement cellar, furniture and gas-fixtures complete; rent moderate if carpets and furniture are bought. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 1235 MICHIGAN-AV., in perfect order, with hall and stair carpets, window shades, screens, etc. Apply at Room 20, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25—3402 SOUTH PARK-AV.—2-story frame on brick basement.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM GOTHIC COTTAGE, 3745 Stanton-av., or for sale on monthly payments. Room 34, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3211 CALUMET-AV., MARBLE-front house of 12 rooms, all conveniences; will be rented low to good tenant. E. B. DE YOUNG & CO., 45 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—587 FULTON-ST., COTTAGE AND barn. Apply to Owner, 131 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3518 MICHIGAN-AV.—TEN-room frame house in perfect order; nice yards, etc.; only $35 per month. Apply to GEO. NICHOLS, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—3950 PRAIRIE-AV., SPLENDID stone-front house, east front. With all conveniences; 50. C. W. PIERCE, 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., JUST east of South Park-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 18 rooms, and well arranged for first-class boarding-house.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3122 PRAIRIE-AV. APPLY TO

S. BRADLEY,
Room 15, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house on avenue, near Twenty-second-st., for summer months; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; rent moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house on Indiana-av., for summer, $300; same on Michigan-av., $350; same Groveland-av., $125; same Vincennes-av., same Fortieth-st., $40; same Wabash-av., $75; furnished flat, Thirty-second-st., $50; loose and furniture several large rooming-houses for sale; like bargains on North and South Sides. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 9-ROOM ATTIC brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court; all modern improvements; will be newly papered and calcimined; rent cheap. Inquire of E. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT — ELEGANT BOARDING-HOUSE on avenue, South Side; 30 rooms full of boarders; large income; furniture for sale. N 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$65—59 UNIVERSITY-PLACE. Just west of Cottage Grove av. cars. 2-story and basement, with mansard roof. Facing University grounds; large lot; barn.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house No. 3 Twenty-second-st. J. GUNZENHAUSER, 95 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR, No. 2460 South Park-av.; about twelve rooms; in excellent repair, and in all respects pleasant. Apply at Room 17, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3651 AND 3657 VINCENNES-AV., corner Thirty-seventh-st., elegant marble-fronts, cheap.

2436 Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement brick, suitable for two or three families.

3711 Dearborn-st., large, new flat, 6 rooms.

F. C. VIERLING, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—638 ADAMS-ST.—FINE BRICK residence in nice order, $60.

538 Congress-st., desirable brick dwelling with barn, $30.

SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL ON TIME—Furnished house, 11 rooms, near corner of Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-av. N 50, Tribune.

TO RENT—3345 CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone front, with brick barn; all in good order; $55.

C. B. HOOMER & SON,
Room 10, 79 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 3232 Wabash-av.; 9 rooms; $45.

J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ANY PART, OR ALL OF NEW two-story and basement house, newly furnished, or will rent unfurnished. Apply at 3036 Stanton-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO 13 ALDINE SQUARE. Inquire at 12 Aldine Square.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. CALL AT 2246 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house to family without children. Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Address Q W 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, MICHIGAN-AV., 16 rooms; 13-room house, North Side; will rent furnished or sell furniture cheap to responsible party. Apply at 65 Rush-st.

TO RENT—2419 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms, brown stone-front, good order.

734 Bowen-av., 10-room brick.
2339 Wabash-av., 14-room frame.
2345 Indiana-av., 5-room cottage.
735 Carroll-av., 6-room cottage.
61 Elm-st., 9-room flat, modern.
Six West Lake-st., 5-story rooms and barn.

A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. — FURNISHED brick for five months, $100. Groveland-av., house, $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FINISHED, FINELY located, and a strictly first-class house on South Park. FRANK KNAPP, Room 26 Commercial National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST.—New brick, 3 rooms deep; furnace, etc.; $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELLAR stone, with some modern improvements, 169 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANBORNE, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 449 WEST JACKSON-ST., BE-tween Throop and Loomis, two-story and base-ment, ten rooms; barn.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 881 WEST Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling containing all modern improvements. The house contains about 12 rooms, and furniture is complete for household. For particulars apply to A. LOEB & BRO., 120 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—15 ROOMS AT 245 and 8 uth Canal-st. Good location for boarders.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGES, 534 AND 536 West Ohio-st.; good order; rent low. Inquire at 532 West Ohio-st. or 150 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—138 LOOMIS-ST.—SPLENDID 2-story and sub-cellar stone-front house of 8 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—724 WARREN-AV., NEW TWO-story and basement 11-room house, with modern improvements. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOMED COTTAGE, 15 CALIfornia-av., Humboldt park.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—164 WESTERN-AV., 9 ROOMS and bath; elegant yard and shade trees. F. P. RICHARDS, 209 Adams-st.

TO RENT—598 FULTON-ST.—DESIRABLE 2-story and basement residence, in perfect repair; rent low.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—336 WEST HARRISON-ST., COTtage of 10 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, $25 per month.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

132 South Desplaines-st., 14-room house, in good repair, for $35.

139 Throop-st., corner Van Buren, 10-room house, with bath and hot-water boiler, $35.

13 Page-st., a good 8-room house, $20.

58 Warren-av., corner Oakley, 10-room house and barn, $40.

267 West Adams-st., 9-room house, $25.

111 South Hoyne-av., 8-room brick, $25.

201 South Paulina-st., 12-room frame, $25.

132 South Sangamon-st., 7-room cottage, $20.

252 West Harrison-st., 6-room cottage, in fine order, $20.

338 South Western-av., near Harrison-st., 13-room brick, with barn, reduced to $25.

72 West Madison-st., 8-room frame, $25.

106 De Kalb-st., near Ogden-av. cars and Polk-st., 10-room stone-front, $25.

26 De Kalb-st., near Lexington-av., 10-room frame, $20.

228 South Leavitt-st., 10-room brick, $25.

65 and 65 Avon place, first street south of Van Buren, near Hoyne, 2 good houses, $20 and $25.

72 West Washington-st., 10-room stone front, $50. And a large list of other houses and flats by

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

WEST SIDE.

482 Hubbard-st., frame, 6 rooms.
460 Hubbard-st., frame, 5 rooms, near Ashland-av.
976 Millard-av., 3-story and basement.
434 South Wood-st., brick, 12 rooms.
525 and 527 Washington-st., brick, 9 rooms.
266 North Leavitt-st., two-story brick.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:

56 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class; rent only $35.

356 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25; these are very desirable rents.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$65 PER MONTH—10 ROOMS, 2-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling and brick barn. House has all modern improvements and is in a splendid neighborhood. 653 West Adams-st., near Paulina. Possession at once.

T. R. BOYD, Room 1, 119 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 59 FLOURnoy-st., one block from Ogden-av.; south front, 10 rooms, stained, all improvements, furnace, screens; only $35.

W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—823 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—VERY desirable 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements and perfect repairs.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 4-ROOM brick cottage at 650 West Sixteenth-st., near Paulina; is papered and calcimined; rent only $11; also a 7-room stone brick cottage at 167 West Polk-st.; all modern improvements; is newly papered and calcimined; find keys at 926; and one just like same at 1109 West Lake-st.; find keys at 1111; these cottages let at rent cheap; immediate possession. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—$37.50—1217 NORTH SHELDON-st., 9-story and basement brick house of 9 rooms and bath. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE, JUST completed, on Idaho-st., near Grenshaw, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and bathroom, etc. Price $27.50 to a good tenant. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$323 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—VERY desirable 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent $30. Also, a small flat, 3 rooms, $12.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 4-ROOM brick cottage at 650 West Sixteenth-st., near Paulina; is papered and calcimined; rent only $11; also a 7-room stone brick cottage at 167 West Polk-st.; all modern improvements; is newly papered and calcimined; find keys at 926; and one just like same at 1109 West Lake-st.; find keys at 1111; these cottages let at rent cheap; immediate possession. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

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TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

WEST SIDE HOUSES.

2206 Jackson-st., Comfortable 9-story and cellar brick house containing almost all conveniences; in good repair; brick barn in rear; will rent cheap.

TO RENT—594 ADAMS-ST., THE GREATER part of furnished house very cheap.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 657 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, facing Union Park, West Side. Owner would board. Address N 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, with barn, on West Harrison-st.; will rent in flats. GERENAUER, 160 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — $25 PER MONTH — WE ARE putting in perfect order, calcimining and painting outside and in; the two 9-room 2-story and basement brick houses Nos. 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., near Western-av.; have good frame barns; Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars run near the property.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

604 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $60.

TO RENT—CHEAP—388 OAKLEY-AV.—10-room octagon-brick; prime order; or will sell; $500 down and $40 per month; key at 390.

D. W. STORRS, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., corner Peoria: Dwelling 771 West Congress-st., 6 rooms, $25; dwelling 797 West Congress-st., 6 rooms, $23.

TO RENT—725 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2-story, basement, south (stone) front, three rooms deep; all modern improvements; $30. A. D. CARTER, Room 46, 101 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—55 WINTHROP-PLACE—GOOD 2-room brick house. C. P. KENNEY, Room 20, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—90 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; ceilings hand-painted and walls papered; parlor and dining-room grained in cherry, and kitchen finished in maple, beech, white and oak. Will give two or three years' lease to a responsible party.

CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—43 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., SPLENdid two-story frame house on brick basement. 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; spacious grounds.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$20—GOTHIC COTTAGE AND barn, 1209 West Harrison-st. Inquire at 464 South Irving-place.

TO RENT—THIS IS WHAT YOU LONG have sought and mourned because you found it not, 6 rooms and a barn brick. 677 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST.—2-STORY AND basement brick house, 8 rooms, newly papered, and in fine condition. H. A. OSBORN, 124 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE 317½ Fulton-st. P. E. LOCKE, 55 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NICE 12-ROOM STONE-FRONT. 605 Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—$25 PARK-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. C. MATHER, 126 Park-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS. 1202 Adams-st. $18 per month.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house, pleasantly located, fronting Union Park and boulevard; two months; cheap to right parties. H P 24, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE HOUSES.

415, 416, 418 Superior-st., east of Pine, 2-story and basement swell-front house; about 11 rooms; will be rented cheap to good tenant.

TO RENT—HANDSOME BRICK RESIdence in perfect repair; all improvements; brick barn; near Garfield-av. W. L. DAVIS, 152 Randolph.

TO RENT—273 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—NEAR Dearborn, two-story and basement stone-front residence of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements.

MEAD & COE, Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER TO A small private family, a furnished house on Chestnut place, between Clark and State-sts. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT — HOUSE — 363 BURLING-ST., near Lincoln Park, has 15 rooms, barn, and all modern improvements. THOS. FREEMAN, 129 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A 2-STORY AND cellar house, all improvements, nice improved lot, barn; four months or one year, $60. An octagon front brick, 10 rooms, in good order, west of Lincoln Park, $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—

Two 2-story attic and basement stone-front dwellings, 10 rooms each, $41 and $43 North Clark-st., $60.

428 North State-st., 3-story attic and sub-cellar, with barn, 14 rooms, $60.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 333 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—499 LA SALLE AV., ELEGANT three-story and basement stone-front house of 14 rooms; brick stable.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, BROWN stone, 12 rooms, in best part of La Salle-av., for summer only; family without children can have it at nominal rent; give particulars and reference. Address N 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences.

WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE summer; good location. Apply at 61 Cass-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW HOUSES ON Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario.

J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—NO. 600 EAST DIVISION-ST., between State and Lake-shore drive. Splendid 2-story and sub-cellar brick residence of 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor; gas-fixtures and screens.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED residence, with servants. Rent low to the right party. Fine location; North Side. Call on or address J. S. HOLLANDS, 102 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 330, Oak-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire of owner, between 5 and 6 p. m., at 18 and 18 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale; a 15-room house on North Side, south of Division-st. and east of Dearborn-av. Address O 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—476 NORTH STATE-ST., 9-ROOM house, all conveniences, $70 a month.

FRANK M. ELLIOT, 99 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone front house three-story and basement; furnace, coal, laundry, and store-rooms in basement; 2 parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; 14 rooms; hardwood finish throughout; gas fixtures, furnace, marble mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, and every modern convenience; hot and cold water; glass-front cupboard in dining-room and cathedral glass over door; special attention has been devoted to the plumbing. Oak-st., near Lake-Shore Drive, 15 minutes from Lake-st.; rent, $65 per month. Call at H. F. NORRIS & CO.'S, 79 Washington-st., for key, and take a look at it.

TO RENT—2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 169 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONT dwelling in first-class order; delightful and healthy location; facing Lincoln Park. Apply at 695 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.

204 Erie-st., brick, 10 rooms.
201 and 203 Ontario-st., 2-story and basements.
402 La Salle-st.—Brick, furnished.

TO RENT—289 ERIE-ST., CORNER STATE, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; finished in hardwood; rent very low to a first-class private family.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT 11-ROOM house; all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; papered throughout; one block from Lincoln Park, near Webster-av., and Sedgwick-st. Also good stable. Address C. H. MULLIKEN, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
122 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT 7-STORY AND basement house, No. 242 Schiller-st. A choice 6-room flat, 19 Scott-st.

W. H. KING, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE HOUSES.

221, 223 Chestnut-st., near La Salle, 3-story and basement brick houses; all conveniences; 8 rooms; $45.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 10-ROOM BRICK house 315 Centre-st. (key at 313); all conveniences; genteel neighborhood; rent May 1 $45, now $30; a bargain; see it. C. S. WALLER, owner, 625 La Salle-av.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

SUBURBAN.

Moreland, first story, 4 rooms.
Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-st.—Brick flats of 3 and 4 rooms.
Independence place—Brick cottage, 4 rooms.
Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park—Large two-story frame, large grounds, and barn.
La Grange—Nine-room frame house and barn also two new eight-room houses near depot.
Rogers Park—Frame cottage.

TO RENT — ON WOODLAWN-AV., KENwood, a cozy 3-story Gothic frame, 10 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, completely and tastefully furnished, to be rented for 5 months; rent $60 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15, A furnished house at Kenwood. Apply at 51 and 53 Wabash-av. or at 4823 Lake-av.

TO RENT—EVANSTON — SEVERAL FURnished houses for July and August or longer, $45, $60, and $65.

KIMBALL, YOSE & CO.,
19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—

New 10-room house on Fletcher-st.; all modern conveniences, near the cars, and lake; $25.

Nice 8-room house, barn, and large lot in good order one block from cars; $25.

Room 20, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 7-ROOM AND STONE cellar houses at Seventy-fifth-st., 2 blocks from I. C. depot.

V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE IN A GOOD location. Inquire of W. H. BRYAN, Ravenswood Post-Office, or 126 Jackson-st., Chicago.

TO RENT — AT HINSDALE DURING months of July, August, and September, furnished house, with large grounds, shade and fruit trees, etc., to family without young children. Z 95, Tribune.

TO RENT—GOOD NEW HOUSE, WITH furnace and all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.; only $25 per month to good party. Call between 10 and 12 and 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 62 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMmer, a furnished house (10 rooms) and barn, with handsome grounds. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A GOOD NINE-ROOM FRAME house with brick basement, 50-foot lot, stable, and buggy-shed, first-class location; Elmhurst, Lake View, between Halsted-st. and Evanston-av., north of Monroe-st. Inquire for information of KNUTE NELSEN, 113 and 115 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—$30—NO. 735 SIXty-second-st., 2-story and attic frame house of 9 rooms and bath; hot and cold water; woodwork grained throughout; outside has just been painted; large lot; good barn.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

Key at 6318 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, all conveniences, near station, 5½ miles from Court-House on Northwestern; fare 7 cents. Low to good tenant.

E. H. DE YOUNG & CO.,
45 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FROM JULY 1, for two or three months, a pleasant home comfortably furnished, in a desirable location, 7 minutes walk from the depot. Inquire at 23 East Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—480 and 482 Sixty-first-st., two fine cottages in good location. Will be sold on monthly payments.

HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, small payment down—Dwelling of 10 rooms in first-class order; modern conveniences, good neighborhood; good location. Cars pass the door. Also dwelling of 7 rooms and barn; lot 25x125; 5 trains and cable cars. JAMES HOOD, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—$25—A VERY DESIRABLE 8-room house, with spacious grounds, fruit and shade trees; barn; on corner of Best-av. and Marianna-st., just east of Lincoln-av. cars.

MEAD & COE, Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, bath-room, barn, large yard. Englewood.

S. M. DUNNING,
107 Dearborn-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—NO. 5813 MADison-av., a pleasant 2-story and cellar house, 7 rooms; 50-foot lot; shade trees; rent, $30. E. S. HAWLEY, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—A FURNISHED house of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; gas machine; large grounds, and barn; price $65 per month.

MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

LAWNDALE HOUSES.

St. Louis-av., north of Twenty-second-st., an 8-room cottage, newly painted, papered, and calcimined; $30 a month. Accessible by West Side and street cars.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN KENwood from June 15 to Sept. 15. Apply at 53 Wabash-av. or 4823 Lake-av.

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149 La Salle-st.

Key at 6318 Wentworth-av.

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TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS—NEATly furnished house of seven rooms at Hyde Park, two blocks from railroad station; possession immediately if desired; good house-girl will remain if wanted. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address O 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN A1 CONDITION, 3525 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. J. H. VAN VLISINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.

45 and 47 Third-av., suite of 5 rooms.
2200 Butterfield-st., flat of 5 rooms.
2336 State-st., flat of 5 rooms.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS IN MARBLE front at 2230 Prairie-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., cheap.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLAT, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st., only $20 per month to good party. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 62 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, main floor, south front, every convenience, near street-cars and I. C. R. R., in green-stone building, corner Rhodes-av. and Fourth-st. Very cheap rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, MODERN IMprovements, 3420 South Park-av. Special terms to adults. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, MODERN IMprovements, 3440 South Park and 3551 Ellis-ave. Special terms to adults. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM flats, east front, with all the latest and modern improvements; first flat has a furnace; 3360 Drexel-boulevard, within two blocks of I. C. R. R., one from Michigan Southern Board of Trade dummy, one from cable cars. Splendid view of the boulevard. Flats open Sunday; price $40, $45, and $50. Apply to L. M. SMITH, 3016 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—110 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO flats, 7 rooms, newly papered and calcimined; near cable and steam cars; $20 per month. P. BROWN, 3519 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT with all modern

RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED one of the nicest houses in the city. ed and furnished new throughout. $25 ; all home comforts.

A SUITE OF 2 ROOMS ON PAR nished or unfurnished; marble mant throom, hot and cold water; Washeenth-st. Address O 84, Tribune office.

—NOTICE—TWO LARGE EXTRA front rooms, very reasonable; inquire econd-st., east of State. Address O 89

West Side.

—DOUBLE PARLOR, EN SUITE suitable for gentleman and wife or n, at 119 South Peoria-st. Ring top

—FIVE ROOMS, WITH BATH. 439

—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT 552 West Madison-st.

—454 WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO rnished rooms, one a front room, for family private.

—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, minutes' walk to State-st. 60 In-

—NICELY FURNISHED BACK lso day board; at 461 West Harrison-st.

—SEVERAL LARGE AND VERY furnished rooms; modern improve- South Sangamon-st.

—SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED s. 170 West Washington-st.

—CORNER ROOMS TO GENTS OR housekeeping. 389 Madison-st.

—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, rnished, cheap; all conveniences; ces West Madison-st.

—433 MONROE-ST.—LARGE PAR shed or unfurnished, opposite

—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE te for housekeeping; modern. 321 West

—2 NEWLY-FURNISHED SUNNY s, for gentlemen, corner West Monsts. Entrance 60 Carpenter-st. Knock

—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, gan-av., lake front—Elegant furnish odern improvements. Apply at Flat 2.

—42 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., 2 parlors on first flat.

—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS REA 380 West Madison-st.

—FRONT ROOM NEWLY FUR eath; second flat. 465 West Madison-st.

—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ressing room with hot and cold water outh Sangamon-st.

—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, Ann-st., three doors from Madison.

—FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, st., half block from Van Buren-st. cars.

—SUITE OF SOUTH FRONT ely furnished; also one for housekeepe location; first flat. 467 West Madison.

—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO ne gents. 16 North Page-st.

—24 BISHOP-COURT—FURNISHED light housekeeping; also single rooms; ent location.

—SUITES OF THREE AND FIVE ch. 20 North Centre-av., corner Hal ore Monday.

—21 NORTH ADA-ST., SEVEN cond story.

—FURNISHED ALCOVE, FRONT parlor; strictly first-class. Everything irable location. 473 West Randolph-st.

—ROOMS—FRONT ALCOVE; NEW bath and piano; with or without board. beth-st.

—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, or separate; newly calcimined; rooms esirable parties. No. 150, Tribune office.

—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM OR oor. 35 South Sheldon-st.

—61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.— furnished front room and back parlor.

—FRONT ROOM TO ONE OR TWO en. 49 South Sheldon-st.

—VERY DESIRABLE ALCOVE other furnished rooms. Day or week or easonable rates. 50 South Ada-st., rear

—CLEAN, NEAT, NEWLY-FUR rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week. 162 West

—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH MOD provements; also unfurnished. 730 Washward.

—WHY PAY HIGH PRICES ON side when we rent elegantly-furnished $2.50 to $7 per week? Fine parlors and ms; one of the finest restaurants in the ge Hotel, at the Barnes House, corner Randolph-sts.

—THREE ROOMS COMPLETELY ed for housekeeping; everything first- Madison-st.

—A SMALL, COZY ROOM IN mily opposite Union Park; folding bed; Reference. 9 Bryant-place.

—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT single or en suite; cheap. 130 West Mad-

—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, shed except new carpets, dressing-cases, e. References exchanged. Call at 9 with-st.

—FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM santly located, at the head of Warren rooms. 69 Ogden-av.

—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS tlemen; gas and bath. 6 North Sangamon-st.

—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR tlemen with or without board in a pri no other boarders in family; first-class ed; new house; also access to bath-room. Call at 416 West Jackson-st.

—NO. 9 SOUTH ADA-ST., PAR basement floors, 5 rooms, furnished; or 3 rooms, unfurnished.

—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM keeping; also sleeping-rooms. No. 304 West Adams-st.

—180 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO nicely furnished, with or without board.

—52 PEARCE-ST.—NICELY FUR rooms with bath; one block south of Van ar Halsted.

—FINE FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO nare room, nicely furnished; all modern References exchanged.

—107 WALNUT-ST.—FURNISHED 550 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED —A nice, large furnished parlor, with piano (bay window and two others), suitable for a gentleman or two young men, in a small musical family; assistance in finding wishing to learn piano, singing, or both gratis; terms $10 per month in advance; or a small bedroom, with use of parlor, $6 per month; if desired breakfast and supper with the family. Lake-shore cars pass within a block and a half; time, 30 to 15 minutes to State-st. Apply to WATSON, 76 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — 702 WEST MADISON-ST. — A nicely-furnished front parlor and also single room.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. 227 B South Sangamon-st.; private family.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for two or three gentlemen. Call at 449 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen or light housekeeping; new house; newly furnished; all modern improvements. 302 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—108 LOOMIS-ST.—UNFURNISHED alcove room; also pleasant furnished square room.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER, WELL-LIGHTED front rooms, unfurnished. Inquired at 311 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED SOUTH front room and alcove suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to first-class persons only; first neighborhood; West Side; private family; will rent single or en suite. Address M 6, Tribune.

TO RENT — 43 HAMILTON-AV.—7-ROOM flat; all modern improvements; large side yard.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman. No. 357 Park-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family, to gentleman with satisfactory references. Monroe-st., near Ashland-av. M 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, LARGE SOUTHfront room, at 359 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—14 NORTH THROOP-ST.—NICE large hall room: hot and cold water.

TO RENT—A VERY NICELY FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, with or without board; West Side; best locality; Jewish gentleman preferred; strictly private family. Z 34, Tribune.

TO RENT—FIVE LARGE ROOMS AND closets on first floor, brick house, modern improvements, 644 Washington-boulevard, to gentleman and wife without children that will board owners, family of four. References required.

TO RENT—531 CARROLL-AV., FURNISHED sleeping room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; price reasonable.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, NICE LOCATION. 277 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—THREE NEW AND HANDSOMEly furnished front rooms; near cars. 154 Loomis-st.; third flat.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT rooms with every comfort of a home to one or two genl emen; no other roomers. 272 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing with all conveniences; also room for three gents. 28 West Adams-st., near Morgan.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED front room, second floor, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM in private family. 43 South Peoria-st., between Washington and Madison.

TO RENT—CHOICE, NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms in private family for gentleman. No. 630 Washington-boulevard, corner Robey-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, PANTRY, bath-room, hot and cold water. References exchanged. 356 Larrin-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT NEWLY-FURnished front room in private family two blocks above Union Park. Reference required. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Use of bath. 12 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—179 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICEly-furnished rooms, with gas and bath, for gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN private family, convenient to Van Buren-st. cars. 1154 Throop-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT UNFURnished south-front alcove room; modern improvements. 791 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room; cheap to nice quiet parties. 45 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM in private family. Board if desired. 11 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—712 WEST MONROE-ST.—ELEgant room, hot and cold water, and bath, in private family, to gentleman and wife without children

TO RENT—95 LOOMIS-ST.—NICELY FURnished octagon-front room for one or two gents in private family.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM and side room pleasantly situated on West Jackson-st., suitable for man and wife; one child not objected to; house first-class; rent very cheap to good parties. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—218 ILLINOIS-ST., NICELY FURnished rooms; gas, bath, central location. Ring third flat bell.

TO RENT—ALCOVE, ALSO A GOOD-SIZED back room, to gentleman, on Rush-st., near Superior; terms reasonable. References. N 67, Tribune.

TO RENT—206 EAST INDIANA-ST., HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front alcove room on second floor; also two rooms for light housekeeping. 138 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A HANDSOME front room and alcove, with view of the lake, within walking distance of business centre; would prefer two gentlemen. Z 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—247 EAST ERIE-ST., VERY DEsirable room, nicely furnished; modern conveniences; new and fresh; suitable for two.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED AND pleasant rooms. 673 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; modern conveniences; opposite North Side Water-Works; pleasant and healthy location; references required. 382 Chicago-av.

TO RENT — THREE ADJOINING ROOMS furnished complete for housekeeping; third flat. 159 East Division-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM ELEGANTly furnished suitable for two gentlemen. 343 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALBANY," FIRST-class rooms to permanent parties or visitors; bath, elevator, etc., near business centre. S. W. corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom; hot and cold water; use of bath. 294 Mohawk-st., third bell.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE UNFURNISHED rooms at 93 Loomis-st.; private family.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, 335 Washington-boulevard. At home Sunday.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ALCOVE and other rooms, furnished; south front; all improvements.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen. Flat D, Hotel Albany, corner Indiana and Clark-sts.

TO RENT — 23 PINE-ST., FURNISHED room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE NICEly-furnished rooms. Apply, with references, at 351 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—$15, FIVE ROOMS ON ONE floor, near Lincoln Park, to small family. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Hot and cold water, with bath to gentlemen. References exchanged. Private family. 318 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—207 DEARBORN-AV. — TWO nicely-furnished rooms for man and wife and 2 young men.

TO RENT—663 LA SALLE-AV.—A NICELY furnished front bed-room, good size. Also alcove room for very light housekeeping if desired. Each per month. Stone front, near Lincoln Park. Call early, or after 5 p. m. other days.

TO RENT—IN 3-STORY STONE-FRONT, 188 Eugenie-st., second door east of La Salle-av. Nicely furnished rooms for $4 per month and upwards Also furnished basement, $25.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor and basement in marble-front; newly papered in gilt; oil painted; elegant location east of La Salle-av.; full view of Lincoln Park. Address M 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, BEING DOUBLE parlor and two large bedrooms, elegantly furnished. Z 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS to very desirable location. Address or call at 347 Chicago-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—TO DESIRABLE PARTY, FINE, large corner room, with bath-room convenient, will be let furnished or unfurnished. No other lodgers. Family consists of two adults. Location unexceptionable. Address M 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—NICELY furnished parlor and sleeping-room adjoining, within ten minutes' walk from business centre and near State-st. cars. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—214 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen. Call after 12.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen only. Apply at 81 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms; separate or together; to ladies or gents; cheap. Call First flat, 409 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED BACK parlor, suitable for two gentlemen; first floor. 466 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—YOUR CHOICE IN FURNISHED rooms at 284 North State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Rush, large front room, handsomely furnished; also single room.

TO RENT—380 EAST CHICAGO-AV., ONE alcove and one south room.

TO RENT — 248 GOETHE-ST., CORNER Stone-st. 4 rooms, $10. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—240 EAST ILLINOIS-ST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished rooms, closets, gas, and bath; gentlemen only; private family.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms on North Side, half block from State-st. cars and lake shore drive; four blocks north of Water Works; private family. O 56, Tribune.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A NEWLY FURnished front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 244 Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR NEWLY FURNISHED, gas, bath, hot and cold water; first floor. 14 Lincoln-av., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED BEDroom for 1 or 2 gentlemen in private family; ring left bell. 223 Rush-st.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST., PLEASant furnished front rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 211 Erie-st., two doors off Clark; private family; to gentlemen only; hot and cold bath.

TO RENT — 139 LOCUST-ST., NEAR LA Salle-av.—Furnished front room.

TO RENT — 62 RUSH-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove rooms with or without board; private family. 380 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—225 CHESTNUT-ST., FURNISHED front and back parlors, also other rooms, with bath.

TO RENT—AT 256 INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms to gentlemen.

TO RENT—207 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY-furnished room; all conveniences, south front.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. 41 Rush-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room. 304 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, with or without board. 148 Indiana-st. Also 2 for housekeeping.

TO RENT—NO. 296 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF Case—Nicely-furnished front room with all modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, the most commodious suites of four and five rooms in the city; rent reasonable; respectable people. Apply at news store, 190 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND BATH; THOROughly furnished for housekeeping; parties in a constant position only. Apply top floor, 191 Wells-st., near Superior.

TO RENT—86 LINCOLN-AV., UP-STAIRS, nicely furnished room $6 per month; private family, no other roomers.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO rooms on second floor, furniture new, all conveniences, good neighborhood; two line of cars half a block from house; pleasant parlor; large room $8; small room $5; would board very reasonable; a few blocks from Lincoln Park. 336 Dayton-st.

TO RENT—265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER State—Large front room; permanent washstand.

TO RENT—194 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDsomely furnished room from June 15.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 4 AND 5 ROOM flats in new brick building; good neighborhood; all modern conveniences; near two lines of street cars. E. R. COLE, Room 56, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen on the North Side. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ELEGANTLY furnished room in a private residence to one or two gentlemen or man and wife; house has all modern conveniences and everything is first-class. Reference exchanged. 239 La Salle-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT corner room; all conveniences. 57 Rush-st.

TO RENT — TWO VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, all modern improvements. 544 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day, week, or month, at 122 and 134 North Clark-st., by MRS. L. S. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—A FAMILY LIVING ON THE west portion of Dearborn-av., leave the city about July 1, will rent handsomely furnished suite to responsible elderly gentlemen. N 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. 333 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room with all modern conveniences. Hotel Albany, Flat 7, corner Clark and Indiana.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS for man and wife or four gents. 324 East Superior-st., between Cass and Rush.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas and bath, at 270 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, AN ELEGANTly-furnished front parlor. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE room to gentlemen. 257 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BACK PARLOR; HOT and cold water; other rooms reasonable. 91 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—184 NORTH FRANKLIN, ONE furnished front room and two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—A PARTY OCCUPYING AN ELEgantly furnished flat on La Salle-av. would rent a suite of 3 rooms; bay window with a delightful view, piano, bath, and every convenience. Call at 205 La Salle-av., third flat.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED, SEVERal large, front corner-rooms, one well-arranged for four gentlemen; cheap. 280½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—233½ CHESTNUT-ST., A FURnished room in a private family.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR—5 ROOMS. 485 North Franklin-st., corner Schiller-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED OUTSIDE rooms, single or en suite. 253 Erie-st., corner Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—289 AND 271 EAST INDIANAst.—Some fine rooms, with or without board; fine location and near business centres.

TO RENT — PLEASANTLY - FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 229 East Ontario-st., North Side.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURNISHED, front alcove, hot and cold water. 396 East Chicago-av., opposite entrance to Lake-Shore drive.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite, at 361 East Chicago-av., near Rush-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SOUTH FRONT furnished alcove room suitable for two or three traveling men. 323 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED PARLOR FOR lady, gent and lady, or gent alone; all quiet. Room 9 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH AND without board in all parts of the city at the Lake-side Boarding and Room-Renting Agency, 150 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with bath, on first floor, for one or two gentlemen; no other roomers. References exchanged. Address N 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, first floor. Address N 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a quiet and respectable part of the city to transients. O 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY FRENCH FAMILY, BEDroom with nice sitting-room to single lady or young couple. Board for lady. Address O 40, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SIXTY-SEVENTH AND WRIGHTsts., Englewood—Lower part of a double cottage; $14. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, with modern improvements, block and a half from Clark-st. O. E. BENDIX, 1726 Frederick, Lake View.

TO RENT—AT RIVER FOREST, NORTHwestern Railroad, a nice flat to small family. Address N 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS; HOT AND COLD water; newly fixed up. 1208 Forty-third-st., near Langley-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT — ELEGANT STORE, SECOND floor, 77 and 79 Madison street, corner of State; 50x200 feet; light on three sides; steam and elevator; one of the best locations in the city for a retail or wholesale business. Apply to owner, L. B. MANTONYA, 241 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 25 BY 75 feet, 251 West Chicago-av.; good light, good locality, and suitable for any good retail or wholesale business.

TO RENT—529 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE and basement; $60.
31 Desplaines-st., store: $40.
134 East Indiana-st., store and basement; $37.50.
MEAD & COE, Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—25 RUSH-ST., STORE AND FLAT above; grocer preferred; adjoins a market. H. P. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS ON MARket-st., between Randolph and Lake; excellent light for manufacturing purposes. M 61, Tribune.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES OPPOSITE the Custom-House on Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 50x100 feet, 262 Michigan-st., suitable for blacksmith-shop or manufacturing purposes. E. H. HANFORD, 134 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.
Fifth-av., 3-st. brick building, with elevator.
Wabash-av., 1047, brick store, with dwelling.
715 State-st., offices on second floor.
135 and 137 State-st., fourth and fifth floors, 40x70.
82 Sixteenth-st., small brick store.
3030 Archer-av., store and basement.
WEST SIDE.
527 West Madison-st., large brick store.
West Madison-st., 903, brick store and basement.
West Van Buren-st., 97, handsome new store.
West Van Buren-st., 781, store and basement.
2004 South Desplaines-st., frame store.
61 and 63 Blue Island-av.; will be changed into one store and rented to good tenant for term of years.
232 West Lake-st., store corner Leavitt-st.; brick.
252 Centre-av., brick building, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—
STORES.
130 West Indiana-st., corner Wood, store and barn, with 7-room flat, for $35.
434 West Indiana-st., new store, for $25.
814 West Randolph-st., a good store, for $35.
1160 West Lake-st., $25.
Two new stores corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st., only $25 each.
And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 478 AND 480 West Madison-st.; also single stores in same block; no saloons or restaurants need apply. H. B. FOSS, 160 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with cosy rear office, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. MILLER & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT IN brick building No. 2026 Archer-av. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—92 AND 94 FRANKLIN-ST., double or single stores, with three very light floors above, good for any manufacturing purpose; separate or together. Plenty of power can be had. Also basement, 30ft. Wabash-av. large and light. D. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—853 West Madison-st.; also store and B. 3428 Cottage Grove-av. E. HANEY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORES—
741 and 864 West Madison-st.; a good location for retail trade. HENRY RIEKE, 134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 82 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 22x150 feet, with water elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—CORNER WESTERN-AV. AND Van Buren-st., corner store and basement, 22x60 feet; the finest store in the neighborhood.
MEAD & COE 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND FLAT 734½ Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE,
Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—838 WEST MADISONst.—Large store, with living rooms and basement. Good stand. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE, STATE AND Forty-first-sts., with living rooms; $18. H. REINHARDT, 72 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Ohio—Good location for a nice business. H. L. GOLDY, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 115 AND 117 FOURTH-av., extending through to Dearborn-st., with or without 81 rooms over; with steam.
JOEL BIGELOW, 378 State-st.

TO RENT—157 KINZIE-ST.—3-STORY BRICK building near Clark-st. H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOM IN STORE 460 WEST Madison-st.; hair-dresser, dressmaker, or fancy work.

TO RENT—STORES, COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st.; plate-glass windows; good basements. TOMLINSON, Metropolitan Block.

Offices.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the second floor in the Andrews Building, 155 La Salle-st.; well lighted; two vaults; elevator.
Two very desirable rooms, suitable for dentists and physicians, in Dore Block, northwest corner of State and Madison-sts.
No. 30 La Salle-st., one office on second floor; good light; price $15. MEAD & COE,
Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NEWLY AND HANDsomely finished, in the Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, on State-st. All front offices, especially fitted up for professional and commercial purposes with water, steam heat, gas, and rapid moving elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 61.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, 78 LA Salle-st., opposite Court-House. Apply to CARNE & DEWEY, Room G, office of the building.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT DOUBLE FRONT office on second floor of 127 La Salle-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, Room 9 same building.

TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE, reasonable to right parties. Room 58, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS, 125 State-st., the most central location in the city, by C. O. MOSHER, 125 State-st., photographer.

TO RENT—PART OF FINELY-FURNISHED office in new Calumet Building. $25. Address H G 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE, SIZE 20X 24, for $20 or less; water, gas, elevator, etc. Call at Room 70, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM; GOOD LIGHT Household Art Rooms, 24 Adams-st., second floor.

TO RENT—OFFICE 26X30, FIVE WINDOWS, 2 grates, 2 vaults, washstands, entrance on Adams and La Salle-sts. Inquire at 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall.

TO RENT—A PHYSICIAN WILL SUBLET a few hours daily in his office; North Side; very good location. P. L., Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF A GOOD BASEMENT office on Dearborn-st.; wholesale soft coal preferred. Address N 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PROFESSIONAL AND commercial offices in Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House on State-st., with every convenience and rapid elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE LIGHT OFFICE in Unity Building. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE or en suite, at low rates to good tenants, in Lombard Building. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 209 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE IN TIMES Building at $25 per month. Inquire at Room 4, Times Building.

TO RENT—NO. 6 RIVER-ST.—SUITABLE for office or store. Inquire of WINSHIP, MORGAN & CO., Printers, 15 Michigan-av.

Lofts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS 20X165. SEAVEY BROS.
177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR LOFT, 20X45, $20 per month. Office privileges gratis. Steam-power if desired. 20 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—1828 INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY barn of five rooms. for four horses; $12 a month.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK BARN; 3 STAbles; water, gas; room for man, etc. 193 Dearborn-st. FRANK & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BARN, IN FIRST-CLASS ORder. Apply in basement at 151 Lytle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
15 Warren-av., opposite Union Park, 12-room modern house, with D. R. and K. to be added on parlor floor at once; to a good party a long lease.
261 Van Buren-st., corner Irving-place, fine house, new flat of 7 rooms, etc.; papered, etc.
303 Campbell-av., 16 North Western-av., and 1314 and 25 Diller-st., flats and cottages, $12 to $18.
Apply to W. GRAY BROWN,
1008 Van Buren-st. or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
257 Hermitage-av., two-story brick, 9 rooms, $40.
727 North Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $45.
562 West Van Buren-st., second flat, 6 rooms, $18.
STORE.
640 West Van Buren-st., $25.00.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
12-room house on Taylor-st., near Throop, $50.
The finest 9-room corner flat on North Side, steam heat, janitor, mirrors, etc., $1,000 per year.
Dearborn-av., near Ohio-st., 2-story and basement 22-room brick, full of boarders; low rent; furniture for sale; good reasons for selling.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 74 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—WITH ABUNDANCE OF STEAM-power, 2 floors, 25x35, on first and second floors, one room 40x70, one 22x30, one 22x60, and several smaller rooms divided to suit tenant. All splendidly lighted, high ceilings, elevators, etc. KAREN SPEICER, 321 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, LARGE, light, airy basement of 10-room octagon stone-front house, with southern exposure, on West Monroe-st., near Lincoln; rent payable by light housekeeping for two. L 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SPLENDID TEN-ROOM STONE front, with elegant furniture therein contained, at a great bargain. GODFREY SCHMID,
Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DRILL-HALL LOCATED IN CENtral part of city. Apply at Room 55, 125 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vault and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — HOUSES AND FLATS IN each division of the city at greatly reduced prices. See lists at office and make us an offer; it will pay. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STEAM HEAT, elevator, and power, for manufacturing purposes, second, third, and fourth floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same; also other splendidly-lighted rooms in the building; rent and power low. W. D. KELLOGG & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WILL GIVE TO A PLAIN, RESpectable lady room rent free during my husband's absence. Reference. O 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, centre of business, South Side; good light. N 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—16X36, WITH POWER, $12.50 per month. KITTREDGE, third floor 84 Market-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—15 OR 20 UNFURnished rooms or two floors that can be made off in rooms in business centre; rent six months in advance. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FLAT of 4 or 5 rooms within 8 blocks of Washington-place; rent not to exceed $20. Address M 97, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE with show window, on State-st., or Wabash-av., north of Van Buren; must have sufficient light to do some art work. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—A good brick house with all modern improvements, pleasantly located, north of Thirty-fifth-st. east of Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Address 1837 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY OCCUPIED during the day desires a handsomely furnished front room with a private family where there are no other roomers, on Michigan-av., near business centre. Unexceptionable references; state terms. M 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE, QUIET room by gentleman, with or without board; no other roomers. M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms in private family for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN of 35, pleasant room, with or without board, with private party, with home comforts; terms low. Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years from about Sept. 1, a 10-room house, new, south of Thirty-first-st., east of Indiana-av. O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, furnished flat or small house for summer months; state price and location. Z 21, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE ONE or more furnished rooms in good locaiton. Call at the Lakeside Boarding and Room Renting Agency, 150 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SINGLE gentlemen, in private family, two rooms, with or without board. Reference given and required. Address, stating terms, Z 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM JULY 1ST, A house of 10 rooms, south of Twenty-second-st., near the lake. M 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE WITH A flat above, where owner would not object to a first-class saloon. Good references. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR A boarding-house and saloon. N 53, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM by a single man (German). Address, stating price, N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM, WITH OR without board, near business centre. Address, stating price and locality, N 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house at Wheaton, for one year. State size, location, and rent. Address N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN FOR 3 horses and 4 vehicles, near Custom-House, or vacant lot to build a barn on. Address N 75, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR FLAT of 4 rooms for light housekeeping; state location and price; no children. Address O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR unfurnished rooms on North Side by man and wife. Address O 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PERMANENTLY BY gentleman and niece nicely furnished alcove and adjoining room, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts. and east of State, having all modern conveniences; price not to exceed $35. References. O 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN a nicely-furnished room, with or without board. Address O 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE IN ENGLEwood. State location and rent. N 100, Tribune.

WANTED — TO RENT—BY A YOUNG gentleman, room with private family, near Madison-st., Wabash-av., or North Clark-st., where instructions in music and grammar would be exchanged for that of a nine art. References exchanged. N 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE MAN A large unfurnished room, or room and bedroom, with bath-room, south or west front; permanent quarters within half a mile of Centenary Church. Address O 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SUMM

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement:
Washington-bd.—Here is a fine house, lot 60x180, 2-story sub-cellar house, good brick barn.
Washington-bd., west of Union Park, 2-story, sub-cellar; D.-st. and K.-an parlor floor; $12,000.
Washington-bd., near Robey, frame 11 rooms; $6,300.
Washington-bd., near Leavitt, frame house, south front, lot 41x125; ground worth $225; $12,000.
Adams-st., near Western-av., 2 fine cozy little houses, 2-story, with sub-cellar; $4,100 and $4,300.
Shankland-av., 2-story and basement; rents $60; $4,500.
Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., 2-story; $23,000.
Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., 2-story; $25,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., very good frame house on corner; lot 28x180; $15,000.
Loomis-st., near Jackson, 2-story, sub-cellar, $6,900.
Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av.; $25,000.
Van Buren-st., 2-story brick; lot 25x125; $3,800.
Barber-st., 2-story; rents for $25; 15 rooms, $1,500.
Park-av., 2-story frame and lot, in flats; $1,700.
Harrison-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame, lot 22x175; this is cheap for $2,900.
Jackson-st., 2-story, sub-cellar stone front; $5,500.
Lot 21-ft.-st., near Van Buren; here is a bargain 2-story, in flats, rents $50; $3,500 if sold this week.
Van Buren-st., new 2-story store; rents $300; $4,700.
State-st., near Thirty-first, store, rents $50; $6,000.
Madison-st., fine frame store; rents for $65; $7,500.
Van Buren-st., corner store, rents $50; $3,500.
Lot on Adams-st., near Oakley-av., 20x155; $88.
Lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x181, east front; I can sell this for $135 per foot if sold this week; owner in city now.
Lot on Washington-st., near Central Park; $25; cheap.
Lot on Van Buren-st., near Lincoln, 80x119; $85.
Lot on Harrison-st., near Laflin, south front.
Lot on Congress-st., west of Laflin, 25x125; this is the cheapest property on the street; $100.
Lot on Jackson-st., corner, 67x125; $60 per foot.
Lot on Monroe-st., northeast corner of Leavitt, 40x180, at $116 per foot; this is cheap.
Lot on Wilcox-av., near Western, 24x125; $1,100.
Lot on Shankland-av., near Ashland-av., 50x150; this is the finest lot on the street, for $135.
Lot on Adams-st., near Western, 45x124; $1,100.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., NO. 94 Washington-st.:

NORTH DIVISION.
$13,000—Lake-Shore drive, 2-story, cellar, and mansard modern brick house.
$12,000—Oak-st., near Lake, 3-story and cellar brown-stone front; new hardwood finish; all improvements; D. R. and K. on parlor floor; immediate possession.
$4,000—Near Lincoln Park, neat two-story and basement brick; immediate possession.
SOUTH DIVISION.
$9,500—Groveland Park-av, two-story and cellar, 10 rooms, stone fronts; all conveniences.
$12,000—Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., east front, fine frame house, stone foundation, all conveniences; lot 25x168.
$5,500—3255 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms; all improvements. Immediate possession.
WEST DIVISION.
$2,500—325 Walnut-st., nice 5-room cottage; 20-foot lot.
$5,000—Oakley-av., near Adams, 2-story, brick.
$6,500—Warren-av., 2-story frame, brick basement; rented to two families.
$4,500—Irving-av., near Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; finished for a home; all conveniences.
$7,500—Park-av., near Hoyne, elegant stone-front; cost more to build than price asked.
$7,500—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and cellar stone-front.
$10,000—South Lincoln-st., near Jackson, new 2-story brick flat; alley on side and rear; rental $125 per month.
$100 a foot, fine corner on Van Buren-st., 65x125.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:
$100,000—This is one of the finest pieces of manufacturing property in or around Chicago; large 4-story brick building, 25x150, with lots of outbuildings and ground; a new engine and boilers, suitable for any kind of manufacturing; will exchange for New York or Boston property (or Chicago improved). Look this property over, who or company has this house, wishes to leave the city, and will give possession at once.
Hills-av.—Cottage, near Thirty-eighth-st., all or part of lot 88x150, with or without the cottage.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.—3-story and basement brick, modern conveniences, thoroughly built, $9,000.
Stanton-st.—3-story and cellar stone front, English basement, cheap, at $6,200.
38 Fortieth-st. (Union-av.)—3-story frame 8-room house; want an offer.
$6 per foot—Lot 50x100, west front, on Indiana-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; cars in front of lot.
$5,500—11-room house, brick basement, furnace, bath, and gas, lot 25x125, on Van Buren-st., near Loomis.
$9,500—Store and lot, 25x130, south front, on Madison-st., near Carpenter; this ought to sell.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., All corner, 50x125, stone-fronts, one of the choicest pieces on the street; $51,000.
West Madison-st., 50 feet, corner stone-fronts; rents $5,300; $50,000.
West Madison-st., trade centre, 30x125; only $6,000.
West Madison-st., 24x120; well located; $12,000.
West Madison-st., 3-story stone-fronts; rents $950; $11,500.
West Madison-st., 22x125, vacant, A1 location; $5,000.
State-st., northeast corner Lincoln, 50x137, with 4 buildings; rents 62,700; price $36,000; see this; it is one of the best corners on the street.
West Van Buren-st., block brick stores; rents $4,800; pays 10 per cent; bargain.
Fifth-av., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 40 feet; this property has an elegant future. H. A. OSBORN, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—
Franklin-st., near Oak, first-class lot, 27½x100 to alley.....$ 2,700
Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av., 25x100.....1,500
Congress-st., corner Honore, 132x85.....6,000
Jackson-st., corner Paulina, 50x100.....12,000
Harrison-st., corner Centre-av., 132x100.....12,500
Jackson-st., near Aberdeen, 84x100.....7,500
Irving-place, near Lincoln-av., 50x125.....3,000
Seeley-av., near Jackson-st., 50x125.....3,000
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Halsted and Washington.

FOR SALE—I AM COMPELLED THROUGH certain matters to sell my house and lot, new and in good shape; cost $5,000 to build. Address L 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I WANT TO SELL—MUST AND will sell at anything near a fair offer, a new six-room cottage, modern and elegant cottage, nicely located. Call and see the owner, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 7 LOTS NEAR THE new works of the U. S. Rolling-Stock Company. Try and make offer. Who will buy or trade for them? M 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BUSINESS LOT OF 40 feet front; the best investment in Chicago either for immediate building or for a rise; $20,000, one-quarter cash. Address M 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wabash-av., store; rental 10 per cent; $12,000.
Adams-st., building; rental 10 per cent; $100,000.
Third-av., near Polk; rental 12 per cent; $30,000.
Dearborn-st., corner lot, north of Polk.
Sherman-st., 50-foot lot, near Van Buren.
West Madison, new store; rental 10 per cent; $14,000.
West Lake-st., 75 feet, 4 stories.
Corner Western-av.; rental 11 per cent; $30,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY SPLENdidly located in the finest and most rapidly growing section of the business centre; now pays over 8 per cent on investment; tenants on lease; bargain. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS in new brick houses and cottages; good neighborhoods, modern conveniences, 5 to 8 rooms; prices from $2,000 to $3,500; terms. Inquire of H. H. COXE, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY. F. M. CLARKE, 85 WASHington-st.: See my list in the Inter-Ocean for good investments, residences, and lots in all parts of the city. F. M. CLARKE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Ellis Park—2-story and basement brown-stone front, 10 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, screens, etc.; in nice order; lot 25x100; owner, who is occupying this house, wishes to leave the city, and will give possession at once.
Ellis

...EHOLD GOODS.
...LL'S WEST END FURNITURE
...e to furnish your house complete.
...for ten days from 10 to 25 per cent.
...ll new patterns, in walnut, mahogany, ash, and cherry.
...$25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $85, $100, $125, to $225.
...r suits in plush silk, raw silk, velvet, from $35 to $300.
...of furniture to be found in any first-...t, you can select from the best assortment in this city, as our prices are reduced from 20 to 25 per cent; parties furnishing solicited to inspect our stock before ...election for cash or on easy payments. ...e warranted as represented.
...cked and delivered to any depot ...me and address.
278 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL.

...OR JUNE—
...FURNITURE COMPANY'S CARD.
...ay exceeded our expectations, and, ...ot considered a heavy month in the ...t, yet the indications are favorable for ...d business.
...be ready to take in our share by ex...gains in our various departments. ...will find it to their advantage to in...while those who desire credit will be ...as usual on reasonable terms.

...E A FEW GOODS IN STOCK.
...mber Seats
...loves, Hall Trees.
...ery and Ebony Stands.
Cabinets, Brackets, etc.
In great variety.
...MP CHAIRS TO LET.
...hold goods in separate rooms with key.
...rage for general merchandise.

...ION FURNITURE CO.,
...and 466 West Madison-st.

...E OF 3 ROOMS FOR SALE—...bedroom set, easy chair, raw-silk ...up for cash. 330 Ogden-av.

...—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ...om flat on West Side; great bargain; ...ce furniture; part time. ELLIS, BURR & CO., 155 Washington-st.

...OR RENT—LEASE AND FUR...an eight-room flat; all modern im...t and cold water, gas; very desirable ...ence will live with party renting it. ...se M 13, Tribune office.

...—CHEAP—BROWN MARBLE ...bedroom suit. 2834 Calumet-av.

...—FURNITURE OF A 7-ROOM ...ish or on time; if you want a bargain ...ill rent house furnished to responsible ...y. 88 Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

...-BABY CARRIAGE, BUT LIT...easy springs, adjustable parasol top, ...st 300 Carroll-av.

...—PARLOR SUIT COVERED IN ...d trimmed with embossed plush; ...ok-stove $10. 158 Centre-av.

...—CHEAP—TWO SECOND-HAND ..., two ditto with water fronts, 1 coal-...aces, and one Baltimore heater; all ...

SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

...-ADAMS & WESTLAKE 8-BURE... complete. Apply at Room B, 88

...-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ...carpets, stoves, bedding, parlor fur...rgain for cash buyer. Inquire at 8 ...AMER, BEACH & CO., 160 South Hal...

...— FURNITURE, INCLUDING ...room flat, cheap; splendid conditions. ...ribune office.

...-RED FRENCH CURTAINS AT ...-av.

...JUST BOUGHT FROM THE ...of a bankrupt furniture dealer the ...ck of new furniture, carpets, stoves, ...a choice lot of second-hand goods of ...ll sell at bed-rock prices for cash, or ...rms of payment to reliable parties. ...ICE, storage warehouse, 103 and 105 ...t.

...ERS, 146 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., ...eat bargains in china, crockery, and ...e decorated chamber-sets 10 pieces, ...be, 10 piece set elsewhere for $20, ...can't be undersold. Please examine ...prices.

...EST PRICE PAID FOR HOUSE...stove, stoves, carpets, etc. Address J. ...

...S FURNITURE AND LEASE OF ...rooms six-room flat; North Side; rent ...T. J. BOLENDER, Room 27, 69 Dear...

...TNERS WANTED.
...E OF CHICAGO BOARD OF ...now has a good paying commission, ...eceiving grain business desires a part...r $10,000 capital to increase and de... Address Z 94, Tribune office.

...R OF A SUCCESSFUL MANU... company of another city wants a ...er; no company connections; $1,500 ...ecessary. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

...PARTNER TO ENTER INTO ...ate and wishing business here in the ...$5,000 and be capable of taking charge ...d of the firm. Address M 41, Tribune ...

...WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO ...ake half-interest and the management ...nufacturing business that will pay at ...year, and can be immensely increased; ...carried on New York principally for ...rt trade, with which I am thoroughly ...ppoint interview. N 9, Tribune office.

...WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY ...y the manufacturer of a staple article ...as active or special partner, with $ ...o take half-interest; money needed ...ing business; profit 40 per cent. M 85.

...WANTED — WITH FROM $2,000 ...open a general store in a new town in ...goods store within thirty-five miles; ...y seldom offered. Principals address ...fice.

...WANTED—LIVE MAN WITH ...to push an automatic window adver...ese 5 in Hillsboro by Hill's; also, lo...ober specialty; must be No. 1 man. N 15, ...

...WANTED — WITH $2,500 IN A ...h business; large profits and quick re...are not tied to Chicago and $4,000 a year ...s, appoint interview. N 70, Tribune.

...SHIPS—$500 TO $2,000 IN GOOD ...manufacturing business. Rare oppor...parties. Call and investigate. KEL...INGEN, 170 Madison-st.

...WANTED — IN ESTABLISHED ...uring business with $8,000; rare chance; ...siness. Address N 81, Tribune office.

...WANTED — MANUFACTURING ...protected by patent; profits good; cap...,000. Address N 86, Tribune office.

...WANTED—WITH $300 IN NEAT ...aurant close to Dime Museum. T. J. ...earborn-st.

...WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, ...ished picture-gallery and frame busi...Tribune office.

...NCE TO PURCHASE ONE-HALF ...well-established manufacturing busi...ge price, $5,000, one-half cash, balance ...ade for real estate. Best reasons for ...Tribune office.

...— PARTNER—$1,000 HALF-IN... $20 a week to partner-interest in long-estab...anufacturing business paying a clear ...early; no risks; if business not up to ...ill return you in full after one ...ss N 39, Tribune office.

...—PARTNER WITH $20,000 IN ...olished manufacturing business; goods ...t wholesale and retail trade. N 34, ...

...—PARTNER WITH $1,000 IN AN ...manufacturing business, yielding ...nts. Can give best references. O 28, ...

...— PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO ...a scheme that will double amount in ...e time; party to handle money. Ad... ...office.

...—PARTNER, WITH $8,000, TO ...interest in good established manu... HART & CO., 119 Fifth-av.

...PARTNER WANTED IN A STEAM ...akery to take charge of cities delivered ...olished. It costs nothing to investigate, ...for active man. Address M 71, Tribune.

...PATENTS.
...D & CO., Patent Attorneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

...& FLETCHER, Patent Attorneys, 30 Madison-st., Room 22, Chicago.

...SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OB... ...ican and foreign patents; local attor... the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., ...roit Building, Washington.

...ACCOUNTANTS.
...IAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, ...d by an expert accountant, or would ...ment position with a first-class house; ...ferences. Address A 6, Tribune.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Unqualified Indorsement by Press and Populace of the Republican Ticket.

Its Great Strength Conceded by Friend and Foe Alike—Democratic Views.

Gen. Logan and the Vice-Presidency—Opinions of New York Business-Men.

THE PEOPLE.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE AN ENTHUSIASTIC ONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—"Blaine, pluck, and victory," is the watchword most frequently heard since the nomination, and in this exultant cry all the old line Republicans cordially join. The excitement of the first few hours has passed away and Congressmen have been considering the result of the convention today in a reflective mood. The impression is among Republicans that the ticket is a strong one. The campaign is to be one of marked enthusiasm. It is expected that Mr. Blaine, following the innovation made by Garfield in the conduct of the campaign, will himself take the field. Already clubs are forming whose distinctive badge will be a helmet with a plume. Logan expects to take part in the campaign.

Some of the leaders think that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its article on "A Beaconsfield Beyond the Sea," has already furnished one of the key-notes of the contest, and that Mr. Blaine's foreign policy will be a striking feature in the debates of the summer. A member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs remarked that the platform and Blaine's policy are in harmony, and that the demand for a substantial navy and for greater courage in the administration of foreign affairs will meet popular approval.

FALLING INTO LINE.

Gen. Robert Schenck, late Minister to England, one of the most experienced of retired American statesmen, commenting on the ticket, says: "I regard Blaine's nomination as the best that could be made, and consider Mr. Blaine the ablest man we have ever had in the State Department."

There is every reason to think that the Administration, in accordance with the spirit of the telegram of the President to Mr. Blaine, will labor earnestly for the election of the ticket. Secretary Chandler says that he likes the nomination. "It is," he added, "a positive, aggressive nomination. Blaine will win." Secretary Lincoln to all comers renewed his declaration of confidence in Mr. Blaine's ability to sweep the country. Secretary Folger said: "It is a strong, very strong nomination. Blaine and Logan are typical representatives of the Republican party. They will win." Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, adds: "Blaine will have my earnest and cordial support, as he will that of every Republican. The nomination is a good, strong one." Assistant-Secretary Coon, Arthur's latest appointment, says: "An aggressive fight will be made from this day on. Every good Republican will rally about the standard-bearer, and victory will be ours."

All through the list of Arthur officeholders the sentiments expressed are the same, and there does not appear to be any bitterness among them, or any reserve of doubt. It was suggested at the Post-Office Department today that probably Mr. Hatton would reconsider his announced determination to stay in Chicago until Arthur's nomination. Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has always been an active and cordial supporter of the Maine statesman, and who led the cheering upon the announcement of the victory yesterday, says that in the New York rural districts the Blaine vote will be enormous, and that in spite of the solid opposition of all the elements of the Democratic city of New York, Blaine will have a majority great enough west of the Hudson River to overcome the largest vote that the city can poll.

Representative Millard (Rep.), of New York, says that he regards the nomination of Blaine and Logan as the strongest possible combination for success in New York, and he believes the ticket will be elected triumphantly.

Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, who had been looked upon by some of the Independents as likely to be dissatisfied with the ticket, has earnestly pronounced for it.

LOGAN.

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH HIS CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Logan's house has been overrun with visitors, and he has received a great many dispatches from all sections of the Union congratulating him upon his nomination and thanking him for having accepted the place. He left his house at an early hour this morning and spent the entire day at the Capitol as a member of the Sub-Appropriations Committee considering the Diplomatic bill. It is not the kind of bill that "the Beaconsfield beyond the ocean" would be likely to approve, and some very vigorous expressions of Republican opinion may be expected when it shall be reported to the Senate. Gen. Logan in the course of the day said: "I wish you would correct a misstatement that I noticed in the morning papers," and he read from a Chicago dispatch as follows:

"A telegram had been sent by Senator Cullom to Gen. Logan saying that the Blaine men in the Illinois delegation were clamorous to be released from the pledge to vote for him."

"There is not a word of truth in that statement," said the General. "I received no such dispatch. The dispatch I sent was after the third ballot had been taken, and I sent it because I thought that it was the right thing to do, and not because I thought that my delegates were leaving me. The fact of it was that I was assured at the time that they would continue to stand by me, and in the last ballot there were seven that refused to change their vote from me."

In reply to a question Gen. Logan said that he expected to remain in this city until Congress had adjourned. He did not know where his headquarters would be after that, but he expected to go into the campaign.

The *Critic*, speaking of Logan's acceptance of second place, says today:

Gen. John A. Logan stands today prominent as a man of perfect loyalty to his party, and his action in accepting the second place on the Republican ticket has not only cemented the differences existent among its members, but calls forth the admiration and respect of all people altogether and irrespective of party. It evidences that he is a statesman, not a politician.

Frank Richardson, an Independent Democratic observer, telegraphs the following to the Baltimore *Sun*:

To John A. Logan does James G. Blaine owe the nomination for President. Blaine had on the third ballot gathered in all the straggling votes which the most liberal estimates had claimed for him, and the only chance to obtain the additional votes needed was from the steadfast legions which were likely to stick to the banner under which they were pledged until transferred by their own body. The 63 votes which were transferred to Blaine by request of Logan were sure to bring with them enough to make a majority.

Some of the estimates of the different candidates on the first ballot were surprisingly accurate. Gen. Logan yesterday morning, for instance, before the balloting began, said: "Blaine's vote on the first ballot will be 334, and Arthur's 276." The result showed that Logan came within a half vote of the Blaine ballot and within two of Authur's.

THE DEMOCRATS.

THEY CONCEDE THE TICKET'S STRENGTH, AND ANTICIPATE DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The following are some illustrations of Democratic opinions: Mr. Clements, of Georgia: "It is a pretty strong ticket, but we 'can beat it.'" Thomas A. Robinson, M. C., from Kentucky, said: "I think it the very strongest possible ticket that could have been nominated. It transfers the fight from the West to the East. We Democrats will have to put up a strong ticket to win. Bayard and some good man from the West will give us New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Indiana."

"How would the old ticket run?"

"Very well. That ticket would win. The only thing in the way is the old man's health. But Blaine is a magnetic fellow and will run like a scared cat."

Judge Follett, of Ohio: "It is a strong ticket in some localities and in others very weak."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania: "I am not saying anything about the ticket, but I think we can beat it." Mr. Blount, of Georgia: "It is a pretty strong ticket. Whether we can beat it or not depends altogether upon our nominee." Congressman Morrison said that the nomination was a strong one for the Republicans, but believed that the Democrats could beat it.

Mr. Post, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, said he thought the ticket was strong, and it would give the Democrats a sharp fight. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said: "I like it first rate. I am very much pleased. I think we [the Democrats] will beat the ticket all to pieces, but if we should not we will have a good President, a good man for the South, and that is a great thing." Senator Voorhees says the ticket is "like a squab—biggest when first born." Senator Lamar said the nomination was a brilliant one and that the Democrats would have to bring out their strongest man to defeat it. This man, he said, was Bayard. Senator Brown said that Blaine was the strongest man in the Republican party. Senator George preferred Blaine to the other candidates named, and thought that something good was likely to come from a more energetic assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

In a street-car this morning Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate chieftain, said: "It's a bad ticket."

"Why?" inquired a passenger with surprise.

"Because," responded the General, "it is so hard for the Democrats to beat. It's the strongest ticket," he added, "that the Republicans could have nominated."

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The Southern men speak of Blaine's strength in the South as greater than that of any other Republican. "He can't carry Virginia," said John S. Barbour. "No Republican can, but he will come nearer to it than Mahone could. Mahone is opposed to Blaine, you know, but Blaine will get the respectable Republican vote. But," he added, "if there has got to be a Republican President, no man would be more acceptable to the South than Mr. Blaine." Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said Blaine would rally the old radical element of the Republican party which began with Garrison. He would represent the real Republican party. Blaine's foreign policy might be calculated to make him popular with the Irish, but it would not draw them off from the Democrats.

Representative Henley, of California, said: "Blaine is strong on one issue in California and weak on another. He is strong on the Chinese issue, but weak on the corporation, the railroad, issue, and that is the predominant issue now in California. We, the Democrats, can beat Blaine in California in open contest with a free-trade platform. The Republicans have inserted in their platform a promise to protect the wool-growers. Now we must protect that interest or we will lose California and Nevada. That is a big interest, and unless we stand by it we are lost on the Pacific coast."

Some West Virginia Democrats express much grave concern as to Democratic success in that State this fall, for they say that Blaine is very popular there, that he and his friends are identified with many of the most material interests of the State, that he was born near the line, and that it is by no means impossible that Blaine can carry that State against any candidate the Democrats will name. This would be even more assured, this gentleman said, if the Democrats should insist upon a free-trade platform, as West Virginia is emphatically a protective State.

BLAINE'S FORMER PASTOR.

UNSTINTED PRAISE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. H. Ecob, a leading Presbyterian minister, who was Blaine's pastor in Augusta for nearly ten years from 1872, says: "I have been very near to Mr. Blaine, not only in the most trying political crises, but in the sharper trial of great grief in the household, and have never yet detected a false note. I would not be understood as avowing too much for human nature, but I mean that as I have known him he has stood loyally by his convictions, that his word has always had back of it a clear purpose, and that purpose has always been worthy of the highest manhood. In his house he was always the soul of geniality and good heart; there was always summer in that house whatever the Maine winter might be without, and not only his rich neighbors and kinsmen welcomed him home, but a long line of the poor hailed the return of that family as a special providence. In the church he is honored and beloved. The good old New England custom of church-going with all the guests is enforced strictly in the Blaine household. Whoever is under his roof, from the President down, is expected to be with the family at church. Fair weather or foul those pews were always well filled. Not only his presence but his influence, his wise counsels, and his purse are freely devoted to the interests of the noble old South Church of Augusta. The hold which Mr. Blaine has maintained upon the hearts of such great numbers of his countrymen is not sufficiently explained by brilliant gifts or magnetism. The secret lies in his generous, manly, Christian character. Those who have known him best are not surprised that his friends all over the country have been determined that he should secure the highest honor within their gift. It is because they believe in him. The office has sought the man, the political papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENATOR HARRISON.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—In an interview tonight Senator Harrison said about the work of the convention: "I am well pleased with the nomination. Mr. Blaine may have some minor points of weakness. Who has not? But he has great elements of strength—some that no other candidate has. He can carry the Pacific Coast States. Senator Miller, of California, told me that he would carry that State by 10,000 majority. So there is a good chance for his election without New York; but he will get that State, too. Those who look with the greatest disfavor on his nomination, having done their best to prevent it, will, I have no doubt, give him a loyal support. We will draw from the Democrats strongly from the Irish, who believe in a manly, rather than a grandmotherly, foreign policy. Only yesterday a gentleman told me of two Democrats of standing in Southern Indiana who had said they would vote for Blaine. He will carry Indiana. The masses of the party are for him, and have been for years. He has spoken in our campaigns, and has everywhere captured the people, not only in public speech, but in his personal intercourse. The people do not believe the scandalous stories that are told about him. His own State has since those events approved him, and Garfield gave him his confidence in the most conspicuous manner possible."

"Will his ideas as to a foreign policy add any strength to his candidacy?"

"Everyone says we ought to come into closer relations with the States of South America—ought to have some of that immense trade which England now enjoys, but nobody has done anything. Blaine proposed to do something by calling a friendly congress of these nations. I do not believe he would involve us in war. That is nonsense. Nobody ever said he was a fool. The business of the country has nothing to fear from him. He is sound on all the great economic questions."

"What do you think of Gen. Logan?"

"We have never had a stronger candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Logan is a brave, sincere, and able man. He served in two wars and carries three wounds. The soldiers will rally to him in force. We can carry Indiana for the ticket. I have no doubt of it."

"What is your opinion of the platform?"

"It is unusually full and very explicit. It reads as if it was a piecework, but it is good in all of its parts."

"But you feel some disappointment?"

"No, I have not the smallest sense of disappointment. It is very clear now that Indiana had no chance. There was a strong determination to have the race out between the favorites. It was a bad year for dark horses. I have no fault to find with the delegation. It was an able one, and differences of opinion were to be expected. I never met with them—did not even see them all. It is not for me to discuss the wisdom of the vote to put me in nomination, but I may say, in view of the changed situation, the vote to withdraw my name met with my views exactly. Some unkind things were said of me, but I carry no resentment and put myself under new obligations to many friends."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

AT SAN BERNARDINO.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 7.—[Special.]—There was great enthusiasm on hearing of Blaine's nomination. A company of Plumed Knights is forming, and a wigwam is in course of erection.

AT SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 7.—[Special.]—Publish the congratulations of the extreme southwestern city of the Union over the nomination of Blaine. One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the Plumed Knight.

G. G. BRADY, Chairman Central Committee.

OREGON ENTHUSIASTIC.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7.—[Special.]—Dispatches from various portions of the State continue to arrive. All denote the unbounded enthusiasm the people feel over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The general impression is that Logan's nomination came from reconciliation of the Stalwart and Half-Breed elements of the Republican party, and that his name adds great strength to the ticket. The *Evening Telegram*, an independent journal, heartily indorses the ticket and predicts its election. It says Oregon will carry the ticket by 3,000 majority, and thinks Blaine and Logan the strongest ticket that could have been selected; that the choice means harmony in the Republican ranks.

The *Morning Standard*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, claims that Blaine is a weak nomination. It says Arthur was a much stronger man, and claims that the convention showed poor judgment. If the Democratic convention makes strong and judicious nominations it predicts the defeat of the Republican ticket. The paper does not allude at all to Logan.

ILLINOIS.

AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—A monster jollification meeting over the nomination of Blaine and Logan occurred here tonight. The streets were packed with people, cannon firing, and bands of music playing. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Messrs. Hugh Cree, W. T. Moffitt, John A. Brown, Dr. Moore, F. B. Mills, Edwin Park, and others.

AT HENNEPIN.

HENNEPIN, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for the second place seems to give general satisfaction to the Republicans here, and, as well as can be learned at present, all through this county. Much excitement was exhibited during the suspense, but quiet now reigns, and satisfaction is expressed.

AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Not a single Republican can be found who is dissatisfied with the ticket. A great many express themselves as being agreeably surprised that Logan should accept second place. The Democrats confess that the ticket will be very hard to beat. An impromptu Republican meeting was held late last evening, but this evening a rousing meeting attended by Republicans en masse is in progress.

AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—A ratification meeting of the most enthusiastic proportions is being held here by prominent politicians this evening. The city is lighted with bonfires, bands are playing, and cheer after cheer is going up for the Plumed Knight and victory. The nomination of Mr. Blaine is thought by the people of Eastern Illinois to be the wisest policy that they could desire. Speeches were made by some of the leading politicians, and the air is full of enthusiasm mingled with the uproar of a big crowd.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—News of Blaine's nomination was received in this city with manifestations of greatest enthusiasm and excitement. Hundreds of people were watching the bulletin boards, and the announcement of the nomination was greeted with cheers. Tonight thousands of people are on the streets, and cannon are being fired on the bluffs of the Vermilion. Nine out of ten Republicans of this county have been for Blaine, and even Democratic politicians concede that the choice is the very best that could have been made.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—Ten thousand people assembled this evening to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Rousing speeches were made, campaign songs were sung, and there was a magnificent display of fireworks. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind ever held in this city. There is general rejoicing among Republicans over the ticket.

AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States today at Chicago produced the wildest excitement and enthusiasm among the Republicans of this vicinity. They very generally express satisfaction at the result and feel confident of victory at the November election. The announcement of a ratification meeting has been made for tomorrow night.

CLINTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—This evening the Republicans of this city held a Blaine and Logan ratification meeting in the Court-house Park. Large numbers were present from all parts of the country. Speeches and addresses were made by many of our local politicians and much enthusiasm was manifested.

AT DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., June 6.—The announcement of Blaine's nomination was well received here. The Republicans are beside themselves with joy.

AT STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., April 6.—There was great rejoicing among the Republicans upon the receipt of the news of Blaine's nomination. A ratification meeting was held this evening and short addresses were made by prominent men. A large crowd was in attendance with music and fireworks.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine succeeded in creating the most intense excitement in this city, and in less than twenty minutes after the result of the fourth ballot was made known flags were flying while thousands of people were upon the streets discussing the nomination which is one affording the greatest satisfaction to the Republicans of McLean County. Blaine Clubs are already in progress of organization.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Bloomington met tonight and organized a Blaine and Logan Club. The enthusiasm here is very great and there is every indication of an active and vigorous campaign for the Plumed Knight.

AT MACON.

MACON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The ticket gives general satisfaction here and is considered the strongest that could have been nominated. The enthusiasm has developed into a rousing ratification.

AT GIBSON.

GIBSON, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The Republicans in this city are jubilant over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Intense interest was manifested by the crowds around the telegraph office during the ballot, and when Illinois cast her vote for Blaine cheer upon cheer rent the air. All are highly pleased with the ticket, and are certain of success next fall. Leading Democrats admit the ticket is strong and will be hard to defeat. The Republicans will hold a grand ratification meeting next Monday night. Enthusiastic speeches will be made and the city illuminated.

AT CARTHAGE.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's nomination was received here with intense delight. Never were our people so enthusiastic over any nomination. Everybody rejoiced and nobody feels sore.

AT WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan was received here with outbursts of enthusiasm. Bonfires and cannon were the order of the night. McHenry County, one of the strongest in the State, has been a Blaine county for eight years.

AT PARIS.

PARIS, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for President was received with universal enthusiasm, the extent of which was never known before in this city. Thirty-eight guns were fired upon receipt of the news, and shout after shout went along the streets. This evening our citizens are out in full force, bonfires lighting up the scene, bands playing, pyrotechnics filling the air, firing of firecrackers, etc. The people are full of enthusiasm for John A. Logan for second position. With this ticket they feel that we can sweep the country from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf. Blaine and victory is the watchword of the hour.

AT LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's nomination was received here quietly. Republicans generally acquiesce in the convention's choice and there is noticeable enthusiasm among them.

AT BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine gives general satisfaction, and the news of the result of the fourth ballot was received with enthusiasm. A ratification meeting will be held tomorrow night.

AT PAXTON.

PAXTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine is being ratified tonight by a large crowd on our streets. A salute of twenty-one guns and a large bonfire are the leading features.

AT MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nominations of Blaine and Logan was received here with every manifestation of approval and enthusiasm. Shortly after Logan's nomination became known the citizens who had gathered about the bulletin-boards began to collect combustibles and soon rousing bonfires were blazing in the streets. A platform was improvised and stirring speeches were made by Dr. J. C. Corbus, the Hon. F. P. Snyder, Prof. William Jenkins, Ald. Harris, and others. The band played inspiring National airs, and at this writing "Marching Through Georgia" is waking the echoes. The enthusiasm is spontaneous, and cheers for Blaine and Logan rend the air.

AT ROCHELLE.

ROCHELLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people are assembled upon the streets this evening en masse, and are rejoicing over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and with bonfires, speeches, and band playing the Republicans of Rochelle ratify the nomination of the people's choice, and Ogle County can be counted on for an increased majority next November.

AT BATAVIA.

BATAVIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan was very enthusiastically received. It is the unanimous choice of the people here. A Blaine and Logan Club was organized, and at 8 p. m. are marching the streets with a band and 100 torches.

AT OREGON.

OREGON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination was received with cheers and great satisfaction. Crowds gathered around the bulletin-boards cheering the announcement of the vote of each Republican State, and with the ballot shouts went up for Blaine, the people's choice. Tonight the city is illuminated, every bell in the city is ringing, and cannon booming. The citizens, old and young, are parading the streets, and shouts for Blaine and Logan fill the air. Ogle County will be good for an old-time majority for Blaine and Logan. No ticket could have been nominated that would give so great satisfaction.

AT HARVARD.

HARVARD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans are jubilant over Blaine. There are bonfires and great rejoicing.

AT VANDALIA.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan meets the approval of a majority of the people here, and tonight their names are being vociferously cheered on every hand. With Blaine and Logan as their standard-bearers the Republicans do not hesitate to say, "victory is theirs."

AT PINCKNEYVILLE.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Intense excitement has prevailed here during the afternoon. Among leading Republicans the nomination of Blaine and Logan is received with hearty applause and approval as the best possible to have been made. Republicans are wild with enthusiasm and are assured of success next November.

AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine to the Presidency of the United States by the Republicans is very pleasing to the members of the party here. He is considered the best man that the Republicans could nominate. When it was announced this afternoon that he had the nomination the news was received with great applause. A patriotic Blaine song was sung and the crowd joined in the chorus.

AT STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people here are wild with delight over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. A grand ratification meeting was held this evening, with several speeches and a grand display of fireworks.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination is received by Republicans here with the wildest enthusiasm. All classes and all shades of opinion among Republicans are pleased with it.

AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine men are jubilant, and Logan and Arthur men propose to make it unanimous. There will be no sulkers among the Republicans of this section. They are glad to have it Blaine and Logan, and the ticket will sweep the country.

AT PANA.

PANA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—General satisfaction is felt here among Republicans over the nomination of Blaine and Logan, the people's candidates. A confidence of victory animates every Republican heart, and the Democrats are disheartened.

AT CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine created intense excitement here, and the enthusiasm continues to be unbounded. It is safe to say that Marion County's Democratic majority will be greatly lessened when November comes.

INDIANA.

AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—All the day large crowds of people have been gathered about the telegraph office, arrangements having been made to receive the news. It was like a summer's day. When something in favor of Blaine would arrive the sun would shine and cheers rend the air; then again, when the opposite news came, a cloud would seem to settle on the faces of all. When the final result was learned cheers rose from the lips of the people assembled. This is every inch a Blaine city. Tonight a grand ratification meeting was held, with orators, bonfires, and parades. Every one but the Democrats is justly jubilant.

The people are united, and next Monday night a grand Republican meeting will be held, prominent speakers having been engaged for the occasion. Some of the leading Democrats are about to organize an Irish-American Blaine club.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The enthusiasm of the people is almost boundless. The demonstration tonight is simply grand. Everything is Blaine and Logan.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, in addressing the Wayne County Mass Convention in this city today characterized the nomination of Blaine as the first instance in the history of the Republican party where the National Convention selected the choice of the people, and admonished his Democratic brethren that this is not a year for abuse; that the fight would have to be made on National issues instead of personal character. He said Blaine was the brainiest man in the Republican party and the purest nominated by it since Lincoln. Of Logan he said he was a brave soldier for whom he had not a word of censure.

AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan gives universal satisfaction to the Republicans of Southeastern Indiana, and creates great enthusiasm. Blaine was the choice of the Republicans here, and they think no better selection than "Black Jack" could have been made for second place. The ticket is considered invincible.

AT LIGONIER.

LIGONIER, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—There is great enthusiasm. The Republicans are pleased with the choice of the convention. The streets are alive with people, bands are playing, and speeches and bonfires are the order.

AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine was received here this afternoon with enthusiasm and applause. Every Republican here is for Blaine. The Democrats feel that they have a hard man to beat.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The Chicago nominations were received with universal satisfaction, creating great enthusiasm. Immediately on the receipt of the news fifty guns were fired in honor of the ticket. Indiana is most certainly safe for Blaine and Logan.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received here amid great enthusiasm, and gives entire satisfaction. He was the choice of the people, and will bring to his banner the entire strength of the party. Logan is considered a most fortunate selection and will add strength to the ticket. A ratification meeting will be held tomorrow night.

AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The city is wild with excitement tonight over the nomination of Blaine, and the Union League Club, which passed through at 9 o'clock on a special train, were met at the depot by the Citizen Voters' Club and a band of music. As the train moved off they were favored with a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of Blaine's nomination creates unprecedented enthusiasm. All day the bulletins were watched closely by throngs of citizens anxious to hear the latest news. The sentiment here is ten to one in favor of Blaine. Harrison's action is denounced on all sides.

FIXING THE MAJORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At last the people have won. Indiana will give the Plumed Knight 10,000 majority. C. S. CRABY.

AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination has been received here with wild bursts of enthusiasm. Everybody is happy, for they feel that in the people's choice there is strength.

AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—News of Blaine's nomination was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, and the Republicans are wild with delight.

AT CRAWFORDSVILLE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The bulletin-boards in different parts of the city were thronged from the time the balloting commenced until the nomination was made. Nine out of ten of the Republicans were enthusiastic for Blaine, and of course his nomination created such a wild state of excitement and congratulations as has never been witnessed in this city over any similar event. The enthusiasm seems to be contagious, and the few who were in favor of other candidates have caught it. All are yelling themselves hoarse for the Plumed Knight. If this city represents the feeling of the country the Great Commoner will be the next President by a great majority of the popular vote.

AT HAMMOND.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Bonfires are blazing, firearms being fired, and cannon booming over Blaine's nomination. Cheers from the large crowd come one after another for Blaine. It is the greatest demonstration Hammond ever gave any President. Logan is the choice of the people for second place.

NEW YORK.

JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—Mr. W. H. Conner, speaking for Mr. Jay Gould, said this afternoon: "I know that Mr. Gould considers Mr. Blaine's nomination an excellent one, and I share his opinion in that respect. The result of the canvass is difficult to foresee, but all the indications point to the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats and in that case the situation could not be better from a Wall street point of view, as both gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with the corporate interests of the country and understand what is necessary to insure their prosperity and the consequent success of all business interests. I heard Mr. Gould express this opinion a short time ago, and you can give it to the public as his views on the subject."

EX-CONGRESSMAN FLOWER.

Ex-Congressman Flower said: "In my opinions Mr. Blaine will increase in strength as the days go by. There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction among a portion of his party just now, but that will all pass by and he will poll the full Republican vote. I think he is as strong a man as they could have nominated."

DEPUTY-CUSTOMS-COLLECTOR PALMER.

Deputy-Collector Palmer, of the custom-house, was quite enthusiastic in his advocacy of the nomination: "The success of Blaine is, in my opinion, a great triumph for the American people. The Republicans have nominated their greatest and ablest leader, and his success is assured."

JESSE SELIGMAN.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banker, said: "I shall give Mr. Blaine my hearty